|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pacing Guide – Social Studies 8**  [**https://www.engageny.org/file/146971/download/ss-framework-k-8-1-15.pdf?token=kwTMma0-**](https://www.engageny.org/file/146971/download/ss-framework-k-8-1-15.pdf?token=kwTMma0-)  **Joseph Narzymski** | | | |
| **Month** | **Estimated Time of Unit** | **Unit/Chapter** | **Theme/Content/Topics** |
| Sept | 4 weeks | 8.7 FOREIGN POLICY  (8.7c, 8.7d) | 8.7c Following the end of the Cold War, the United States sought to define a new role in global affairs, but the legacies of Cold War actions continue to affect United States foreign policy today.  8.7d Students will examine the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, its effects on national security and the United States responses to it, including the USA Patriot Act, the formation of the Department of Homeland Security, the War on Terror, and military attacks on suspected terrorist locations. |
| Oct | 4 weeks | 8.2 A CHANGING SOCIETY  8.8 DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE  (8.8b) | Industrialization and immigration contributed to the urbanization of America. Problems resulting from these changes sparked the Progressive movement and increased calls for reform.  8.8b The postwar United States experienced increasing immigration, debates over immigration policy, and an increase in cultural diversity. |
| Nov | 4 weeks | 8.3 EXPANSION AND IMPERIALISM | Beginning in the second half of the 19th century, economic, political, and cultural factors contributed to a push for westward expansion and more aggressive United States foreign policy. |
| Dec | 4 weeks | 8.4 WORLD WAR I & THE ROARING TWENTIES | Various diplomatic, economic, and ideological factors contributed to the United States decision to enter World War I. Involvement in the war significantly altered the lives of Americans. Postwar America was characterized by economic prosperity, technological innovations, and changes in the workplace. |
| Jan | 4 weeks | 8.5 GREAT DEPRESSION | Economic and environmental disasters in the 1930s created hardships for many Americans. Amidst much debate about the appropriate role of government, President Franklin D. Roosevelt helped to create intensive government interventions in the United States economy and society. |
| **Month** | **Estimated Time of Unit** | **Unit** | **Content/Topics/Theme** |
| Feb | 4 weeks | 8.6 WORLD WAR II | The aggression of the Axis powers threatened United States security and led to its entry into World War II. The nature and consequences of warfare during World War II transformed the United States and the global community. The damage from total warfare and atrocities such as the Holocaust led to a call for international efforts to protect human rights and prevent future wars. |
| March | 4 weeks | 8.1 RECONSTRUCTION  8.9 DOMESTIC POLITICS AND REFORM | Regional tensions following the Civil War complicated efforts to heal the nation and to redefine the status of African Americans.  The civil rights movement and the Great Society were attempts by people and the government to address major social, legal, economic, and environmental problems. Subsequent economic recession called for a new economic program. |
| April | 4 weeks | 8.7 FOREIGN POLICY | The period after World War II has been characterized by an ideological and political struggle, first between the United States and communism during the Cold War, then between the United States and forces of instability in the Middle East. Increased economic interdependence and competition, as well as environmental concerns, are challenges faced by the United States. |
| May-June | 4 weeks | 8.8 DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE | After World War II, the population of the United States rose sharply as a result of both natural increases and immigration. Population movements have resulted in changes to the American landscape and shifting political power. An aging population is affecting the economy and straining public resources. |
| Notes/Reflection |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |