

Pro-Vision Academy Charter School
High School Social Studies
Distance Learning Plan
Week of April 27- May 1, 2020

World History
(Suggested: 90 minutes of off-line activities)
Please submit assignments to Mr. Gordon at jgordon@pvacademy.org

Monday- Thursday: April 27-May 1, 2020

Weekly Assignment

Writing Exercises: The Spanish in North America

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class Period: _____

1. Analyze the origin of the term *Indian*.

2. Summarize the Treaty of Tordesillas.

3. Illustrate the Columbian Exchange.

4. Explain the conquest of Mexico by Hernándo Cortés.

5. Describe the Spanish missions built in what is now the southwestern United States.

Friday: May 1, 2020

Complete your assignment for the week and submit to :

igordon@pvacademy.org

or

Submit it via Google Classroom:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1FIdctlodKAvfetzbtMk_VYFHenYKDJn7/edit

If you have questions about this assignment , please email Coach Gordon.

World Geography

Please submit assignments to Mr. Gordon at jgordon@pvacademy.org

Monday- Friday: April 27- May 1, 2020

Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens



As much as the founders talked and wrote about liberty, they didn't have much to say about equality

Thomas Jefferson's famous phrase in the Declaration of Independence proclaimed that "All men are created equal." By today's standards, that statement is problematic because it says nothing about women. The word "equality" is used nowhere in the Constitution or in the Bill of Rights. The goals of the early United States were much more centered on liberty, but over the years equal rights have come to be more and more important.

Civil Rights in Early National History

Civil rights — such as voting and owning property — in early America were mostly restricted to white men. Most African Americans were brought to America as slaves who, under the Constitution, were only counted as three-fifths of a person. After the Civil War slavery was abolished by the 13th Amendment, and voting rights were granted to African Americans in the 15th Amendment. But the most important change of the post-Civil War era was the 14th Amendment's famous clause: "No State shall ... deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."



One afternoon in 1955 Rosa Parks sat in the front of a bus and became a symbol of the civil rights movement, after she was booked and fingerprinted for violating Montgomery, Alabama's segregation laws.

The search for equal rights was far from over with the passage of the 14th Amendment in 1868. State and local Jim Crow laws were enacted all over the South to segregate black and white Americans. The constitutionality of these laws was questioned in 1896 with the famous *Plessy v. Ferguson* case. Homer Plessy challenged a Louisiana state law that required the races to ride in "equal but separate" railroad cars. He claimed that the law violated the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. The Supreme Court fatefully ruled that segregation was not unconstitutional as long as the facilities were equal. The decision effectively prevented the application of the 14th Amendment for more than a half a century.

Modern Civil Rights Movement

The movement for equal rights gained its momentum in 1954 with the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*. The case overturned *Plessy's* separate but equal doctrine, and declared that separate but equal public facilities were unconstitutional. The decision alone was not enough to begin the civil rights movement. The case was argued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an interest group whose cause was validated by the Court's decision.

The focus of the early movement was on African Americans, with many citizens and organizations joining in. Martin Luther King's charismatic leadership helped to propel the movement to the forefront of the nation's agenda. Nonviolent protests, demonstrations, sit-ins, and boycotts sparked Presidents to act, and finally Congress passed two significant laws — the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Together they virtually ended *de jure* segregation — separation by law. But much *de facto* segregation — separation by fact — has remained

Civil Rights for Women



This colorful invitation to join a suffragist parade was a bold call to action in 1913, when women didn't have voting rights nationwide. This changed with ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920.

The civil rights movement reawakened another major effort for equal rights — civil rights for women. Women had won the right to vote in 1920 after a struggle that effectively had begun in 1848 with a historic organizational meeting in Seneca Falls,

New York. The movement lost momentum after its main goal was reached, but during the 1960s, new leaders emerged who demanded women's "liberation."

New organizations, such as the National Organization for Women (NOW), focused on eliminating gender discrimination in the work force and school. They demanded equal legal rights, such as owning property and easier access to divorce, for women. They fought for economic equality in the form of equal pay for equal work and broader admission into male-dominated professions. Although the movement failed in its push to add the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, it brought about many legal and social changes that supported more equal rights for women.

Equal Rights for All Americans

Many groups in American society were encouraged by the successes of the movements for African Americans and women, and much has happened in recent years to ensure equal rights for all. Major movements for Latinos, the elderly, the disabled, and homosexuals have heightened American awareness of discrimination against many other minorities.

The 14th Amendment guaranteed "equal protection of the law" more than 130 years ago. The fact that it took so many years for its effects to be felt is testimony to the complexity of the decision-making process in a democracy. It took all three branches, active interest groups, and concerned individual citizens to bring the country closer to the ideal of equal rights for all.

Directions: After reading Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens, answer the following questions.

