



Department of Fine, Performing, and Practical Arts

Elective Course: Humanities I Honors - Foundations of the Western
World

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Scope and Sequence

Month	Instructional Unit
Unit 1	Essential Skills for the Humanities
Unit 2	Egypt
Unit 3	Greece
Unit 4	Rome
Unit 5	Development of Judeo/Christian Religion/Middle Ages
Unit 6	Renaissance
Unit 7	Enlightenment
Unit 8	Capstone

Unit 1	
Essential Skills for the Humanities	
Summary and Rationale	
Unit 1 is designed to introduce students to the elements of the Humanities within the realms of art, music, literature, and philosophy. Students will develop skills of analysis in both oral and written expression as a means to analyze the various art forms while taking into consideration historical and cultural contexts.	
Recommended Pacing	
2-3 weeks	
Standards	
Visual and Performing Arts	
1.1 The Creative Process: All students will demonstrate an understanding of the elements and principles that govern the creation of works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
1.1.12.D.1	Distinguish innovative applications of the elements of art and principles of design in visual artworks from diverse cultural perspectives and identify specific cross-cultural themes.
1.1.12.D.2	Translate literary, musical, theatrical, and dance compositions by using them as stimulus/inspiration for corresponding visual artworks.
1.2 History of the Arts and Culture: All students will understand the role, development, and influence of the arts throughout history and across cultures.	
1.2.12.A.1	Determine how dance, music, theatre, and visual art have influenced world cultures throughout history.
1.2.12.A.2	Justify the impact of innovations in the arts (e.g., the availability of music online) on societal norms and habits of mind in various historical eras.
1.3 Performance: All students will synthesize those skills, media, methods, and technologies appropriate to creating, performing, and/or presenting works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
D. Visual Art	
1.3.12.D.4	Analyze the syntax and compositional and stylistic principles of two- and three-dimensional artworks in multiple art media (including computer-assisted artwork), and interpret themes and symbols suggested by the artworks.

1.3.12.D.5	Identify the styles and artistic processes used in the creation of culturally and historically diverse two- and three-dimensional artworks, and emulate those styles by creating an original body of work.
B. Music	
1.3.12.B.1	Analyze compositions from different world cultures and genres with respect to technique, musicality, and stylistic nuance, and/or perform excerpts with technical accuracy, appropriate musicality, and the relevant stylistic nuance.
1.4 Aesthetic Responses & Critique Methodologies: All students will demonstrate and apply an understanding of arts philosophies, judgment, and analysis to works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
A. Aesthetic Responses	
1.4.12.A.1	Use contextual clues to differentiate between unique and common properties and to discern the cultural implications of works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
1.4.12.A.2	Speculate on the artist's intent, using discipline-specific arts terminology and citing embedded clues to substantiate the hypothesis.
1.4.12.A.3	Develop informed personal responses to an assortment of artworks across the four arts disciplines (dance, music, theatre, and visual art), using historical significance, craftsmanship, cultural context, and originality as criteria for assigning value to the works.
1.4.12.A.4	Evaluate how exposure to various cultures influences individual, emotional, intellectual, and kinesthetic responses to artwork.
B. Critique Methodologies	
1.4.12.B.1	Formulate criteria for arts evaluation using the principles of positive critique and observation of the elements of art and principles of design, and use the criteria to evaluate works of dance, music, theatre, visual, and multimedia artwork from diverse cultural contexts and historical eras.
1.4.12.B.3	Determine the role of art and art-making in a global society by analyzing the influence of technology on the visual, performing, and multimedia arts for consumers, creators, and performers around the world.
Interdisciplinary Connections	
Language Arts	
Reading: Literature	
RL.11-12.1.	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RL.11-12.2.	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.

RL.11-12.3.	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
RL.11-12.4.	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
RL.11-12.5.	Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.
RL.11-12.6.	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
RL.11-12.9.	Demonstrate knowledge of and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
Reading: Informational Text	
RI.11-12.1.	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RI.11-12.3.	Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.
RI.11-12.5.	Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.
RI.11-12.9.	Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) documents of historical and literary significance for their themes, purposes and rhetorical features, including primary source documents relevant to U.S. and/or global history.
Writing	
W.11-12.1.	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. A. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. B. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies and using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. C. Use transitions (e.g. words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. D. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to

	the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
W.11-12.2.	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. A. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. B. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. C. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. D. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. E. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. F. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
W.11-12.3.	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. A. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. C. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution). D. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
W.11-12.4.	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
W.11-12.5.	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
W.11-12.6.	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
W.11-12.7.	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
W.11-12.10.	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes.
Speaking and Listening	

SL.11-12.2.	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
SL.11-12.4.	Present information, findings and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
SL.11-12.5.	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
Language	
L.11-12.1.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
L.11-12.2.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Observe hyphenation conventions. B. Spell correctly.
L.11-12.6.	Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
Social Studies	
6.3	Active Citizenship in the 21st Century: All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.
Integration of Technology	
3	Students critically curate a variety of resources using digital tools to construct knowledge, produce creative artifacts and make meaningful learning experiences for themselves and others.
6	Students communicate clearly and express themselves creatively for a variety of purposes using the platforms, tools, styles, formats and digital media appropriate to their goals.
Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills	
9.2.12.CAP.3	Investigate how continuing education contributes to one's career and personal growth.
9.2.12.CAP.4	Evaluate different careers and develop various plans.
9.2.12.CAP.8	Determine job entrance criteria (e.g., education credentials, math/writing/reading comprehension tests, drug tests) used by employers in various industry sectors.

9.4.12.CI.1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas.
9.4.12.CI.2	Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities.
9.4.12.CI.3	Investigate new challenges and opportunities for personal growth, advancement, and transition.
9.4.12.CT.1	Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.
9.4.12.CT.2	Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving.
9.4.12.TL.1	Assess digital tools based on features such as accessibility options, capacities, and utility for accomplishing a specific task.
9.4.12.TL.3	Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of a collaborative environment
Instructional Focus	
Enduring Understandings:	Essential Questions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Artistic analysis stems from a set of skills acquired through mentor modeling, practice, and experience. ● Acquiring historical and cultural context of an art form or piece is a constructive avenue for understanding and analyzing the art. ● Understanding the most effective means to analyze art can enrich the experience for the individual and others. ● Cultural and historical events impact art-making as well as how audiences respond to works of art. ● Access to the arts has a positive influence on the quality of an individual’s lifelong learning, personal expression, and contributions to community and global citizenship. ● Artists interpret/render themes using traditional art media and methodologies as well as new art media and methodologies. ● Two- and three-dimensional artworks can be rendered culturally specific by using the tools, techniques, styles, materials, and methodologies that are germane to a particular cultural style. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What strategies are useful when analyzing art forms? ● How can we anchor in historical/cultural context as a way to deepen our analysis of varied art forms? ● How can we effectively analyze the structure, purpose, and meaning of varied art forms?
Evidence of Learning (Assessments)	
Pre-assessment Formative assessments Summative assessment	

Objectives (SLO)	
Students will know: (Goals)	Students will be able to: (Teaching Points)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students utilize varied strategies for analyzing art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students will acquire analysis skills through teacher modeling and practicing these skills through observation, discussion, and writing about the varied art forms. ● Students will be demonstrate mastery of analysis skills through demonstrative tasks.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students can anchor in historical/cultural context as a way to aid in and deepen analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students can understand a piece of art by considering the historical time period. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One way to this is by identifying the time period, considering what you already know, asking questions that you still may have, and conducting short research to find out more. ● Students consider how a society is represented in a piece of art and analyze how power structures are conveyed. ● Students consider how a piece of art challenges or reinforces the existing norms of a culture.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students analyze structure, purpose, and meaning of various art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When analyzing art, students look through various lenses to consider the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Structure ○ Motifs/Patterns ○ Purpose ○ Theme; Meaning ○ Rules/Norms ○ Symbols ○ Materials/Techniques/Technology ○ Composition and Design
Suggested Resources/Technology Tools	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Digital/Technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chromebooks ○ Projector ○ Relevant websites and digital sources ○ G. Suite for Education ● Text Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gardner's Art through the Ages: A Global History 	

Tier 1 Modifications and Accommodations

Including special education students, Multilingual Language Learners (MLLs), students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans

IEP/504:

- Give written directions to supplement verbal directions
- Provide due date on written assignments
- Provide clear, concise directions and concrete examples for assignments
- Make class notes, slides, and materials available to all on Schoology
- Provide opportunities for movement/activity change
- Use checklists/agendas to help the students get organized
- Reinforce students for appropriate behaviors
- Allow students to make corrections on returned tests for additional credit (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow student to edit a 'first draft' on essay questions and grade final edited copy
- Modify the content of the test (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Improve font/spatial organization of formative and summative assessments
- Use cooperative learning techniques
- Provide graphic organizers and outlines for writing assignments (also show students how to make their own graphic organizers for future assignments based on task, prompt, etc.)
- Add extended time of test as needed (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow additional time to complete work (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)

English Language Learners (ELL):

- Sheltered instruction strategies:
 - Contextualize Key Vocabulary
 - Review the content—select key vocabulary terms that are critical to understanding the concept being taught.
 - Introduce and define terms simply and concretely.
 - Demonstrate how terms are used in context, and explain through the use of synonyms or cognates to clarify meaning.
 - Scaffolding
 - Verbal Scaffolding—restating a student response to model correct English usage and grammar.
 - Model critical thinking by using “Think Aloud” strategies.
 - Reinforce contextual definitions by restating a term and giving its context or definition.
 - Procedural scaffolding—building a student’s independent knowledge of concepts and language to move a student from explicit teaching – to modeling – to practicing – to application.
 - Such practices should include grouping of students to build skills and increase independence.
 - Questioning
 - Use a variety of question types.
 - Ask open-ended questions that require true communication from and between students.
 - Interaction
 - Allow student discussion and interaction to provide peer support and opportunities to practice language.

- Vary student groupings day-to-day and even within a lesson (partners, teams, triads).
- Wait Time
 - Many English language learners need more time to formulate answers and should be given ample wait time (up to 20 seconds).
- Clarifying Key Concepts in First Language
 - English language learners need to be allowed to confer in their primary language about subject matter and their own thinking—with each other or with the teacher.
- Application of Content and Language Knowledge
 - “Discussing and doing” make abstract concepts more concrete to students and allow students to practice English in a safe environment.

Gifted and Talented:

- **Tiered Assignments:**
 - Assignments that are graduated or tiered by level of **difficulty** or **completeness**. Creating an assignment in this manner allows the teacher to present content at varying levels of **complexity** as well as allows students to present their knowledge in varying **ways** of complexity.
- Open-Ended Assignments - **Extended** Thinking:
 - Student choice as to **how far** they take their **own** learning-making them both **responsible** and **accountable** for their own education. Students can be given a choice of both assignment content and product delivery. The ability to present their knowledge in a unique way allows for the potential of the further depth and breadth needed for gifted learners. Students can also extend their thinking based on the open-ended prompts to incorporate other disciplines, interest areas, etc. (while still staying on task).
- **Enrichment** (Independent Study, Independent Research, Sophistication of Projects):
 - Adding disciplines or areas of learning not normally found in the regular curriculum. Focus on the upper levels of Bloom’s Taxonomy: analysis, synthesis and evaluation-in their learning. Independent study falls under the category of enrichment along with **individually chosen projects** to match the interests of the gifted student. The introduction of research skills and critical thinking skills along with multidisciplinary connections are often taught as a way to enrich the program for gifted learners.
- **Acceleration** (Telescoping, Compacting, Ability or Need Grouping)
 - Educating the student at their level of ability rather than grade level expectations. They can also accelerate through the rate at which they are learning: commonly referred to as telescoping. There is extensive research that shows that gifted learners benefit greatly from interaction with their intellectual peers, which makes grouping by ability a viable accommodation from both an academic and social perspective.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices (June 2020)

- Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee.
- Attend to financial well-being.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity increase collaboration and communicate effectively.

- Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence

Unit 2	
Egypt	
Summary and Rationale	
<p>The development of the Egyptian civilization can be traced from the beginning of the settlement at the Nile river through to the uniting of Upper and Lower Egypt under one Pharaoh. An in-depth look at Ancient Egyptian art, philosophy, and literature will provide students with an understanding of Egypt’s geography, history, and religious practices. Students will focus on the Egyptian ideas of Life, Death, and the Afterlife through study of religion, myth, art, architecture and political structure. Students will recognize and come to appreciate that the Egyptians established a hieroglyphic alphabet which influenced and underlays our current modern alphabet. Students will also begin to appreciate and trace Egyptian religious ideas, art, and philosophies which will later influence and permeate in the Greco-Roman cultures.</p>	
Recommended Pacing	
8-10 weeks	
Standards	
Visual and Performing Arts	
<p>1.1 The Creative Process: All students will demonstrate an understanding of the elements and principles that govern the creation of works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.</p>	
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<p>1.2 History of the Arts and Culture: All students will understand the role, development, and influence of the arts throughout history and across cultures.</p>	

1.2.12.A.1	Determine how dance, music, theatre, and visual art have influenced world cultures throughout history.
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Interdisciplinary Connections	
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RL.11-12.4.	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
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W.11-12.5.	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach,

	or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
W.11-12.6.	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
W.11-12.7.	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
W.11-12.10.	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes.
Speaking and Listening	
SL.11-12.2.	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
SL.11-12.4.	Present information, findings and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
SL.11-12.5.	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
Language	
L.11-12.1.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
L.11-12.2.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Observe hyphenation conventions. B. Spell correctly.
Social Studies	
6.3	Active Citizenship in the 21st Century: All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.
Integration of Technology	
3	Students critically curate a variety of resources using digital tools to construct knowledge, produce creative artifacts and make meaningful learning experiences for themselves and others.
6	Students communicate clearly and express themselves creatively for a variety of purposes using the platforms, tools, styles, formats and digital media appropriate to their goals.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills	
9.2.12.CAP.3	Investigate how continuing education contributes to one's career and personal growth.
9.2.12.CAP.4	Evaluate different careers and develop various plans.
9.2.12.CAP.8	Determine job entrance criteria (e.g., education credentials, math/writing/reading comprehension tests, drug tests) used by employers in various industry sectors.
9.4.12.CI.1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas.
9.4.12.CI.2	Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities.
9.4.12.CI.3	Investigate new challenges and opportunities for personal growth, advancement, and transition.
9.4.12.CT.1	Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.
9.4.12.CT.2	Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving.
9.4.12.TL.1	Assess digital tools based on features such as accessibility options, capacities, and utility for accomplishing a specific task.
9.4.12.TL.3	Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of a collaborative environment
Instructional Focus	
Enduring Understandings:	Essential Questions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will understand how ancient Egyptian law influenced artwork and architecture. Students will understand why the pyramids were constructed and how the construction of the pyramid evolved. Students will understand how religion influenced Egyptian sculpture and painting. Students will understand that ancient Egyptian artists had to follow a strict set of rules when creating art and how these rules characterized Egyptian artwork. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What impact did ancient Egyptian politics and social structures have on the art and culture of its time? How can modern governments trace some of their attributes to the systems of power, authority, and governance established in ancient civilizations? How did the earliest civilizations create technologies and systems to meet community and personal needs? What contributions did the people of ancient Egypt make to the development of the written language? How did religion affect architecture?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study of artistic innovations and conventions developed previously provides a foundation for comparative understanding of subsequent artistic traditions within the region and beyond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent do the forces that shaped the ancient and medieval worlds affect us today?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did invention and discovery affect the ancient world and how do they affect us today?
Evidence of Learning (Assessments)	
Pre-assessment Formative assessments Summative assessment	
Objectives (SLO)	
Students will know: (Goals)	Students will be able to: (Teaching Points)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students utilize varied strategies for analyzing art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize, trace, and analyze political and social structures across artistic forms. Study the impact that ancient Egyptian politics and social structures have on the art and culture of its time.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students can anchor in historical/cultural context as a way to aid in and deepen analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze two or more pieces of art that are linked. Synthesize two or more works of Egyptian art as a means to trace motifs and ideas within the cultural context of the time period.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students analyze structure, purpose, and meaning of various art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize Egyptian themes and cultural influences through studying modern popular, philosophical, and artistic culture. Recognize stylistic conventions of Egyptian art. Explain the development and use of the Egyptian hieroglyphic writing system and how it relates to the written language and symbols of today. Recognize the cultural and artistic influences of ancient Egypt in the modern age.

- Students use research to gain knowledge of how cultural and economical factors influence the art and culture of a particular civilization.

- Recognize and appreciate how ancient Egyptian art and culture continues to influence and permeate art and culture through the ages.
- Recognize how trade networks along the Nile, Red Sea and Near East had an impact on art and culture of the time.
- Identify examples of intercultural contact between Egypt and other ancient civilizations.

Suggested Resources/Technology Tools

- Digital/Technology:
 - Chromebooks
 - Projector
 - Relevant websites and digital sources
 - G. Suite for Education
 - Document Camera
- Text Resources:
 - Egyptian mythology; Egyptian non-fiction - digital resources
 - Gardner's Art through the Ages: A Global History

Tier 1 Modifications and Accommodations

Including special education students, Multilingual Language Learners (MLLs), students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans

IEP/504:

- Give written directions to supplement verbal directions
- Provide due date on written assignments
- Provide clear, concise directions and concrete examples for assignments
- Make class notes, slides, and materials available to all on Schoology
- Provide opportunities for movement/activity change
- Use checklists/agendas to help the students get organized
- Reinforce students for appropriate behaviors
- Allow students to make corrections on returned tests for additional credit (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow student to edit a 'first draft' on essay questions and grade final edited copy
- Modify the content of the test (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Improve font/spatial organization of formative and summative assessments
- Use cooperative learning techniques
- Provide graphic organizers and outlines for writing assignments (also show students how to make their own graphic organizers for future assignments based on task, prompt, etc.)
- Add extended time of test as needed (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow additional time to complete work (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)

English Language Learners (ELL):

- Sheltered instruction strategies:
 - Contextualize Key Vocabulary
 - Review the content—select key vocabulary terms that are critical to understanding the concept being taught.
 - Introduce and define terms simply and concretely.
 - Demonstrate how terms are used in context, and explain through the use of synonyms or cognates to clarify meaning.
 - Scaffolding
 - Verbal Scaffolding—restating a student response to model correct English usage and grammar.
 - Model critical thinking by using “Think Aloud” strategies.
 - Reinforce contextual definitions by restating a term and giving its context or definition.
 - Procedural scaffolding—building a student’s independent knowledge of concepts and language to move a student from explicit teaching – to modeling – to practicing – to application.
 - Such practices should include grouping of students to build skills and increase independence.
 - Questioning
 - Use a variety of question types.
 - Ask open-ended questions that require true communication from and between students.
 - Interaction
 - Allow student discussion and interaction to provide peer support and opportunities to practice language.
 - Vary student groupings day-to-day and even within a lesson (partners, teams, triads).
 - Wait Time
 - Many English language learners need more time to formulate answers and should be given ample wait time (up to 20 seconds).
 - Clarifying Key Concepts in First Language
 - English language learners need to be allowed to confer in their primary language about subject matter and their own thinking—with each other or with the teacher.
 - Application of Content and Language Knowledge
 - “Discussing and doing” make abstract concepts more concrete to students and allow students to practice English in a safe environment.

Gifted and Talented:

- **Tiered Assignments:**
 - Assignments that are graduated or tiered by level of **difficulty** or **completeness**. Creating an assignment in this manner allows the teacher to present content at varying levels of **complexity** as well as allows students to present their knowledge in varying **ways** of complexity.
- **Open-Ended Assignments - Extended Thinking:**
 - Student choice as to **how far** they take their **own** learning-making them both **responsible** and **accountable** for their own education. Students can be given a choice of both assignment content and product delivery. The ability to present their knowledge in a unique way allows for the potential of the further depth and breadth needed for gifted learners. Students can also extend their thinking based

on the open-ended prompts to incorporate other disciplines, interest areas, etc. (while still staying on task).

- **Enrichment** (Independent Study, Independent Research, Sophistication of Projects):
 - Adding disciplines or areas of learning not normally found in the regular curriculum. Focus on the upper levels of Bloom’s Taxonomy: analysis, synthesis and evaluation-in their learning. Independent study falls under the category of enrichment along with **individually chosen projects** to match the interests of the gifted student. The introduction of research skills and critical thinking skills along with multidisciplinary connections are often taught as a way to enrich the program for gifted learners.
- **Acceleration** (Telescoping, Compacting, Ability or Need Grouping)
 - Educating the student at their level of ability rather than grade level expectations. They can also accelerate through the rate at which they are learning: commonly referred to as telescoping. There is extensive research that shows that gifted learners benefit greatly from interaction with their intellectual peers, which makes grouping by ability a viable accommodation from both an academic and social perspective.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices (June 2020)

- Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee.
- Attend to financial well-being.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity increase collaboration and communicate effectively.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence

Unit 3

Greece

Summary and Rationale

An in-depth look at the art of Ancient Greece will provide students with an understanding of the geography, history, politics and religious practices of the Ancient Greeks. For the Greeks, humanity was what mattered, and humans were, in the words of the philosopher Protagoras, the “measure of all things.” This humanistic worldview led the Greeks to create the concepts of democracy and to make seminal contributions in the fields of art, literature, and science. The importance of humanity and honoring the individual are so completely part of modern Western habits of mind and originated in the minds of the Greeks. (Gardner’s Art Through the Ages 12e, 105)

Students will gain an understanding and be able to explain the formal and iconographic characteristics of Geometric, Orientalizing, Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic period art and identify the sources, orders, and parts of ancient Greek architecture. As the unit progresses, students will be able to discuss the influence other cultures exerted on Greek art and architecture and explain the artistic and architectural theories governing its art and architecture. Students will be able to recognize and work with the materials, techniques, and processes used to create Greek art and architecture. Through careful study, students will be able to describe the changes in representations of the human figure from the Geometric to the Hellenistic period.

Recommended Pacing

8-10 weeks

Standards

Visual and Performing Arts

1.1 The Creative Process: All students will demonstrate an understanding of the elements and principles that govern the creation of works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

1.1.12.D.1	Distinguish innovative applications of the elements of art and principles of design in visual artworks from diverse cultural perspectives and identify specific cross-cultural themes.
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1.1.12.D.2	Translate literary, musical, theatrical, and dance compositions by using them as stimulus/inspiration for corresponding visual artworks.
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1.2 History of the Arts and Culture: All students will understand the role, development, and influence of the arts throughout history and across cultures.

