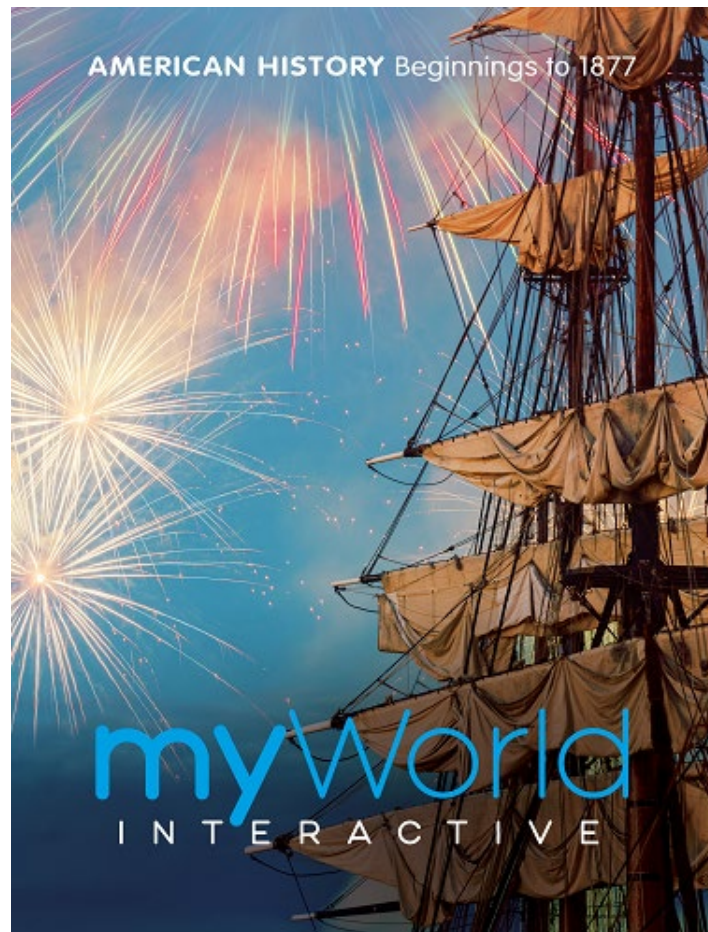


**A Planning Guide of
myWorld Interactive American History
Beginnings to 1877, ©2019**



to the
**Ohio Learning Standards in
Social Studies 2018
Grade 8**

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| English-Language Arts Handbook..... | 3 |
| Topic 1: The Early Americas and European Exploration (Prehistory-1600)..... | 3 |
| Topic 2, European Colonization of North America (1500-1750)..... | 4 |
| Topic 3: The Revolutionary Era (1750-1783)..... | 8 |
| Topic 4: A Constitution for the United States (1776-Present)..... | 11 |
| Topic 5: The Early Republic 1789-1825..... | 14 |
| Topic 6: The Age of Jackson and Westward Expansion..... | 18 |
| Topic 7: Society and Culture Before the Civil War (1820-1860)..... | 22 |
| Topic 8: Sectionalism and Civil War (1820-1865)..... | 25 |
| Topic 9: The Reconstruction Era (1865-1877)..... | 27 |
| End Matter..... | 28 |

**A Planning Guide of myWorld Interactive American History, Beginnings to 1877, ©2019
to the Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 8**

| myWorld Interactive American History Beginnings to 1877, ©2019 | Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 8 |
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| English-Language Arts Handbook | |
| Reading, ELA 1–ELA6 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |
| Topic 1: The Early Americas and European Exploration (Prehistory-1600) | |
| Introduction: The Early Americas and European Exploration, 2–5 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 8 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Lesson 2, Cultures of North America, 14–24 | 2. North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons. 16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences. |
| Geography Skills, 16 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Primary Sources: Constitution of the Iroquois Nations: The Great Binding Law, 25 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |
| Analysis Skills: Be an Informed Citizen, 26 | 18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole. 20. Active participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals. 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. 23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government. |
| Lesson 3, Early Europe, Africa, and Asia, 27–38 | 2. North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons. |
| Geography Skills, 30 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 38 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |

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to the Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 8**

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|---|---|
| Lesson 4, European Exploration in the Americas, 39–46 | 2. North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons. |
| Geography Skills, 42 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Primary Sources: Christopher Columbus, Diary: 47 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |
| Topic 1 Review and Assessment, 48-49 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Topic 2, European Colonization of North America (1500-1750) | |
| Introduction: European Colonization of North America, 50–53 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Lesson 1, Spanish Colonization and New Spain, 55–64 | 2. North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons. 3. Competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among colonizing powers. 4. The practice of race-based slavery led to the forced migration of Africans to the American colonies and contributed to colonial economic development. Their knowledge, skills and traditions were essential to the development of the colonies. |
| Geography Skills, 58 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 60 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |

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|---|--|
| Primary Sources: Bartolome' de Las Casas, Historia Apologetica: 65 | <p>1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.</p> <p>2. North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons.</p> <p>3. Competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among colonizing powers.</p> |
| Lesson 2, The First French, Dutch, and English Colonies, 66–77 | <p>2. North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons.</p> <p>3. Competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among colonizing powers.</p> <p>4. The practice of race-based slavery led to the forced migration of Africans to the American colonies and contributed to colonial economic development. Their knowledge, skills and traditions were essential to the development of the colonies.</p> <p>16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 68 | <p>15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 70 | <p>15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.</p> <p>16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 73 | <p>15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.</p> |

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to the Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 8**

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|---|--|
| Lesson 3, The New England Colonies, 78–89 | <p>2. North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons.</p> <p>3. Competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among colonizing powers.</p> <p>16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 87 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Primary Sources: William Bradford, Of Plymouth Plantation, 90 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |
| Lesson 4, The Middle Colonies, 91–99 | <p>2. North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons.</p> <p>4. The practice of race-based slavery led to the forced migration of Africans to the American colonies and contributed to colonial economic development. Their knowledge, skills and traditions were essential to the development of the colonies.</p> <p>16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 92 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |

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|---|--|
| Lesson 5, The Southern Colonies, 100–109 | <p>2. North America, originally inhabited by American Indians, was explored and colonized by Europeans for economic and religious reasons.</p> <p>4. The practice of race-based slavery led to the forced migration of Africans to the American colonies and contributed to colonial economic development. Their knowledge, skills and traditions were essential to the development of the colonies.</p> <p>16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 101 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Lesson 6, Colonial Society 110–120 | <p>5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution.</p> <p>19. Americans began to develop a unique national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals.</p> <p>20. Active participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals.</p> |
| Lesson 7, Colonial Trade and Government, 121–125 | 16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences. |
| Geography Skills, 122 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |

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to the Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 8**

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|---|--|
| Topic 2 Review and Assessment, 126-127 | <p>1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.</p> <p>15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.</p> <p>19. Americans began to develop a unique national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals.</p> <p>20. Active participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals.</p> |
| Topic 3: The Revolutionary Era (1750-1783) | |
| Introduction: The Revolutionary Era, 128–131 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Quest Project-Based Learning Inquiry: Choosing Sides, 132 | 18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole. |
| Lesson 1, The French and Indian War, 133–140 | 3. Competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among colonizing powers. |
| Geography Skills, 134 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 140 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Analysis Skills: Identify Physical and Cultural Features, 141 | <p>15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.</p> <p>16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</p> |

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|---|--|
| Lesson 2, Growing Resentment Against Britain, 142–152 | <p>3. Competition for control of territory and resources in North America led to conflicts among colonizing powers.</p> <p>5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution.</p> <p>24. Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 144 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 146 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 147 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 148 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |
| Primary Sources: John and Abigail Adams, Letters, 153 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |
| Lesson 3, Taking Up Arms, 154–163 | 5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution. |
| Geography Skills, 160 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Analysis Skills: Compare Different Points of View, 164 | <p>1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.</p> <p>18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.</p> <p>21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion.</p> |

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|---|--|
| Lesson 4, The Move Toward Independence, 165–176 | 5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution. 6. Key events and significant figures in American history influenced the course and outcome of the American revolution. |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 171 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |
| Geography Skills, 175 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Primary Sources: Thomas Paine, Common Sense, 177 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |
| Lesson 5, Winning Independence, 178–188 | 5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution. 6. Key events and significant figures in American history influenced the course and outcome of the American revolution. |
| Geography Skills, 185 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 187 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Topic 3 Review and Assessment, 190-191 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. 5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution. 6. Key events and significant figures in American history influenced the course and outcome of the American revolution. 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |

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|--|--|
| Topic 4: A Constitution for the United States (1776-Present) | |
| Introduction: A Constitution for the United States, 192–195 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Quest Civic Discussion Inquiry: Senate Representation, 196 | 23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government. |
| Lesson 1, A Weak Confederation, 197–203 | 5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution. 8. Problems arising under the Articles of Confederation led to debate over the adoption of the U.S. Constitution. 10. The United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases. |
| Geography Skills, 199 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Lesson 2, Drafting a Constitution, 204–209 | 8. Problems arising under the Articles of Confederation led to debate over the adoption of the U.S. Constitution. 22. The U.S. Constitution established a federal republic, providing a framework for a national government with elected representatives, separation of powers, and checks and balances. |
| Lesson 3, Ideas That Influenced the Constitution, 210–215 | 5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution. 22. The U.S. Constitution established a federal republic, providing a framework for a national government with elected representatives, separation of powers, and checks and balances. |
| Primary Sources: Thomas Jefferson, Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom: 216 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. 22. The U.S. Constitution established a federal republic, providing a framework for a national government with elected representatives, separation of powers, and checks and balances. |

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|---|---|
| Lesson 4, Federalists, Antifederalists, and the Bill of Rights, 217-222 | <p>5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution.</p> <p>22. The U.S. Constitution established a federal republic, providing a framework for a national government with elected representatives, separation of powers, and checks and balances.</p> |
| Primary Sources: Federalist and Antifederalist Writings, 223 | <p>1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.</p> <p>22. The U.S. Constitution established a federal republic, providing a framework for a national government with elected representatives, separation of powers, and checks and balances.</p> |
| Lesson 5, Understanding the Constitution, 225–236 | <p>12. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War.</p> <p>22. The U.S. Constitution established a federal republic, providing a framework for a national government with elected representatives, separation of powers, and checks and balances.</p> <p>23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government.</p> <p>23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government.</p> |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 231 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |
| Geography Skills, 233 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |

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|---|---|
| Lesson 6, Federalism and Amendments, 237–245 | <p>12. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War.</p> <p>22. The U.S. Constitution established a federal republic, providing a framework for a national government with elected representatives, separation of powers, and checks and balances.</p> <p>23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government.</p> <p>23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government.</p> |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 236 | <p>21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion.</p> |
| Lesson 7, Citizens' Rights and Responsibilities, 247–252 | <p>20. Active participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals.</p> <p>21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion.</p> <p>22. The U.S. Constitution established a federal republic, providing a framework for a national government with elected representatives, separation of powers, and checks and balances.</p> <p>23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government.</p> |
| Primary Sources: Hamilton and Madison Disagree, 253 | <p>1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.</p> <p>8. Problems arising under the Articles of Confederation led to debate over the adoption of the U.S. Constitution.</p> |

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|---|---|
| <p>Topic 4 Review and Assessment, 254-255</p> | <p>1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.</p> <p>8. Problems arising under the Articles of Confederation led to debate over the adoption of the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p>12. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War.</p> <p>15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.</p> <p>22. The U.S. Constitution established a federal republic, providing a framework for a national government with elected representatives, separation of powers, and checks and balances.</p> <p>23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government.</p> |
| <p>Topic 5: The Early Republic 1789-1825</p> | |
| <p>Introduction: The Early Republic 1789-1825, 256–259</p> | <p>7. The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people.</p> <p>9. Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion.</p> <p>10. The United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases.</p> <p>15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.</p> |

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|---|--|
| Lesson 1, Washington's Presidency, 261–272 | <p>7. The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people.</p> <p>9. Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion.</p> <p>24. Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences.</p> <p>26. Governments can impact markets by means of spending, regulations, taxes and trade barriers.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 270 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 271 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |
| Lesson 2, A Two-Party System Develops, 273–279 | <p>7. The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people.</p> <p>9. Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion.</p> <p>12. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War.</p> <p>23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government.</p> |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 276 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |

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|---|---|
| Analysis Skills: Distinguish Fact and Opinion, 280 | <p>7. The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people.</p> <p>9. Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion.</p> <p>18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.</p> |
| Lesson 3, Presidents Adams and Jefferson, 281–290 | <p>7. The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people.</p> <p>9. Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion.</p> <p>23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens’ rights by limiting the powers of government.</p> |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 282 | <p>21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion.</p> |
| Analysis Skills: Detect Historical Points of View, 291 | <p>7. The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people.</p> <p>9. Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion.</p> <p>21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion.</p> |

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|---|---|
| Lesson 4, A Changing Nation, 292–302 | <p>7. The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people.</p> <p>9. Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion.</p> <p>10. The United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 295 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 296 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 298 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Primary Sources: William Clark and Meriweather Lewis, Journals, 303 | <p>1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.</p> <p>10. The United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases.</p> <p>16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</p> |
| Lesson 5, Madison and the War of 1812, 304–315 | <p>7. The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people.</p> <p>9. Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion.</p> <p>10. The United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 305 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 313 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |

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|---|---|
| Primary Sources: Tenskwatawa, The Prophet, Speech, 316 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. 10. The United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases. |
| Lesson 6, Monroe's Presidency and Everyday Life, 317-328 | 7. The outcome of the American Revolution was national independence and new political, social and economic relationships for the American people. 9. Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion. 10. The United States added to its territory through treaties and purchases. 24. Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences. 26. Governments can impact markets by means of spending, regulations, taxes and trade barriers. |
| Geography Skills, 324 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 326 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |
| Analysis Skills: Construct a Timeline, 329 | 9. Actions of early presidential administrations established a strong federal government, provided peaceful transitions of power and repelled a foreign invasion. |
| Topic 5 Review and Assessment, 330-331 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. 26. Governments can impact markets by means of spending, regulations, taxes and trade barriers. |
| Topic 6: The Age of Jackson and Westward Expansion | |
| Introduction: The Age of Jackson and Westward Expansion, 332–335 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Lesson 1, Jackson Wins the Presidency, 337–347 | 18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole. |

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|---|---|
| Geography Skills, 343 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 347 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |
| Primary Sources: John Quincy Adams, Speech on Independence Day, 348 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |
| Lesson 2, Political Conflict and Economic Crisis, 349–358 | 23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government. 23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government. 24. Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences. 26. Governments can impact markets by means of spending, regulations, taxes and trade barriers. |
| Analysis Skills: Interpret Economic Performance, 359 | 24. Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences. |
| Lesson 3, Conflict with American Indians, 360–367 | 18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole. 23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government. |
| Geography Skills, 361 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 365 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |

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| Lesson 4, Westward Movement, 368–374 | <p>11. Westward expansion contributed to economic and industrial development, debates over sectional issues, war with Mexico and the displacement of American Indians.</p> <p>16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</p> <p>17. The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States.</p> <p>24. Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences.</p> <p>26. Governments can impact markets by means of spending, regulations, taxes and trade barriers.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 369 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 370 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Lesson 5, Settling Oregon Country, 375–381 | <p>11. Westward expansion contributed to economic and industrial development, debates over sectional issues, war with Mexico and the displacement of American Indians.</p> <p>16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</p> <p>17. The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 377 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 379 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Analysis Skills: Distinguish Verifiable from Unverifiable Information, 382 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |

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| Lesson 6, New Spain and Independence for Texas, 383–391 | <p>11. Westward expansion contributed to economic and industrial development, debates over sectional issues, war with Mexico and the displacement of American Indians.</p> <p>17. The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States.</p> <p>18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 384 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 390 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Lesson 7, Manifest Destiny in California and the Southwest, 392–401 | <p>11. Westward expansion contributed to economic and industrial development, debates over sectional issues, war with Mexico and the displacement of American Indians.</p> <p>16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</p> <p>17. The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States.</p> <p>18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 395 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 396 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |

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| Topic 6 Review and Assessment, 402-403 | <p>1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.</p> <p>11. Westward expansion contributed to economic and industrial development, debates over sectional issues, war with Mexico and the displacement of American Indians.</p> <p>15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.</p> <p>17. The movement of people, products and ideas resulted in new patterns of settlement and land use that influenced the political and economic development of the United States.</p> |
| Topic 7: Society and Culture Before the Civil War (1820-1860) | |
| Introduction: Society and Culture Before the Civil War, 404-407 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Quest Document-Based Writing Inquiry: Slavery and Abolition, 408 | <p>18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.</p> <p>20. Active participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals.</p> |
| Lesson 1, The Industrial Revolution, 409–420 | <p>16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</p> <p>24. Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences.</p> <p>25. The Industrial Revolution fundamentally changed the means of production as a result of improvements in technology, use of new power resources, the advent of interchangeable parts and the shift from craftwork to factory work.</p> |

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|---|--|
| Lesson 2, Industrialization and Immigration, 422–430 | <p>18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.</p> <p>19. Americans began to develop a unique national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals.</p> <p>25. The Industrial Revolution fundamentally changed the means of production as a result of improvements in technology, use of new power resources, the advent of interchangeable parts and the shift from craftwork to factory work.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 423 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Lesson 3, King Cotton and Life in the South, 431–442 | <p>12. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War.</p> <p>16. The availability of natural resources contributed to the geographic and economic expansion of the United States, sometimes resulting in unintended environmental consequences.</p> <p>18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.</p> <p>19. Americans began to develop a unique national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 435 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Lesson 4, Abolitionism, 443–449 | <p>5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution.</p> <p>18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.</p> <p>19. Americans began to develop a unique national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals.</p> <p>20. Active participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals.</p> |