1. Why didn't the Founders include women in the Declaration of Independence?

2. Which Amendment ended slavery?

a. 13 b. 14 c. 14 d. 15

3. What was the purpose of "Jim Crow Laws"?

4. What did Plessy v. Ferguson state about segregation?

6. The Civil Rights movement helped end segregation by getting what two laws passed?

a.

b.

7. In what year did women gain the right to vote?

8. What are 2 minority groups fighting for equality today?

a.

b.

9. What does the 14th Amendment guarantee?

10. Do you feel that more Amendments are necessary to protect the rights of minorities? Why?

Friday

Complete your assignment for the week and submit to:

jqordon@pvacademy.org or

Submit it via Google Classroom:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1FIdctlodKAvfetzbtMk_VYFHenYKDjn7/edit

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U.S. History
(Suggested: 90 minutes of off-line activities)
April 27- May 1, 2020

Please submit assignments to Ms. J. Jackson at, jjackson@pvacademy.org

Monday - Tuesday

Standards: US.2A, US.14A, US.17B, US.17C, US.26A, US.26B, US.27A, US.28B, US.29A, US.29B

Life in the 1950s

During the 1950s, a new and growing middle class gained a great deal of power and influence in America with a lifestyle to match. However, not everything was perfect, as

the plights of women and racial minorities were far from picturesque. In what ways did Americas respond to produce for the war effort?

Activity 1: After reading the lesson on life in the 1950s, answer the following questions and complete the online quiz.

- o What is the GI Bill?
- o How many new people did the baby boom add to the US population every year?
- o Define consumerism and how did it contribute to American life in 1950s?
- o Define the Jim Crow and what was the impact of Brown v. The Board of Education?

Wednesday- Thursday

Standards: US.2A, US.2B, US.8B, US.28B, US.29A, US.29B

The McCarthy Era 1940s-1950s

The fear of communism, known as the Red Scare, led to a national witch hunt for suspected communist supporters, which was known as McCarthyism. Learn about the rise of McCarthyism and the Red Scare, the impact of McCarthyism on American society and the legacy of the short-lived fear campaign.

Activity 1: Watch video on McCarthyism and the Red Scare

Activity 2: Complete the following questions:

- Define Red Scare
- Define the Cold War
- Why was the McCarthy Era called McCarthy?
- What was the downfall of McCarthyism?

Friday

Standards: US.2A, US.2B, US.8B, US.8C

Activity 1: Write a 1-2 paragraph essay on three interesting things you learned from your online lesson this week. Please include definitions and examples where necessary.

Note

Please email Ms. J. Jackson with any questions at jjackson@pvacademy.org

Government

(Suggested: 90 minutes of off-line activities)

Please submit assignments to Ms. J. Jackson at jjackson@pvacademy.org

Monday- Tuesday

Standards: G.7A, G.19A, G.20A, G.20B

Civic Engagement

The lesson discusses the concept of civic engagement, which is a theory about how we interact with our political system. We'll define several related concepts to civic engagement and offer examples.

Activity 1: Watch the video on civic engagement and complete the online workbook

Wednesday- Thursday

Standards: G.7A, G.19A, G.20A, G.20B

How a Bill Becomes a Law

In this lesson, we will review the process of how a bill becomes a law. We will take a closer look at what steps have to be taken, how a bill is changed and how it is signed into law.

Activity 1: Watch the video How a Bill Becomes Law

Activity 2: Complete the online workbook

Friday April 17

Standards: G.2B, G.10A, G.10B, G.15A, G.19A, G.19B, G.20A, G.20B

Activity 1: Write a 1-2 paragraph essay on a minimum of three interesting things you learned in Government this week.

Note

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Economics

(Suggested: 90 minutes of off-line activities)

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Monday -Tuesday

Standards: E.2A, E.2B, E.2C, E.21A, E.21B, E.22A, E.22B

Market Competition

We live in a free market economy, but that does not mean there is always free competition. In this lesson, you'll learn about perfectly competitive markets, monopolies, monopolistic markets and oligopolies.

Activity 1: Watch the video Competition Within the Free Markets and complete the online workbook.

Wednesday- Thursday

Standards: E.3B, E.3C, E.3A, E.10C, E.21A, E.21C, E.22A, E.22B

Absolute and Comparative Advantage

Ever wonder why economies don't just try to do everything themselves and instead rely on trade as such an important idea? This lesson on comparative vs. absolute advantages helps to explain why.

Activity 1: Watch the Comparative vs. Absolute Advantage in Microeconomics video

Activity 2: Answer the following questions:

- o Define absolute advantage
- o Define comparative advantage
- o Explain how these concepts are used by economists

Friday

Standards: E.9A, E.9B, E.10A, E.10B, E.21A, E.21B, E.21C, E.22A, E.22B

Activity 1: Write a 1-2 paragraph essay on two topics that you found interesting this week in Economics, provide an explanation.

Note

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