1.2.12.A.1	Determine how dance, music, theatre, and visual art have influenced world cultures throughout history.
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1.2.12.A.2	Justify the impact of innovations in the arts (e.g., the availability of music online) on societal norms and habits of mind in various historical eras.
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1.3 Performance: All students will synthesize those skills, media, methods, and technologies appropriate to creating, performing, and/or presenting works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

D. Visual Art

1.3.12.D.4	Analyze the syntax and compositional and stylistic principles of two- and three-dimensional artworks in multiple art media (including computer-assisted artwork), and interpret themes and symbols suggested by the artworks.
1.3.12.D.5	Identify the styles and artistic processes used in the creation of culturally and historically diverse two- and three-dimensional artworks, and emulate those styles by creating an original body of work.
B. Music	
1.3.12.B.1	Analyze compositions from different world cultures and genres with respect to technique, musicality, and stylistic nuance, and/or perform excerpts with technical accuracy, appropriate musicality, and the relevant stylistic nuance.
1.4 Aesthetic Responses & Critique Methodologies: All students will demonstrate and apply an understanding of arts philosophies, judgment, and analysis to works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
A. Aesthetic Responses	
1.4.12.A.1	Use contextual clues to differentiate between unique and common properties and to discern the cultural implications of works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
1.4.12.A.2	Speculate on the artist's intent, using discipline-specific arts terminology and citing embedded clues to substantiate the hypothesis.
1.4.12.A.3	Develop informed personal responses to an assortment of artworks across the four arts disciplines (dance, music, theatre, and visual art), using historical significance, craftsmanship, cultural context, and originality as criteria for assigning value to the works.
1.4.12.A.4	Evaluate how exposure to various cultures influences individual, emotional, intellectual, and kinesthetic responses to artwork.
B. Critique Methodologies	
1.4.12.B.1	Formulate criteria for arts evaluation using the principles of positive critique and observation of the elements of art and principles of design, and use the criteria to evaluate works of dance, music, theatre, visual, and multimedia artwork from diverse cultural contexts and historical eras.
1.4.12.B.3	Determine the role of art and art-making in a global society by analyzing the influence of technology on the visual, performing, and multimedia arts for consumers, creators, and performers around the world.
Interdisciplinary Connections	
Language Arts	
Reading: Literature	
RL.11-12.1.	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

RL.11-12.2.	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
RL.11-12.3.	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
RL.11-12.4.	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
RL.11-12.5.	Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.
RL.11-12.6.	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
RL.11-12.9.	Demonstrate knowledge of and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
Reading: Informational Text	
RI.11-12.1.	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RI.11-12.3.	Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.
RI.11-12.5.	Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.
RI.11-12.9.	Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) documents of historical and literary significance for their themes, purposes and rhetorical features, including primary source documents relevant to U.S. and/or global history.
Writing	
W.11-12.1.	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. A. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. B. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims

	<p>avoiding common logical fallacies and using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. C. Use transitions (e.g. words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. D. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
W.11-12.2.	<p>Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. A. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. B. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic. C. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. D. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. E. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. F. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).</p>
W.11-12.3.	<p>Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. A. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. C. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution). D. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.</p>
W.11-12.4.	<p>Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</p>
W.11-12.5.	<p>Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.</p>
W.11-12.6.	<p>Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.</p>
W.11-12.7.	<p>Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.</p>

W.11-12.10.	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes.
Speaking and Listening	
SL.11-12.2.	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
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SL.11-12.5.	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
Language	
L.11-12.1.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
L.11-12.2.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Observe hyphenation conventions. B. Spell correctly.
Social Studies	
6.3	Active Citizenship in the 21st Century: All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.
Integration of Technology	
3	Students critically curate a variety of resources using digital tools to construct knowledge, produce creative artifacts and make meaningful learning experiences for themselves and others.
6	Students communicate clearly and express themselves creatively for a variety of purposes using the platforms, tools, styles, formats and digital media appropriate to their goals.
Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills	
9.2.12.CAP.3	Investigate how continuing education contributes to one's career and personal growth.

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9.4.12.TL.1	Assess digital tools based on features such as accessibility options, capacities, and utility for accomplishing a specific task.
9.4.12.TL.3	Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of a collaborative environment

Instructional Focus

Enduring Understandings:	Essential Questions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The products of a culture or society are influenced by how they view gender roles, life, death, religion, activities, lifestyle, and experiences. ● The role of the environment and experiences with flooding created a complicated relationship with the land and had an impact on Egyptian culture and art. ● The role of government in a can influence and impact its art and culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How do the outlook and values of a culture determine the art and philosophy that it will produce? ● How does the art of a particular culture reflect its influence from the natural environment and climate from whence it came? ● How does government use creativity as an agent of control?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The study of artistic innovations and conventions developed previously provides a foundation for comparative understanding of subsequent artistic traditions within the region and beyond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To what extent do the forces that shaped the ancient and medieval worlds affect us today? ● How did invention and discovery affect the ancient world and how do they affect us today?

Evidence of Learning (Assessments)

Pre-assessment
 Formative assessments
 Summative assessment

Objectives (SLO)

Students will know: (Goals)

Students will be able to: (Teaching Points)

- Students utilize varied strategies for analyzing art forms.

- Explain the formal and iconographic characteristics of Geometric, Orientalizing, Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic period art.
- Identify the sources, orders, and parts of ancient Greek architecture.
- Discuss the materials, techniques, and processes used to create Greek art and architecture.
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- Describe the changes in representations of the human figure from the Geometric to the Hellenistic period.
- Comprehend, recognize, and describe how the human figure was represented in Geometric and Hellenistic art and discuss the evolution of the human figure.
- How to recognize and analyze the characteristics of art and architecture across the different periods of Ancient Greece.

- Students can anchor in historical/cultural context as a way to aid in and deepen analysis.

- Identify historical events and characters that exerted an influence on the development of Greek art and architecture.
- Understand the diverse cultural influences on Greek artistic development.
- Synthesize and compare two or more works across different periods in Greek art and between different cultures.

- Students analyze structure, purpose, and meaning of various art forms.

- Examine Greek religion and mythology and its expression in art.

Suggested Resources/Technology Tools

- Digital/Technology:
 - Chromebooks
 - Projector
 - Relevant websites and digital sources
 - G. Suite for Education
 - Document Camera
- Text Resources: Edith Hamilton’s Mythology; Bulfinch’s Mythology; Homer’s *Iliad & Odyssey*, Gardner’s *Art through the Ages: A Global History*

Tier 1 Modifications and Accommodations

Including special education students, Multilingual Language Learners (MLLs), students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans

IEP/504:

- Give written directions to supplement verbal directions
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 - Introduce and define terms simply and concretely.
 - Demonstrate how terms are used in context, and explain through the use of synonyms or cognates to clarify meaning.
 - Scaffolding
 - Verbal Scaffolding—restating a student response to model correct English usage and grammar.
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- Procedural scaffolding—building a student’s independent knowledge of concepts and language to move a student from explicit teaching – to modeling – to practicing – to application.
- Such practices should include grouping of students to build skills and increase independence.
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 - Use a variety of question types.
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- Interaction
 - Allow student discussion and interaction to provide peer support and opportunities to practice language.
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- Clarifying Key Concepts in First Language
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- Application of Content and Language Knowledge
 - “Discussing and doing” make abstract concepts more concrete to students and allow students to practice English in a safe environment.

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 - Assignments that are graduated or tiered by level of **difficulty** or **completeness**. Creating an assignment in this manner allows the teacher to present content at varying levels of **complexity** as well as allows students to present their knowledge in varying **ways** of complexity.
- **Open-Ended Assignments - Extended Thinking:**
 - Student choice as to **how far** they take their **own** learning-making them both **responsible** and **accountable** for their own education. Students can be given a choice of both assignment content and product delivery. The ability to present their knowledge in a unique way allows for the potential of the further depth and breadth needed for gifted learners. Students can also extend their thinking based on the open-ended prompts to incorporate other disciplines, interest areas, etc. (while still staying on task).
- **Enrichment** (Independent Study, Independent Research, Sophistication of Projects):
 - Adding disciplines or areas of learning not normally found in the regular curriculum. Focus on the upper levels of Bloom’s Taxonomy: analysis, synthesis and evaluation-in their learning. Independent study falls under the category of enrichment along with **individually chosen projects** to match the interests of the gifted student. The introduction of research skills and critical thinking skills along with multidisciplinary connections are often taught as a way to enrich the program for gifted learners.
- **Acceleration** (Telescoping, Compacting, Ability or Need Grouping)
 - Educating the student at their level of ability rather than grade level expectations. They can also accelerate through the rate at which they are learning: commonly referred to as telescoping. There is extensive research that shows that gifted learners benefit greatly from interaction with their intellectual peers, which makes grouping by ability a viable accommodation from both an academic and social perspective.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices (June 2020)

- Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee.
- Attend to financial well-being.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity increase collaboration and communicate effectively.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence

Unit 4

Rome

Summary and Rationale

With the rise and triumph of Rome, a single government ruled, for the first time in human history, from the Tigris and the Euphrates to the Thames and beyond. This unit will examine how Roman art, architecture, and philosophy adapted from Greek influences yet advanced and became its own style. Roman engineers—primarily military engineers—made great advances in construction techniques. The use of concrete and true arches and vaults is a hallmark of Roman construction, and a departure from previous architecture. The variety of architectural structures studied in this unit presents students with the challenge of identifying the various types and explaining their uses. Domestic buildings, public buildings, monuments such as triumphal arches, and temples all appear in different forms, and show an evolution over time. Students will recognize and come to appreciate how the Roman conquest and colonization of much of Europe and the Mediterranean world explains the existence of Roman ruins in countries such as France and England and the spread of classical styles and the structure of governments throughout what was then the known world. This dissemination of Roman ideas will have an impact on art during the Middle Ages, especially in the Carolingian Renaissance, or the Romanesque period.

Recommended Pacing

8-10 weeks

Standards

Visual and Performing Arts

1.1 The Creative Process: All students will demonstrate an understanding of the elements and principles that govern the creation of works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
1.1.12.D.1	Distinguish innovative applications of the elements of art and principles of design in visual artworks from diverse cultural perspectives and identify specific cross-cultural themes.
1.1.12.D.2	Translate literary, musical, theatrical, and dance compositions by using them as stimulus/inspiration for corresponding visual artworks.
1.2 History of the Arts and Culture: All students will understand the role, development, and influence of the arts throughout history and across cultures.	
1.2.12.A.1	Determine how dance, music, theatre, and visual art have influenced world cultures throughout history.
1.2.12.A.2	Justify the impact of innovations in the arts (e.g., the availability of music online) on societal norms and habits of mind in various historical eras.
1.3 Performance: All students will synthesize those skills, media, methods, and technologies appropriate to creating, performing, and/or presenting works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
D. Visual Art	
1.3.12.D.4	Analyze the syntax and compositional and stylistic principles of two- and three-dimensional artworks in multiple art media (including computer-assisted artwork), and interpret themes and symbols suggested by the artworks.
1.3.12.D.5	Identify the styles and artistic processes used in the creation of culturally and historically diverse two- and three-dimensional artworks, and emulate those styles by creating an original body of work.
B. Music	
1.3.12.B.1	Analyze compositions from different world cultures and genres with respect to technique, musicality, and stylistic nuance, and/or perform excerpts with technical accuracy, appropriate musicality, and the relevant stylistic nuance.
1.4 Aesthetic Responses & Critique Methodologies: All students will demonstrate and apply an understanding of arts philosophies, judgment, and analysis to works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
A. Aesthetic Responses	
1.4.12.A.1	Use contextual clues to differentiate between unique and common properties and to discern the cultural implications of works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
1.4.12.A.2	Speculate on the artist's intent, using discipline-specific arts terminology and citing embedded clues to substantiate the hypothesis.
1.4.12.A.3	Develop informed personal responses to an assortment of artworks across the four arts disciplines (dance, music, theatre, and visual art), using historical significance, craftsmanship, cultural context, and originality as criteria for assigning value to the works.

1.4.12.A.4	Evaluate how exposure to various cultures influences individual, emotional, intellectual, and kinesthetic responses to artwork.
B. Critique Methodologies	
1.4.12.B.1	Formulate criteria for arts evaluation using the principles of positive critique and observation of the elements of art and principles of design, and use the criteria to evaluate works of dance, music, theatre, visual, and multimedia artwork from diverse cultural contexts and historical eras.
1.4.12.B.3	Determine the role of art and art-making in a global society by analyzing the influence of technology on the visual, performing, and multimedia arts for consumers, creators, and performers around the world.
Interdisciplinary Connections	
Language Arts	
Reading: Literature	
RL.11-12.1.	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RL.11-12.2.	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
RL.11-12.3.	Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
RL.11-12.4.	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
RL.11-12.5.	Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.
RL.11-12.6.	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
RL.11-12.9.	Demonstrate knowledge of and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
Reading: Informational Text	

RI.11-12.1.	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RI.11-12.3.	Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.
RI.11-12.5.	Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.
RI.11-12.9.	Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) documents of historical and literary significance for their themes, purposes and rhetorical features, including primary source documents relevant to U.S. and/or global history.
Writing	
W.11-12.1.	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. A. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. B. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies and using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. C. Use transitions (e.g. words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. D. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
W.11-12.2.	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. A. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. B. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. C. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. D. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. E. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. F. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
W.11-12.3.	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. A. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. B. Use narrative

	techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. C. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution). D. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
W.11-12.4.	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
W.11-12.5.	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
W.11-12.6.	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
W.11-12.7.	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
W.11-12.10.	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes.
Speaking and Listening	
SL.11-12.2.	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
SL.11-12.4.	Present information, findings and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
SL.11-12.5.	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
Language	
L.11-12.1.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
L.11-12.2.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Observe hyphenation conventions.

	B. Spell correctly.
Social Studies	
6.3	Active Citizenship in the 21st Century: All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.
Integration of Technology	
3	Students critically curate a variety of resources using digital tools to construct knowledge, produce creative artifacts and make meaningful learning experiences for themselves and others.
6	Students communicate clearly and express themselves creatively for a variety of purposes using the platforms, tools, styles, formats and digital media appropriate to their goals.
Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills	
9.2.12.CAP.3	Investigate how continuing education contributes to one's career and personal growth.
9.2.12.CAP.4	Evaluate different careers and develop various plans.
9.2.12.CAP.8	Determine job entrance criteria (e.g., education credentials, math/writing/reading comprehension tests, drug tests) used by employers in various industry sectors.
9.4.12.CI.1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas.
9.4.12.CI.2	Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities.
9.4.12.CI.3	Investigate new challenges and opportunities for personal growth, advancement, and transition.
9.4.12.CT.1	Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.
9.4.12.CT.2	Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving.
9.4.12.TL.1	Assess digital tools based on features such as accessibility options, capacities, and utility for accomplishing a specific task.
9.4.12.TL.3	Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of a collaborative environment
Instructional Focus	
Enduring Understandings:	Essential Questions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The products of a culture or society are influenced by how they view gender roles, life, death, religion, activities, lifestyle, and experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do the outlook and values of a culture determine the art and philosophy that it will produce?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the environment and experiences with natural phenomena created a complicated relationship with the land and had an impact on Roman culture and art, especially the tradition of creation myths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the art of a particular culture reflect its influence from the natural environment and climate from whence it came?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of government can influence and impact its art and culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does government use creativity as an agent of control?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study of artistic innovations and conventions developed previously provides a foundation for comparative understanding of subsequent artistic traditions within the region and beyond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent do the forces that shaped the ancient and medieval worlds affect us today? How did invention and discovery affect the ancient world and how do they affect us today?
Evidence of Learning (Assessments)	
Pre-assessment Formative assessments Summative assessment	
Objectives (SLO)	
Students will know: (Goals)	Students will be able to: (Teaching Points)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students utilize varied strategies for analyzing art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the formal and iconographic characteristics of Roman art and architecture of the Republican and Early, High, and Late Imperial periods. Describe the forms, materials and construction techniques of Roman architecture Describe the materials and processes used to create Roman art
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students can anchor in historical/cultural context as a way to aid in and deepen analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the relationship of social status and artistic expression Identify the influence of other ancient cultures on Roman art and architecture Identify historical events and characters that influenced the development of Roman art and architecture Examine the ways in which Roman art is different from the classical art of the Greeks and Egyptians.

- Students analyze structure, purpose, and meaning of various art forms.

- Discuss relationship of civic building programs and imperial politics.
- Understand the great innovations of Roman architecture and how these innovations contributed to the expanse of the Roman Empire.
- Understand the political nature of Roman art and architecture, especially as it communicates ideas of power for the emperor and empire.

Suggested Resources/Technology Tools

- Digital/Technology:
 - Chromebooks
 - Projector
 - Relevant websites and digital sources
 - G. Suite for Education
 - Document Camera
- Text Resources: Roman mythology - digital

Tier 1 Modifications and Accommodations

Including special education students, Multilingual Language Learners (MLLs), students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans

IEP/504:

- Give written directions to supplement verbal directions
- Provide due date on written assignments
- Provide clear, concise directions and concrete examples for assignments
- Make class notes, slides, and materials available to all on Schoology
- Provide opportunities for movement/activity change
- Use checklists/agendas to help the students get organized
- Reinforce students for appropriate behaviors
- Allow students to make corrections on returned tests for additional credit (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow student to edit a 'first draft' on essay questions and grade final edited copy
- Modify the content of the test (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Improve font/spatial organization of formative and summative assessments
- Use cooperative learning techniques
- Provide graphic organizers and outlines for writing assignments (also show students how to make their own graphic organizers for future assignments based on task, prompt, etc.)
- Add extended time of test as needed (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow additional time to complete work (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)

English Language Learners (ELL):

- Sheltered instruction strategies:
 - Contextualize Key Vocabulary

- Review the content—select key vocabulary terms that are critical to understanding the concept being taught.
 - Introduce and define terms simply and concretely.
 - Demonstrate how terms are used in context, and explain through the use of synonyms or cognates to clarify meaning.
- Scaffolding
 - Verbal Scaffolding—restating a student response to model correct English usage and grammar.
 - Model critical thinking by using “Think Aloud” strategies.
 - Reinforce contextual definitions by restating a term and giving its context or definition.
 - Procedural scaffolding—building a student’s independent knowledge of concepts and language to move a student from explicit teaching – to modeling – to practicing – to application.
 - Such practices should include grouping of students to build skills and increase independence.
- Questioning
 - Use a variety of question types.
 - Ask open-ended questions that require true communication from and between students.
- Interaction
 - Allow student discussion and interaction to provide peer support and opportunities to practice language.
 - Vary student groupings day-to-day and even within a lesson (partners, teams, triads).
- Wait Time
 - Many English language learners need more time to formulate answers and should be given ample wait time (up to 20 seconds).
- Clarifying Key Concepts in First Language
 - English language learners need to be allowed to confer in their primary language about subject matter and their own thinking—with each other or with the teacher.
- Application of Content and Language Knowledge
 - “Discussing and doing” make abstract concepts more concrete to students and allow students to practice English in a safe environment.

Gifted and Talented:

- **Tiered Assignments:**
 - Assignments that are graduated or tiered by level of **difficulty** or **completeness**. Creating an assignment in this manner allows the teacher to present content at varying levels of **complexity** as well as allows students to present their knowledge in varying **ways** of complexity.
- **Open-Ended Assignments - Extended Thinking:**
 - Student choice as to **how far** they take their **own** learning-making them both **responsible** and **accountable** for their own education. Students can be given a choice of both assignment content and product delivery. The ability to present their knowledge in a unique way allows for the potential of the further depth and breadth needed for gifted learners. Students can also extend their thinking based on the open-ended prompts to incorporate other disciplines, interest areas, etc. (while still staying on task).
- **Enrichment** (Independent Study, Independent Research, Sophistication of Projects):

- Adding disciplines or areas of learning not normally found in the regular curriculum. Focus on the upper levels of Bloom’s Taxonomy: analysis, synthesis and evaluation-in their learning. Independent study falls under the category of enrichment along with **individually chosen projects** to match the interests of the gifted student. The introduction of research skills and critical thinking skills along with multidisciplinary connections are often taught as a way to enrich the program for gifted learners.
- **Acceleration** (Telescoping, Compacting, Ability or Need Grouping)
 - Educating the student at their level of ability rather than grade level expectations. They can also accelerate through the rate at which they are learning: commonly referred to as telescoping. There is extensive research that shows that gifted learners benefit greatly from interaction with their intellectual peers, which makes grouping by ability a viable accommodation from both an academic and social perspective.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices (June 2020)

- Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee.
- Attend to financial well-being.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity increase collaboration and communicate effectively.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence

Unit 5

Development of Judeo/Christian Religion/Middle Ages

Summary and Rationale

An in-depth look at Early Medieval art will provide students with an understanding of the geography, history, politics and religious practices of Europe during the Middle Ages. Students will gain an appreciation for the intermingling of pagan, Jewish, Islamic, and other traditions in the formation of Early Christian art. The Middle Ages is the period of time in Europe between the end of antiquity in the fifth century and the Renaissance, or rebirth of classical learning, in the fifteenth century and sixteenth centuries. Christianity flourished in Europe. Christianity, and specifically Catholicism in the Latin West, brought with it new views of life and the world that rejected the traditions and learning of the ancient world. This was a period that heralded the formation and rise of universities, the establishment of the rule of law, numerous periods of ecclesiastical reform and the birth of the tourism industry through the tradition of trade and medieval pilgrimages.

Students will study and trace medieval literary traditions through examining epic oral structures and medieval allegorical romances which showcase nationalistic traditions, moralistic ideals, acts of heroism, and societal hierarchy. Students will analyze and appreciate the complexities of medieval literature, such as the Canterbury Tales, the Divine Comedy, and The Song of Roland, which are widely read and studied today and are known for their use of allegory and numerological traditions. The visual arts prospered during the Middle Ages, which created its own aesthetic values. The wealthiest and most influential members of society commissioned cathedrals, churches, sculpture, painting, textiles, manuscripts, jewelry and ritual items from artists. Many of these commissions were religious in nature but medieval artists also produced secular art. Students will be able to trace the consolidation of power around Constantinople and the ebb and flow of consolidated power and a unified artistic tradition in the western part of the old Roman world. In the examination of art and architecture of the time, students will learn about the two main types of Christian church architecture: longitudinally planned and centrally planned church buildings, and also grasp the essentials of the idea of the icon as a sacred image but not an idol. Additionally, students will recognize the influence of Byzantine art and culture in early medieval art and architecture.

Recommended Pacing

8-10 weeks

Standards

Visual and Performing Arts

1.1 The Creative Process: All students will demonstrate an understanding of the elements and principles that govern the creation of works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

1.1.12.D.1	Distinguish innovative applications of the elements of art and principles of design in visual artworks from diverse cultural perspectives and identify specific cross-cultural themes.
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1.1.12.D.2	Translate literary, musical, theatrical, and dance compositions by using them as stimulus/inspiration for corresponding visual artworks.
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1.2 History of the Arts and Culture: All students will understand the role, development, and influence of the arts throughout history and across cultures.