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| Geography Skills, 447 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Analysis Skills: Update an Interpretation, 450 | |
| Primary Sources: McGuffey Readers, 451 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |
| Lesson 5, Reform and Women's Rights, 452–463 | 18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole. 19. Americans began to develop a unique national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals. 20. Active participation in social and civic groups can lead to the attainment of individual and public goals. |
| Primary Sources: James Fenimore Cooper, "The Chainbearer", 464 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |
| Lesson 6, Arts and Literature, 465–471 | 19. Americans began to develop a unique national identity among its diverse regional and cultural populations based on democratic ideals. |
| Topic 7 Review and Assessment, 472-473 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. 12. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War. 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. 24. Choices made by individuals, businesses and governments have both present and future consequences. 25. The Industrial Revolution fundamentally changed the means of production as a result of improvements in technology, use of new power resources, the advent of interchangeable parts and the shift from craftwork to factory work. |

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| Topic 8: Sectionalism and Civil War (1820-1865) | |
| Introduction: Sectionalism and Civil War, 474–477 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Lesson 1, Conflicts and Compromises, 479–487 | 12. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War. |
| Geography Skills, 480 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Primary Sources: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, 488 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. 12. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War. |
| Lesson 2, Growing Tensions, 489–499 | 12. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War. |
| Geography Skills, 490 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 492 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 495 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |
| Analysis Skills: Distinguish Relevant from Irrelevant Information, 500 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |

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| Lesson 3, Division and the Outbreak of War, 501–511 | <p>5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution.</p> <p>12. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War.</p> <p>13. Key events and significant figures in American history influenced the course and outcome of the Civil War.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 502 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 503 | <p>21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion.</p> <p>23. The U.S. Constitution protects citizens' rights by limiting the powers of government.</p> |
| Geography Skills, 507 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Analysis Skills: Assess Credibility of a Source, 512 | <p>1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.</p> <p>18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole.</p> <p>21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion.</p> |
| Lesson 4, The Course of War, 513–519 | 13. Key events and significant figures in American history influenced the course and outcome of the Civil War. |
| Geography Skills, 515 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Lesson 5, Emancipation and Life in Wartime, 520–530 | 13. Key events and significant figures in American history influenced the course and outcome of the Civil War. |
| Geography Skills, 521 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |

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| Primary Sources: Abraham Lincoln, The Emancipation Proclamation, 531 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |
| Topic 8 Review and Assessment, 544-545 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. 12. Disputes over the nature of federalism, complicated by economic developments in the United States, resulted in sectional issues, including slavery, which led to the American Civil War. 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Topic 9: The Reconstruction Era (1865-1877) | |
| Introduction: The Reconstruction Era, 546–549 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Lesson 1, Early Reconstruction, 551–557 | 13. Key events and significant figures in American history influenced the course and outcome of the Civil War. 14. The Reconstruction period resulted in changes to the U.S. Constitution, an affirmation of federal authority and lingering social and political differences. |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 557 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |
| Lesson 2, Radical Reconstruction, 558–563 | 14. The Reconstruction period resulted in changes to the U.S. Constitution, an affirmation of federal authority and lingering social and political differences. |
| Primary Sources: Frederick Douglass, "What the Black Man Wants", 564 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |
| Analysis Skills: Distinguish Essential from Incidental Information, 565 | 1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position. |
| Lesson 3, Reconstruction and Southern Society, 566–572 | 14. The Reconstruction period resulted in changes to the U.S. Constitution, an affirmation of federal authority and lingering social and political differences. 18. Cultural biases, stereotypes and prejudices had social, political and economic consequences for minority groups and the population as a whole. |

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|---|--|
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 569 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |
| Analysis Skills: Interpret Thematic Maps, 573 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Geography Skills, 575 | 15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography. |
| Analyze Political Cartoons, 576 | 21. Informed citizens understand how media and communication technology influence public opinion. |
| Topic 9 Review and Assessment, 580-581 | <p>1. Primary and secondary sources are used to examine events from multiple perspectives and to present and defend a position.</p> <p>14. The Reconstruction period resulted in changes to the U.S. Constitution, an affirmation of federal authority and lingering social and political differences.</p> <p>15. Modern and historical maps and other geographic tools are used to analyze how historic events are shaped by geography.</p> |
| End Matter | |
| Declaration of Independence, 582–583 | 5. The ideas of the Enlightenment and dissatisfaction with colonial rule led English colonists to write the Declaration of Independence and launch the American Revolution. Declaration of Independence, 582–583 |