1.2.12.A.1	Determine how dance, music, theatre, and visual art have influenced world cultures throughout history.
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1.2.12.A.2	Justify the impact of innovations in the arts (e.g., the availability of music online) on societal norms and habits of mind in various historical eras.
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1.3 Performance: All students will synthesize those skills, media, methods, and technologies appropriate to creating, performing, and/or presenting works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

D. Visual Art

1.3.12.D.4	Analyze the syntax and compositional and stylistic principles of two- and three-dimensional artworks in multiple art media (including computer-assisted artwork), and interpret themes and symbols suggested by the artworks.
1.3.12.D.5	Identify the styles and artistic processes used in the creation of culturally and historically diverse two- and three-dimensional artworks, and emulate those styles by creating an original body of work.
B. Music	
1.3.12.B.1	Analyze compositions from different world cultures and genres with respect to technique, musicality, and stylistic nuance, and/or perform excerpts with technical accuracy, appropriate musicality, and the relevant stylistic nuance.
1.4 Aesthetic Responses & Critique Methodologies: All students will demonstrate and apply an understanding of arts philosophies, judgment, and analysis to works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
A. Aesthetic Responses	
1.4.12.A.1	Use contextual clues to differentiate between unique and common properties and to discern the cultural implications of works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
1.4.12.A.2	Speculate on the artist's intent, using discipline-specific arts terminology and citing embedded clues to substantiate the hypothesis.
1.4.12.A.3	Develop informed personal responses to an assortment of artworks across the four arts disciplines (dance, music, theatre, and visual art), using historical significance, craftsmanship, cultural context, and originality as criteria for assigning value to the works.
1.4.12.A.4	Evaluate how exposure to various cultures influences individual, emotional, intellectual, and kinesthetic responses to artwork.
B. Critique Methodologies	
1.4.12.B.1	Formulate criteria for arts evaluation using the principles of positive critique and observation of the elements of art and principles of design, and use the criteria to evaluate works of dance, music, theatre, visual, and multimedia artwork from diverse cultural contexts and historical eras.
1.4.12.B.3	Determine the role of art and art-making in a global society by analyzing the influence of technology on the visual, performing, and multimedia arts for consumers, creators, and performers around the world.
Interdisciplinary Connections	
Language Arts	
Reading: Literature	
RL.11-12.1.	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.

RL.11-12.2.	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
RL.11-12.3.	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
RL.11-12.4.	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
RL.11-12.5.	Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.
RL.11-12.6.	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
RL.11-12.9.	Demonstrate knowledge of and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
Reading: Informational Text	
RI.11-12.1.	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RI.11-12.3.	Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.
RI.11-12.5.	Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.
RI.11-12.9.	Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) documents of historical and literary significance for their themes, purposes and rhetorical features, including primary source documents relevant to U.S. and/or global history.
Writing	
W.11-12.1.	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. A. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. B. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies and using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the

	audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. C. Use transitions (e.g. words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. D. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
W.11-12.2.	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. A. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. B. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. C. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. D. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. E. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. F. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
W.11-12.3.	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. A. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. C. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution). D. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
W.11-12.4.	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
W.11-12.5.	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
W.11-12.6.	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
W.11-12.7.	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
W.11-12.10.	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes.

Speaking and Listening	
SL.11-12.2.	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
SL.11-12.4.	Present information, findings and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
SL.11-12.5.	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
Language	
L.11-12.1.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
L.11-12.2.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Observe hyphenation conventions. B. Spell correctly.
Social Studies	
6.3	Active Citizenship in the 21st Century: All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.
Integration of Technology	
3	Students critically curate a variety of resources using digital tools to construct knowledge, produce creative artifacts and make meaningful learning experiences for themselves and others.
6	Students communicate clearly and express themselves creatively for a variety of purposes using the platforms, tools, styles, formats and digital media appropriate to their goals.
Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills	
9.2.12.CAP.3	Investigate how continuing education contributes to one's career and personal growth.
9.2.12.CAP.4	Evaluate different careers and develop various plans.

9.2.12.CAP.8	Determine job entrance criteria (e.g., education credentials, math/writing/reading comprehension tests, drug tests) used by employers in various industry sectors.
9.4.12.CI.1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas.
9.4.12.CI.2	Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities.
9.4.12.CI.3	Investigate new challenges and opportunities for personal growth, advancement, and transition.
9.4.12.CT.1	Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.
9.4.12.CT.2	Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving.
9.4.12.TL.1	Assess digital tools based on features such as accessibility options, capacities, and utility for accomplishing a specific task.
9.4.12.TL.3	Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of a collaborative environment

Instructional Focus

Enduring Understandings:	Essential Questions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the media, methods and techniques used to create art in the Early Christian period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent do the forces that shaped the ancient and medieval worlds affect us today? How did invention and discovery affect the ancient world and how do they affect us today?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medieval art (European, c. 300–1400 C.E.; Islamic, c. 300–1600 C.E.) derived from the requirements of worship (Jewish, Christian, or Islamic), elite or court culture, and learning. Understand how and why religious ideas are expressed in the art of the Early Christian period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did religion influence art and architecture? How and why are religious ideas expressed in the art of the Early Christian period? What are the origins and how did the development of specific images of Christ develop?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The study of artistic innovations and conventions developed previously provides a foundation for comparative understanding of subsequent artistic traditions within the region and beyond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent do the forces that shaped the ancient and medieval worlds affect us today? How did invention and discovery affect the ancient world and how do they affect us today?

Evidence of Learning (Assessments)

Pre-assessment Formative assessments Summative assessment	
Objectives (SLO)	
Students will know: (Goals)	Students will be able to: (Teaching Points)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students utilize varied strategies for analyzing art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the formal and iconographic characteristics of Late Antique Jewish and Christian art ● Discuss the relationship of Roman and Early Christian art and architecture ● Identify the sources of Late Antique Christian architecture ● Discuss the materials, techniques, and processes used to create Late Antique art and architecture ● Know and cite artistic and architectural terminology from the period
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students can anchor in historical/cultural context as a way to aid in and deepen analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify historical events and characters that exerted an influence on the development of Late Antique art and architecture ● Understand how Roman art and architecture is changed as a result of Christianity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students analyze structure, purpose, and meaning of various art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the organization, function, and ornamentation of Early Christian art and architecture.
Suggested Resources/Technology Tools	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Digital/Technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chromebooks ○ Projector ○ Relevant websites and digital sources ○ G. Suite for Education ○ Document Camera ● Text Resources: digital and paper copies of literary texts 	

Tier 1 Modifications and Accommodations

Including special education students, Multilingual Language Learners (MLLs), students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans

IEP/504:

- Give written directions to supplement verbal directions
- Provide due date on written assignments
- Provide clear, concise directions and concrete examples for assignments
- Make class notes, slides, and materials available to all on Schoology
- Provide opportunities for movement/activity change
- Use checklists/agendas to help the students get organized
- Reinforce students for appropriate behaviors
- Allow students to make corrections on returned tests for additional credit (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow student to edit a 'first draft' on essay questions and grade final edited copy
- Modify the content of the test (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Improve font/spatial organization of formative and summative assessments
- Use cooperative learning techniques
- Provide graphic organizers and outlines for writing assignments (also show students how to make their own graphic organizers for future assignments based on task, prompt, etc.)
- Add extended time of test as needed (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow additional time to complete work (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)

English Language Learners (ELL):

- Sheltered instruction strategies:
 - Contextualize Key Vocabulary
 - Review the content—select key vocabulary terms that are critical to understanding the concept being taught.
 - Introduce and define terms simply and concretely.
 - Demonstrate how terms are used in context, and explain through the use of synonyms or cognates to clarify meaning.
 - Scaffolding
 - Verbal Scaffolding—restating a student response to model correct English usage and grammar.
 - Model critical thinking by using “Think Aloud” strategies.
 - Reinforce contextual definitions by restating a term and giving its context or definition.
 - Procedural scaffolding—building a student’s independent knowledge of concepts and language to move a student from explicit teaching – to modeling – to practicing – to application.
 - Such practices should include grouping of students to build skills and increase independence.
 - Questioning
 - Use a variety of question types.
 - Ask open-ended questions that require true communication from and between students.
 - Interaction

- Allow student discussion and interaction to provide peer support and opportunities to practice language.
 - Vary student groupings day-to-day and even within a lesson (partners, teams, triads).
- Wait Time
 - Many English language learners need more time to formulate answers and should be given ample wait time (up to 20 seconds).
- Clarifying Key Concepts in First Language
 - English language learners need to be allowed to confer in their primary language about subject matter and their own thinking—with each other or with the teacher.
- Application of Content and Language Knowledge
 - “Discussing and doing” make abstract concepts more concrete to students and allow students to practice English in a safe environment.

Gifted and Talented:

- **Tiered Assignments:**
 - Assignments that are graduated or tiered by level of **difficulty** or **completeness**. Creating an assignment in this manner allows the teacher to present content at varying levels of **complexity** as well as allows students to present their knowledge in varying **ways** of complexity.
- **Open-Ended Assignments - Extended Thinking:**
 - Student choice as to **how far** they take their **own** learning-making them both **responsible** and **accountable** for their own education. Students can be given a choice of both assignment content and product delivery. The ability to present their knowledge in a unique way allows for the potential of the further depth and breadth needed for gifted learners. Students can also extend their thinking based on the open-ended prompts to incorporate other disciplines, interest areas, etc. (while still staying on task).
- **Enrichment** (Independent Study, Independent Research, Sophistication of Projects):
 - Adding disciplines or areas of learning not normally found in the regular curriculum. Focus on the upper levels of Bloom’s Taxonomy: analysis, synthesis and evaluation-in their learning. Independent study falls under the category of enrichment along with **individually chosen projects** to match the interests of the gifted student. The introduction of research skills and critical thinking skills along with multidisciplinary connections are often taught as a way to enrich the program for gifted learners.
- **Acceleration** (Telescoping, Compacting, Ability or Need Grouping)
 - Educating the student at their level of ability rather than grade level expectations. They can also accelerate through the rate at which they are learning: commonly referred to as telescoping. There is extensive research that shows that gifted learners benefit greatly from interaction with their intellectual peers, which makes grouping by ability a viable accommodation from both an academic and social perspective.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices (June 2020)

- Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee.
- Attend to financial well-being.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.

- Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity increase collaboration and communicate effectively.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence

Unit 6

Renaissance

Summary and Rationale

The Renaissance, a vibrant period of European cultural, artistic, political and scientific “rebirth” was led by people including Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Machiavelli and the Medici family. The Renaissance was a fervent period of European cultural, artistic, political and economic “rebirth” following the Middle Ages. Generally described as taking place from the 14th century to the 17th century, the Renaissance promoted the rediscovery of classical philosophy, literature and art. Some of the greatest thinkers, authors, statesmen, scientists and artists in human history thrived during this era, while global exploration opened up new lands and cultures to European commerce. The Renaissance bridged the gap between the Middle Ages and modern-day civilization. During the 14th century, a cultural movement called humanism began to gain momentum in Italy. Among its many principles, humanism promoted the idea that man was the center of his own universe, and people should embrace human achievements in education, classical arts, literature and science. The invention of the Gutenberg printing press allowed for improved communication throughout Europe. Scientific discoveries led to major shifts in thinking: Galileo and Descartes presented a new view of astrology and mathematics, while Copernicus proposed that the Sun, not the Earth, was the center of the solar system. Renaissance art was characterized by realism and naturalism. Artists strived to depict people and objects in a true-to-life way. They used techniques, such as perspective, shadows and light to add depth to their work. Emotion was another quality that artists tried to infuse into their pieces. Writers such as Christopher Marlowe and William Shakespeare brought a new perspective to literature by addressing the humanistic ideas of individual achievement while also showing how such individualism can lead to corruption and chaos.

Students will study and analyze a wide range of literary, historical, and philosophical texts while also being exposed to the many artistic achievements in the art and architecture of the Renaissance. A focus on drama will allow students to delve deeply into the most fashionable form of literary expression of the Renaissance. Students will engage in acute observation of the many artistic achievements of the era, while sharpening synthesis skills across artistic genres.

Recommended Pacing

9-12 weeks

Standards

Visual and Performing Arts

1.1 The Creative Process: All students will demonstrate an understanding of the elements and principles that govern the creation of works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

1.1.12.D.1	Distinguish innovative applications of the elements of art and principles of design in visual artworks from diverse cultural perspectives and identify specific cross-cultural themes.
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1.1.12.D.2	Translate literary, musical, theatrical, and dance compositions by using them as stimulus/inspiration for corresponding visual artworks.
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1.2 History of the Arts and Culture: All students will understand the role, development, and influence of the arts throughout history and across cultures.

1.2.12.A.1	Determine how dance, music, theatre, and visual art have influenced world cultures throughout history.
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1.2.12.A.2	Justify the impact of innovations in the arts (e.g., the availability of music online) on societal norms and habits of mind in various historical eras.
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1.3 Performance: All students will synthesize those skills, media, methods, and technologies appropriate to creating, performing, and/or presenting works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

D. Visual Art

1.3.12.D.4	Analyze the syntax and compositional and stylistic principles of two- and three-dimensional artworks in multiple art media (including computer-assisted artwork), and interpret themes and symbols suggested by the artworks.
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1.3.12.D.5	Identify the styles and artistic processes used in the creation of culturally and historically diverse two- and three-dimensional artworks, and emulate those styles by creating an original body of work.
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B. Music

1.3.12.B.1	Analyze compositions from different world cultures and genres with respect to technique, musicality, and stylistic nuance, and/or perform excerpts with technical accuracy, appropriate musicality, and the relevant stylistic nuance.
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1.4 Aesthetic Responses & Critique Methodologies: All students will demonstrate and apply an understanding of arts philosophies, judgment, and analysis to works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

A. Aesthetic Responses

1.4.12.A.1	Use contextual clues to differentiate between unique and common properties and to discern the cultural implications of works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
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1.4.12.A.2	Speculate on the artist's intent, using discipline-specific arts terminology and citing embedded clues to substantiate the hypothesis.
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1.4.12.A.3	Develop informed personal responses to an assortment of artworks across the four arts disciplines (dance, music, theatre, and visual art), using historical significance, craftsmanship, cultural context, and originality as criteria for assigning value to the works.
1.4.12.A.4	Evaluate how exposure to various cultures influences individual, emotional, intellectual, and kinesthetic responses to artwork.
B. Critique Methodologies	
1.4.12.B.1	Formulate criteria for arts evaluation using the principles of positive critique and observation of the elements of art and principles of design, and use the criteria to evaluate works of dance, music, theatre, visual, and multimedia artwork from diverse cultural contexts and historical eras.
1.4.12.B.3	Determine the role of art and art-making in a global society by analyzing the influence of technology on the visual, performing, and multimedia arts for consumers, creators, and performers around the world.
Interdisciplinary Connections	
Language Arts	
Reading: Literature	
RL.11-12.1.	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RL.11-12.2.	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
RL.11-12.3.	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
RL.11-12.4.	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
RL.11-12.5.	Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.
RL.11-12.6.	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
RL.11-12.9.	Demonstrate knowledge of and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.

Reading: Informational Text	
RI.11-12.1.	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RI.11-12.3.	Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.
RI.11-12.5.	Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.
RI.11-12.9.	Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) documents of historical and literary significance for their themes, purposes and rhetorical features, including primary source documents relevant to U.S. and/or global history.
Writing	
W.11-12.1.	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. A. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. B. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies and using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. C. Use transitions (e.g. words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. D. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
W.11-12.2.	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. A. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. B. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. C. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. D. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. E. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. F. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

W.11-12.3.	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. A. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. C. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution). D. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
W.11-12.4.	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
W.11-12.5.	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
W.11-12.6.	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
W.11-12.7.	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
W.11-12.10.	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes.
Speaking and Listening	
SL.11-12.2.	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
SL.11-12.4.	Present information, findings and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
SL.11-12.5.	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
Language	
L.11-12.1.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.

L.11-12.2.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Observe hyphenation conventions. B. Spell correctly.
L.11-12.6.	Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
Social Studies	
6.3	Active Citizenship in the 21st Century: All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.
Integration of Technology	
3	Students critically curate a variety of resources using digital tools to construct knowledge, produce creative artifacts and make meaningful learning experiences for themselves and others.
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Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills	
9.2.12.CAP.3	Investigate how continuing education contributes to one's career and personal growth.
9.2.12.CAP.4	Evaluate different careers and develop various plans.
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9.4.12.CI.1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas.
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9.4.12.CI.3	Investigate new challenges and opportunities for personal growth, advancement, and transition.
9.4.12.CT.1	Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.
9.4.12.CT.2	Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving.
9.4.12.TL.1	Assess digital tools based on features such as accessibility options, capacities, and utility for accomplishing a specific task.

9.4.12.TL.3	Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of a collaborative environment	
Instructional Focus		
Enduring Understandings:	Essential Questions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art and architecture may take many different forms both within and across cultures, and the materials, processes, and techniques employed may also vary by location and culture with wide-ranging influence on the art that is generated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How and why does art evolve during the time of the Renaissance? • How did religion and philosophy impact the arts? • How do English literary traditions that began in the Renaissance permeate and affect our modern culture? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists manipulate materials and ideas to create an aesthetic object, act, or event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is art and how is it made? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artistic, scientific, and literary developments of the Renaissance continue to influence society today. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent do the forces that shaped the Renaissance affect us today? • How did invention and discovery affect the Renaissance and how do they affect us today? 	
Evidence of Learning (Assessments)		
Pre-assessment Formative assessments Summative assessment		
Objectives (SLO)		
Students will know: (Goals)	Students will be able to: (Teaching Points)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students utilize varied strategies for analyzing art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify various artists of the period and their stylistic accomplishments • Cite and understand art and architectural terms in relation to this historical period • Analyze visual aspects of art and architecture 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students can anchor in historical/cultural context as a way to aid in and deepen analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand the social, religious, and political influences of 15th-century Italian art ● Discuss the increased popularity of Humanism ● Discuss the role of wealthy and powerful families ● Understand the transition from the early Renaissance to the High Renaissance. ● Understand how the rediscovery of classical philosophy impacted the arts and society.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students analyze structure, purpose, and meaning of various art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognize the technical and aesthetic achievements of the Renaissance ● Examine the issues of drama, dynamism, and color in art and the contributions of individual artists. ● Developments in the form and use of visual elements, such as linear and atmospheric perspective, composition, color, figuration, and narrative, enhanced the illusion of naturalism. ● Students differentiate the components of form, function, content, and/ or context of a work of art.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Students identify materials and influences of various art forms and analyze their theoretical and thematic characteristics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the key aspects of Renaissance art and architectural theory ● Identify the formal and iconographic characteristics of 15th-century Italian art ● Discuss the formal and material characteristics of 15th-century Italian architecture ● Describe the role and influence of patrons ● Identify and describe the integration of sacred and secular concerns ● Explain the relationship of science, humanism, and artistic production ● Describe the materials and techniques of Renaissance painting, sculpture, and printmaking

Suggested Resources/Technology Tools

- Digital/Technology:
 - Chromebooks
 - Projector
 - Relevant websites and digital sources
 - G. Suite for Education
 - Document Camera

Tier 1 Modifications and Accommodations

Including special education students, Multilingual Language Learners (MLLs), students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans

IEP/504:

- Give written directions to supplement verbal directions
- Provide due date on written assignments
- Provide clear, concise directions and concrete examples for assignments
- Make class notes, slides, and materials available to all on Schoology
- Provide opportunities for movement/activity change
- Use checklists/agendas to help the students get organized
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- Allow students to make corrections on returned tests for additional credit (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow student to edit a 'first draft' on essay questions and grade final edited copy
- Modify the content of the test (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Improve font/spatial organization of formative and summative assessments
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- Provide graphic organizers and outlines for writing assignments (also show students how to make their own graphic organizers for future assignments based on task, prompt, etc.)
- Add extended time of test as needed (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow additional time to complete work (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)

English Language Learners (ELL):

- Sheltered instruction strategies:
 - Contextualize Key Vocabulary
 - Review the content—select key vocabulary terms that are critical to understanding the concept being taught.
 - Introduce and define terms simply and concretely.
 - Demonstrate how terms are used in context, and explain through the use of synonyms or cognates to clarify meaning.
 - Scaffolding
 - Verbal Scaffolding—restating a student response to model correct English usage and grammar.
 - Model critical thinking by using “Think Aloud” strategies.
 - Reinforce contextual definitions by restating a term and giving its context or definition.
 - Procedural scaffolding—building a student’s independent knowledge of concepts and language to move a student from explicit teaching – to modeling – to practicing – to application.
 - Such practices should include grouping of students to build skills and increase independence.
 - Questioning
 - Use a variety of question types.

- Ask open-ended questions that require true communication from and between students.
- Interaction
 - Allow student discussion and interaction to provide peer support and opportunities to practice language.
 - Vary student groupings day-to-day and even within a lesson (partners, teams, triads).
- Wait Time
 - Many English language learners need more time to formulate answers and should be given ample wait time (up to 20 seconds).
- Clarifying Key Concepts in First Language
 - English language learners need to be allowed to confer in their primary language about subject matter and their own thinking—with each other or with the teacher.
- Application of Content and Language Knowledge
 - “Discussing and doing” make abstract concepts more concrete to students and allow students to practice English in a safe environment.

Gifted and Talented:

- **Tiered Assignments:**
 - Assignments that are graduated or tiered by level of **difficulty** or **completeness**. Creating an assignment in this manner allows the teacher to present content at varying levels of **complexity** as well as allows students to present their knowledge in varying **ways** of complexity.
- **Open-Ended Assignments - Extended Thinking:**
 - Student choice as to **how far** they take their **own** learning-making them both **responsible** and **accountable** for their own education. Students can be given a choice of both assignment content and product delivery. The ability to present their knowledge in a unique way allows for the potential of the further depth and breadth needed for gifted learners. Students can also extend their thinking based on the open-ended prompts to incorporate other disciplines, interest areas, etc. (while still staying on task).
- **Enrichment** (Independent Study, Independent Research, Sophistication of Projects):
 - Adding disciplines or areas of learning not normally found in the regular curriculum. Focus on the upper levels of Bloom’s Taxonomy: analysis, synthesis and evaluation-in their learning. Independent study falls under the category of enrichment along with **individually chosen projects** to match the interests of the gifted student. The introduction of research skills and critical thinking skills along with multidisciplinary connections are often taught as a way to enrich the program for gifted learners.
- **Acceleration** (Telescoping, Compacting, Ability or Need Grouping)
 - Educating the student at their level of ability rather than grade level expectations. They can also accelerate through the rate at which they are learning: commonly referred to as telescoping. There is extensive research that shows that gifted learners benefit greatly from interaction with their intellectual peers, which makes grouping by ability a viable accommodation from both an academic and social perspective.

- Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee.
- Attend to financial well-being.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity increase collaboration and communicate effectively.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence

Unit 7
Age of Enlightenment
Summary and Rationale
<p>From the mid-1700s to 1800 ce, Europe and the Americas experienced rapid change and innovation. Art existed in the context of dramatic events such as industrialization, urbanization, economic upheaval, migration, and war. Countries and governments were re-formed, and women’s and civil rights’ movements catalyzed social change. The Romantic Movement in literature was birthed and flourished during this time, bringing to light the themes of individualism, equity, equality, and a recollection of the glories of times past, while some writers exposed the atrocities of human suffering in order to influence social change. Poets employed lyric poetry to celebrate the beauty of nature with sophisticated language and poetic devices.</p> <p>Students will engage in extensive research to explain the influence of the Enlightenment on late 18th- and early 19th-century art and architecture such as Rococo, Neoclassicism, the “natural,” Romanticism. Student discussions and reflections will focus on how social and political events affected the artistic production, and how ideas from contemporary philosophy and literature affected works of art and architecture. Students will also be able to identify and describe the new materials employed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries as well as the impact of the industrial revolution on artistic production.</p>
Recommended Pacing
8-10 weeks
Standards
Visual and Performing Arts

1.1 The Creative Process: All students will demonstrate an understanding of the elements and principles that govern the creation of works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
1.1.12.D.1	Distinguish innovative applications of the elements of art and principles of design in visual artworks from diverse cultural perspectives and identify specific cross-cultural themes.
1.1.12.D.2	Translate literary, musical, theatrical, and dance compositions by using them as stimulus/inspiration for corresponding visual artworks.
1.2 History of the Arts and Culture: All students will understand the role, development, and influence of the arts throughout history and across cultures.	
1.2.12.A.1	Determine how dance, music, theatre, and visual art have influenced world cultures throughout history.
1.2.12.A.2	Justify the impact of innovations in the arts (e.g., the availability of music online) on societal norms and habits of mind in various historical eras.
1.3 Performance: All students will synthesize those skills, media, methods, and technologies appropriate to creating, performing, and/or presenting works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
D. Visual Art	
1.3.12.D.4	Analyze the syntax and compositional and stylistic principles of two- and three-dimensional artworks in multiple art media (including computer-assisted artwork), and interpret themes and symbols suggested by the artworks.
1.3.12.D.5	Identify the styles and artistic processes used in the creation of culturally and historically diverse two- and three-dimensional artworks, and emulate those styles by creating an original body of work.
B. Music	
1.3.12.B.1	Analyze compositions from different world cultures and genres with respect to technique, musicality, and stylistic nuance, and/or perform excerpts with technical accuracy, appropriate musicality, and the relevant stylistic nuance.
1.4 Aesthetic Responses & Critique Methodologies: All students will demonstrate and apply an understanding of arts philosophies, judgment, and analysis to works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
A. Aesthetic Responses	
1.4.12.A.1	Use contextual clues to differentiate between unique and common properties and to discern the cultural implications of works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
1.4.12.A.2	Speculate on the artist's intent, using discipline-specific arts terminology and citing embedded clues to substantiate the hypothesis.
1.4.12.A.3	Develop informed personal responses to an assortment of artworks across the four arts disciplines (dance, music, theatre, and visual art), using historical significance, craftsmanship, cultural context, and originality as criteria for assigning value to the works.

1.4.12.A.4	Evaluate how exposure to various cultures influences individual, emotional, intellectual, and kinesthetic responses to artwork.
B. Critique Methodologies	
1.4.12.B.1	Formulate criteria for arts evaluation using the principles of positive critique and observation of the elements of art and principles of design, and use the criteria to evaluate works of dance, music, theatre, visual, and multimedia artwork from diverse cultural contexts and historical eras.
1.4.12.B.3	Determine the role of art and art-making in a global society by analyzing the influence of technology on the visual, performing, and multimedia arts for consumers, creators, and performers around the world.
Interdisciplinary Connections	
Language Arts	
Reading: Literature	
RL.11-12.1.	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RL.11-12.2.	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
RL.11-12.3.	Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
RL.11-12.4.	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
RL.11-12.5.	Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.
RL.11-12.6.	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
RL.11-12.9.	Demonstrate knowledge of and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
Reading: Informational Text	

RI.11-12.1.	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RI.11-12.3.	Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.
RI.11-12.5.	Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.
RI.11-12.9.	Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) documents of historical and literary significance for their themes, purposes and rhetorical features, including primary source documents relevant to U.S. and/or global history.
Writing	
W.11-12.1.	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. A. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. B. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies and using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. C. Use transitions (e.g. words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. D. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
W.11-12.2.	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. A. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. B. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. C. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. D. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. E. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. F. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
W.11-12.3.	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. A. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences,

	events, and/or characters. C. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution). D. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
W.11-12.4.	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
W.11-12.5.	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
W.11-12.6.	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
W.11-12.7.	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
W.11-12.10.	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes.
Speaking and Listening	
SL.11-12.2.	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
SL.11-12.4.	Present information, findings and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
SL.11-12.5.	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
Language	
L.11-12.1.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
L.11-12.2.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Observe hyphenation conventions. B. Spell correctly.
L.11-12.6.	Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in

	gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
Social Studies	
6.3	Active Citizenship in the 21st Century: All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.
Integration of Technology	
3	Students critically curate a variety of resources using digital tools to construct knowledge, produce creative artifacts and make meaningful learning experiences for themselves and others.
6	Students communicate clearly and express themselves creatively for a variety of purposes using the platforms, tools, styles, formats and digital media appropriate to their goals.
Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills	
9.2.12.CAP.3	Investigate how continuing education contributes to one's career and personal growth.
9.2.12.CAP.4	Evaluate different careers and develop various plans.
9.2.12.CAP.8	Determine job entrance criteria (e.g., education credentials, math/writing/reading comprehension tests, drug tests) used by employers in various industry sectors.
9.4.12.CI.1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas.
9.4.12.CI.2	Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities.
9.4.12.CI.3	Investigate new challenges and opportunities for personal growth, advancement, and transition.
9.4.12.CT.1	Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.
9.4.12.CT.2	Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving.
9.4.12.TL.1	Assess digital tools based on features such as accessibility options, capacities, and utility for accomplishing a specific task.
9.4.12.TL.3	Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of a collaborative environment
Instructional Focus	
Enduring Understandings:	
Essential Questions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the mid-1700s to 1980 C.E., Europe and the Americas experienced rapid change and innovation. Art existed in the context of dramatic events such as industrialization, urbanization, economic upheaval, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does progress and innovation within a culture allow for artistic advances and movements to flourish?

<p>migrations, and wars. Countries and governments were re-formed; women’s and civil rights’ movements catalyzed social change.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Enlightenment set the stage for this era. Scientific inquiry and empirical evidence were promoted in order to reveal and understand the physical world. Belief in knowledge and progress led to revolutions and a new emphasis on human rights. Subsequently, Romanticism offered a critique of Enlightenment principles and industrialization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does environmental and geographical awareness and understanding of the natural world lead to the betterment and the survival of humanity and the animal kingdom?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art making is shaped by tradition and change. • Artists manipulate materials and ideas to create an aesthetic object, act, or event. • Interpretations of art are variable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do artistic movements come and go? What forces cause change? • When cultures exchange ideas, how do those ideas change culture? • How does scientific and technological developments affect art? • Do artistic trends shape or reflect culture and identity? • How do form, content and context express and influence meaning? • In what ways were the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment a culmination of Renaissance thinking, and how were they a rejection of traditional modes of thought? • How did scientific findings influence Enlightenment ideas about government & society?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artists assumed new roles in society. Styles of art proliferated and often gave rise to artistic movements. Art and architecture exhibited a diversity of styles, forming an array of “isms.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does a specific culture nurture and offer new opportunities for art and architecture to thrive?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works of art took on new roles and functions in society and were experienced by audiences in new ways. Art of this era often proved challenging for audiences and patrons to immediately understand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can a culture expose and provide resources for its citizens to gain access to experience and understand the art of the time period?
<p>Evidence of Learning (Assessments)</p>	
<p>Pre-assessment Formative assessments Summative assessment</p>	

Objectives (SLO)	
Students will know: (Goals)	Students will be able to: (Teaching Points)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students utilize varied strategies for analyzing art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the influence of the Enlightenment on late 18th- and early 19th-century art and architecture. Identify the formal and iconographic characteristics of Rococo, Neoclassicism, the “natural,” Romanticism. Identify and describe the new materials employed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students can anchor in historical/cultural context as a way to aid in and deepen analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how social and political events affected the artistic production. Explain how ideas from contemporary philosophy and literature affected works of art and architecture. Explain the impact of the industrial revolution on artistic production.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students analyze structure, purpose, and meaning of various art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize themes and cultural influences of the Enlightenment through studying modern popular, philosophical, and artistic culture. Recognize stylistic conventions of Enlightenment art. Recognize the cultural and artistic influences of the Enlightenment in the modern age
Suggested Resources/Technology Tools	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital/Technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chromebooks Projector Relevant websites and digital sources G. Suite for Education Document Camera Text Resources: digital literature; hard copies of literary texts 	
Tier 1 Modifications and Accommodations	

Including special education students, Multilingual Language Learners (MLLs), students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans

IEP/504:

- Give written directions to supplement verbal directions
- Provide due date on written assignments
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- Use checklists/agendas to help the students get organized
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- Improve font/spatial organization of formative and summative assessments
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- Add extended time of test as needed (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow additional time to complete work (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)

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 - Review the content—select key vocabulary terms that are critical to understanding the concept being taught.
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 - Reinforce contextual definitions by restating a term and giving its context or definition.
 - Procedural scaffolding—building a student’s independent knowledge of concepts and language to move a student from explicit teaching – to modeling – to practicing – to application.
 - Such practices should include grouping of students to build skills and increase independence.
 - Questioning
 - Use a variety of question types.
 - Ask open-ended questions that require true communication from and between students.
 - Interaction
 - Allow student discussion and interaction to provide peer support and opportunities to practice language.

- Vary student groupings day-to-day and even within a lesson (partners, teams, triads).
- Wait Time
 - Many English language learners need more time to formulate answers and should be given ample wait time (up to 20 seconds).
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 - “Discussing and doing” make abstract concepts more concrete to students and allow students to practice English in a safe environment.

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 - Assignments that are graduated or tiered by level of **difficulty** or **completeness**. Creating an assignment in this manner allows the teacher to present content at varying levels of **complexity** as well as allows students to present their knowledge in varying **ways** of complexity.
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 - Student choice as to **how far** they take their **own** learning-making them both **responsible** and **accountable** for their own education. Students can be given a choice of both assignment content and product delivery. The ability to present their knowledge in a unique way allows for the potential of the further depth and breadth needed for gifted learners. Students can also extend their thinking based on the open-ended prompts to incorporate other disciplines, interest areas, etc. (while still staying on task).
- **Enrichment** (Independent Study, Independent Research, Sophistication of Projects):
 - Adding disciplines or areas of learning not normally found in the regular curriculum. Focus on the upper levels of Bloom’s Taxonomy: analysis, synthesis and evaluation-in their learning. Independent study falls under the category of enrichment along with **individually chosen projects** to match the interests of the gifted student. The introduction of research skills and critical thinking skills along with multidisciplinary connections are often taught as a way to enrich the program for gifted learners.
- **Acceleration** (Telescoping, Compacting, Ability or Need Grouping)
 - Educating the student at their level of ability rather than grade level expectations. They can also accelerate through the rate at which they are learning: commonly referred to as telescoping. There is extensive research that shows that gifted learners benefit greatly from interaction with their intellectual peers, which makes grouping by ability a viable accommodation from both an academic and social perspective.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices (June 2020)

- Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee.
- Attend to financial well-being.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.

- Use technology to enhance productivity increase collaboration and communicate effectively.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence

Unit 8

Capstone

Summary and Rationale

The Humanities Capstone is a culminating project that will allow students to encompass the skills and content knowledge gained throughout the course. Students may be asked to create a virtual or real exhibition of work from a variety of times/cultures to teach a specific idea or theme, or create a gallery tour of artwork that is created in the style of specific movements, writing text panels/label copy, exhibition design, installing artwork, historical context, etc. Other Capstone plans may include creating a contemporary work of art that addresses contemporary issues using the style, technique, method, etc, of a specific artist/style/era, and writing a paper to describe, analyze, interpret, evaluate, and explain the contemporary work in the context of the historical work. Students will additionally have an opportunity to personalize their experiences with the coursework by connecting the creative works of the past to themselves and their current place in the world.

Recommended Pacing

9-12 weeks

Standards

Visual and Performing Arts

1.1 The Creative Process: All students will demonstrate an understanding of the elements and principles that govern the creation of works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

1.1.12.D.1

Distinguish innovative applications of the elements of art and principles of design in visual artworks from diverse cultural perspectives and identify specific cross-cultural themes.

1.1.12.D.2

Translate literary, musical, theatrical, and dance compositions by using them as stimulus/inspiration for corresponding visual artworks.

1.2 History of the Arts and Culture: All students will understand the role, development, and influence of the arts throughout history and across cultures.

1.2.12.A.1	Determine how dance, music, theatre, and visual art have influenced world cultures throughout history.
1.2.12.A.2	Justify the impact of innovations in the arts (e.g., the availability of music online) on societal norms and habits of mind in various historical eras.
1.3 Performance: All students will synthesize those skills, media, methods, and technologies appropriate to creating, performing, and/or presenting works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
D. Visual Art	
1.3.12.D.4	Analyze the syntax and compositional and stylistic principles of two- and three-dimensional artworks in multiple art media (including computer-assisted artwork), and interpret themes and symbols suggested by the artworks.
1.3.12.D.5	Identify the styles and artistic processes used in the creation of culturally and historically diverse two- and three-dimensional artworks, and emulate those styles by creating an original body of work.
B. Music	
1.3.12.B.1	Analyze compositions from different world cultures and genres with respect to technique, musicality, and stylistic nuance, and/or perform excerpts with technical accuracy, appropriate musicality, and the relevant stylistic nuance.
1.4 Aesthetic Responses & Critique Methodologies: All students will demonstrate and apply an understanding of arts philosophies, judgment, and analysis to works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.	
A. Aesthetic Responses	
1.4.12.A.1	Use contextual clues to differentiate between unique and common properties and to discern the cultural implications of works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
1.4.12.A.2	Speculate on the artist's intent, using discipline-specific arts terminology and citing embedded clues to substantiate the hypothesis.
1.4.12.A.3	Develop informed personal responses to an assortment of artworks across the four arts disciplines (dance, music, theatre, and visual art), using historical significance, craftsmanship, cultural context, and originality as criteria for assigning value to the works.
1.4.12.A.4	Evaluate how exposure to various cultures influences individual, emotional, intellectual, and kinesthetic responses to artwork.
B. Critique Methodologies	
1.4.12.B.1	Formulate criteria for arts evaluation using the principles of positive critique and observation of the elements of art and principles of design, and use the criteria to evaluate works of dance, music, theatre, visual, and multimedia artwork from diverse cultural contexts and historical eras.
1.4.12.B.3	Determine the role of art and art-making in a global society by analyzing the influence of technology on the visual, performing, and multimedia arts for consumers, creators, and performers around the world.
Interdisciplinary Connections	

Language Arts	
Reading: Literature	
RL.11-12.1.	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RL.11-12.2.	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
RL.11-12.3.	Analyze the impact of the author’s choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed).
RL.11-12.4.	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
RL.11-12.5.	Analyze how an author’s choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact.
RL.11-12.6.	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
RL.11-12.9.	Demonstrate knowledge of and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
Reading: Informational Text	
RI.11-12.1.	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RI.11-12.3.	Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.
RI.11-12.5.	Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.
RI.11-12.9.	Analyze and reflect on (e.g. practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) documents of historical and literary significance for their themes, purposes and rhetorical features, including primary source documents relevant to U.S. and/or global history.

Writing	
W.11-12.1.	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. A. Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence. B. Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies and using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience’s knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases. C. Use transitions (e.g. words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims. D. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
W.11-12.2.	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content. A. Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension. B. Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience’s knowledge of the topic. C. Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts. D. Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic. E. Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g. formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing. F. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
W.11-12.3.	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well chosen details, and well-structured event sequences. A. Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events. B. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters. C. Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution). D. Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters. E. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
W.11-12.4.	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
W.11-12.5.	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
W.11-12.6.	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.

W.11-12.7.	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
W.11-12.10.	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes.
Speaking and Listening	
SL.11-12.2.	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
SL.11-12.4.	Present information, findings and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
SL.11-12.5.	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
Language	
L.11-12.1.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. A. Apply the understanding that usage is a matter of convention, can change over time, and is sometimes contested.
L.11-12.2.	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. A. Observe hyphenation conventions. B. Spell correctly.
L.11-12.6.	Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
Social Studies	
6.3	Active Citizenship in the 21st Century: All students will acquire the skills needed to be active, informed citizens who value diversity and promote cultural understanding by working collaboratively to address the challenges that are inherent in living in an interconnected world.
Integration of Technology	
3	Students critically curate a variety of resources using digital tools to construct knowledge, produce creative artifacts and make meaningful learning experiences for themselves and others.

6	Students communicate clearly and express themselves creatively for a variety of purposes using the platforms, tools, styles, formats and digital media appropriate to their goals.
Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills	
9.2.12.CAP.3	Investigate how continuing education contributes to one's career and personal growth.
9.2.12.CAP.4	Evaluate different careers and develop various plans.
9.2.12.CAP.8	Determine job entrance criteria (e.g., education credentials, math/writing/reading comprehension tests, drug tests) used by employers in various industry sectors.
9.4.12.CI.1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas.
9.4.12.CI.2	Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities.
9.4.12.CI.3	Investigate new challenges and opportunities for personal growth, advancement, and transition.
9.4.12.CT.1	Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.
9.4.12.CT.2	Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving.
9.4.12.TL.1	Assess digital tools based on features such as accessibility options, capacities, and utility for accomplishing a specific task.
9.4.12.TL.3	Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of a collaborative environment
Instructional Focus	
Enduring Understandings:	Essential Questions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Artists manipulate materials and ideas to create an aesthetic object, act, or event. ● Art making is shaped by tradition and change. ● Interpretations of art are variable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How does the presenting and sharing of objects, artifacts, and artworks influence and shape ideas, beliefs, and experiences? ● How do objects, artifacts, and artworks collected, preserved, or presented, cultivate appreciation and understanding? ● How do life experiences influence the way you relate to art? ● How does learning about art impact how we perceive the world? ● What can we learn from our responses to art?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the value of engaging in the process of art criticism? • How can the viewer "read" a work of art as text? • How does knowing and using visual art vocabularies help us understand and interpret works of art? • How does art help us understand the lives of people of different times, places, and cultures? • How is art used to impact the views of a society? • How does art preserve aspects of life?
Evidence of Learning (Assessments)	
Pre-assessment Formative assessments Summative assessment	
Objectives (SLO)	
Students will know: (Goals)	Students will be able to: (Teaching Points)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students utilize varied strategies for analyzing art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze relationships between works of art based on their similarities and differences.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students can anchor in historical/cultural context as a way to aid in and deepen analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze how contextual variables lead to different interpretations of a work of art. • Students explain how and why specific traditions and/ or changes are demonstrated in a single work or group of related works.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze structure, purpose, and meaning of various art forms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students analyze how formal qualities and/ or content of a work of art elicit(s) a response. • Students analyze form, function, content, and/ or context to infer or explain the possible intentions for creating a specific work of art.

- Students will select, analyze, and interpret artistic work for presentation.^[SEP]

- Critique, justify, and present choices in the process of analyzing, selecting, curating, and presenting artwork for a specific exhibit or event on a chosen theme or idea.
- Students analyze the influence of a single work of art or group of related works on other artistic production.
- Students describe how context influences artistic decisions about creating a work of art.

Suggested Resources/Technology Tools

- Digital/Technology:
 - Chromebooks
 - Projector
 - Relevant websites and digital sources
 - G. Suite for Education
 - Document Camera
 - Student-selected resources
- Text Resources:
 - Student-selected resources

Tier 1 Modifications and Accommodations

Including special education students, Multilingual Language Learners (MLLs), students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans

IEP/504:

- Give written directions to supplement verbal directions
- Provide due date on written assignments
- Provide clear, concise directions and concrete examples for assignments
- Make class notes, slides, and materials available to all on Schoology
- Provide opportunities for movement/activity change
- Use checklists/agendas to help the students get organized
- Reinforce students for appropriate behaviors
- Allow students to make corrections on returned tests for additional credit (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow student to edit a 'first draft' on essay questions and grade final edited copy
- Modify the content of the test (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Improve font/spatial organization of formative and summative assessments
- Use cooperative learning techniques
- Provide graphic organizers and outlines for writing assignments (also show students how to make their own graphic organizers for future assignments based on task, prompt, etc.)
- Add extended time of test as needed (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)
- Allow additional time to complete work (as appropriate - modify as per individual IEP, 504, etc.)

English Language Learners (ELL):

- Sheltered instruction strategies:
 - Contextualize Key Vocabulary
 - Review the content—select key vocabulary terms that are critical to understanding the concept being taught.
 - Introduce and define terms simply and concretely.
 - Demonstrate how terms are used in context, and explain through the use of synonyms or cognates to clarify meaning.
 - Scaffolding
 - Verbal Scaffolding—restating a student response to model correct English usage and grammar.
 - Model critical thinking by using “Think Aloud” strategies.
 - Reinforce contextual definitions by restating a term and giving its context or definition.
 - Procedural scaffolding—building a student’s independent knowledge of concepts and language to move a student from explicit teaching – to modeling – to practicing – to application.
 - Such practices should include grouping of students to build skills and increase independence.
 - Questioning
 - Use a variety of question types.
 - Ask open-ended questions that require true communication from and between students.
 - Interaction
 - Allow student discussion and interaction to provide peer support and opportunities to practice language.
 - Vary student groupings day-to-day and even within a lesson (partners, teams, triads).
 - Wait Time
 - Many English language learners need more time to formulate answers and should be given ample wait time (up to 20 seconds).
 - Clarifying Key Concepts in First Language
 - English language learners need to be allowed to confer in their primary language about subject matter and their own thinking—with each other or with the teacher.
 - Application of Content and Language Knowledge
 - “Discussing and doing” make abstract concepts more concrete to students and allow students to practice English in a safe environment.

Gifted and Talented:

- **Tiered Assignments:**
 - Assignments that are graduated or tiered by level of **difficulty** or **completeness**. Creating an assignment in this manner allows the teacher to present content at varying levels of **complexity** as well as allows students to present their knowledge in varying **ways** of complexity.
- **Open-Ended Assignments - Extended Thinking:**
 - Student choice as to **how far** they take their **own** learning-making them both **responsible** and **accountable** for their own education. Students can be given a choice of both assignment content and product delivery. The ability to present their knowledge in a unique way allows for the potential of the further depth and breadth needed for gifted learners. Students can also extend their thinking based

on the open-ended prompts to incorporate other disciplines, interest areas, etc. (while still staying on task).

- **Enrichment** (Independent Study, Independent Research, Sophistication of Projects):
 - Adding disciplines or areas of learning not normally found in the regular curriculum. Focus on the upper levels of Bloom’s Taxonomy: analysis, synthesis and evaluation-in their learning. Independent study falls under the category of enrichment along with **individually chosen projects** to match the interests of the gifted student. The introduction of research skills and critical thinking skills along with multidisciplinary connections are often taught as a way to enrich the program for gifted learners.
- **Acceleration** (Telescoping, Compacting, Ability or Need Grouping)
 - Educating the student at their level of ability rather than grade level expectations. They can also accelerate through the rate at which they are learning: commonly referred to as telescoping. There is extensive research that shows that gifted learners benefit greatly from interaction with their intellectual peers, which makes grouping by ability a viable accommodation from both an academic and social perspective.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices (June 2020)

- Act as a responsible and contributing community members and employee.
- Attend to financial well-being.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity increase collaboration and communicate effectively.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural/global competence