

Forms Of Government Dbq Units Of Study

Presents a multifaceted model of understanding, which is based on the premise that people can demonstrate understanding in a variety of ways.

One of TIME magazine's All-TIME 100 Best Nonfiction Books One of Times Literary Supplement's 100 Most Influential Books Since the War One of National Review's 100 Best Nonfiction Books of the Century One of Intercollegiate Studies Institute's 50 Best Books of the 20th Century How can we benefit from the promise of government while avoiding the threat it poses to individual freedom? In this classic book, Milton Friedman provides the definitive statement of an immensely influential economic philosophy—one in which competitive capitalism serves as both a device for achieving economic freedom and a necessary condition for political freedom. First published in 1962, Friedman's Capitalism and Freedom is one of the most significant works of economic theory ever written. Enduring in its eminence and esteem, it has sold nearly a million copies in English, has been translated into eighteen languages, and continues to inform economic thinking and policymaking around the world. This new edition includes prefaces written by Friedman for both the 1982 and 2002 reissues of the book, as well as a new foreword by Binyamin Appelbaum, lead economics writer for the New York Times editorial board. This four-part volume identifies the problems and issues in late 20th and early 21st-century history education, working towards an understanding of this evolving field. It aims to give both students and teachers insights into the best way of developing historical understanding in pupils.

Addressed to the Inhabitants of America, on the Following Interesting Subjects, viz.: I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in General, with Concise Remarks on the English Constitution. II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession. III. Thoughts on the Present State of American Affairs. IV. Of the Present Ability of America, with some Miscellaneous Reflections

Letters on England

Classroom Literacy Assessment

A History of the Modern Civil Rights Movement

On Guerilla Warfare

Common Sense

Mussolini and the Rise of Fascism (Text Only Edition)

Differentiation in Practice

This book demonstrates how government information can be used to engage students through inquiry and project-based activities, thereby providing opportunities for creative investigation and discovery. • Supplies curated lists of free theme-based government sources • Provides examples of strategies and lesson plans recommended for using government documents, artifacts, images, and data • Includes highlighted lesson plans for use in secondary school curriculum as created by agency educators • Suggests unique and thought-provoking primary sources and activities that can be used to motivate, captivate, and inspire student engagement • Discusses the inquiry, research, and question-building processes as well as tips for web searching for government information using Google or other browsers

A Pulitzer Prize-winning history of the mistreatment of black Americans. In this 'precise and eloquent work' - as described in its Pulitzer Prize citation - Douglas A. Blackmon brings to light one of the most shameful chapters in American history - an 'Age of Neoslavery' that thrived in the aftermath of the Civil War through the dawn of World War II. Using a vast record of original documents and personal narratives, Blackmon unearths the lost stories of slaves and their descendants who journeyed into freedom after the Emancipation Proclamation and then back into the shadow of involuntary servitude thereafter. By turns moving, sobering and shocking, this unprecedented account reveals these stories, the companies that profited the most from neoslavery, and the insidious legacy of racism that reverberates today.

The Congressional Record is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the United States Congress. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The Congressional Record began publication in 1873. Debates for sessions prior to 1873 are recorded in The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States (1789-1824), the Register of Debates in Congress (1824-1837), and the Congressional Globe (1833-1873)

Enhances the world history curriculum through analysis of primary and secondary sources. Features 23 new and revised document-based questions covering significant eras. Teacher support includes scoring rubric and tips for implementation.

Understanding Government Information: A Teaching Strategy Toolkit for Grades 7–12

Teaching History with Big Ideas

Dust Bowl

The Autobiography Of Huey P. Long

Brian's Winter

The Civil Rights Act of 1964

A Discourse Concerning Unlimited Submission and Non-resistance to the Higher Powers

Provides nine core-subject units for grades 9-12, including annotated lesson plans with correlations to state standards, learning goals, and links to other units and disciplines.

Huey Long (1893-1935) was one of the most extraordinary American politicians, simultaneously cursed as a dictator and applauded as a benefactor of the masses. A product of the poor north Louisiana hills, he was elected governor of Louisiana in 1928, and proceeded to subjugate the powerful state political hierarchy after narrowly defeating an impeachment attempt. The only Southern popular leader who truly delivered on his promises, he increased the miles of paved roads and number of bridges in Louisiana tenfold, while cutting huge costs by taxing corporations and issuing bonds. Soon Long had become the absolute ruler of the state, in the process lifting Louisiana from near feudalism into the modern world almost overnight, and inspiring poor whites of the South to a vision of a better life. As Louisiana Senator and one of Roosevelt's most vociferous critics, "The Kingfish," as he called himself, gained a nationwide following, forcing Roosevelt to turn his New Deal significantly to the left. But before he could progress farther, he was assassinated in 1935, the day after he had won reelection. The Kingfish's rise to power was a study in the use of political power, and the presidency, and it was doubtless with this goal in mind that he wrote this spirited and fascinating account of his life, an autobiography every bit as daring and controversial as was The Kingfish himself.

After this event there was contention for a long time between the upper classes and the populace. Not only was the constitution at this time oligarchical in every respect, but the poorer classes, men, women, and children, were the serfs of the rich. They were known as Pelatae and also as Hectemori, because they cultivated the lands of the rich at the rent thus indicated. The whole country was in the hands of a few persons, and if the tenants failed to pay their rent they were liable to be haled into slavery, and the same thing which prevailed until the time of Solon, who was the first to appear as the champion of the people. But the hardest and bitterest part of the constitution in the eyes of the masses was their state of serfdom. Not but what they were also discontented with every other feature of their lot, for, to speak generally, they had no part nor share in anything. - Taken from "The Athenian Constitution" written by Aristotle

Originally published in 2000, The Right to Vote was widely hailed as a magisterial account of the evolution of suffrage from the American Revolution to the end of the twentieth century. In this revised and updated edition, Keyssar carries the story forward, from the disputed presidential contest of 2000 through the 2008 campaign and the election of Barack Obama. The Right to Vote is a sweeping reinterpretation of American political history as well as a meditation on the meaning of democracy in contemporary America.

AP U.S. History 2017-2018

The Athenian Constitution

The Passage of the Law That Ended Racial Segregation

The Jungle

Proceedings and Debates of the ... Congress

With Some Reflections on the Resistance Made to King Charles I. and on the Anniversary of His Death : in which the Mysterious Doctrine of that Prince's Saintship and Martyrdom is Unriddled: the Substance of which was Delivered in a Sermon Preached in the West Meeting-House in Boston the Lord's-day After the 30th Day of January, 1749/50...

The Contested History of Democracy in the United States

In the case studies that make up the bulk of this book, middle and high school history teachers describe the decisions and plans and the problems and possibilities they encountered as they ratcheted up their instruction through the use of big ideas. Framing a teaching unit around a question such as "Why don't we know anything about Africa?" offers both teacher and students opportunities to explore historical actors, ideas, and events in ways both rich and engaging. Such an approach exemplifies the construct of ambitious teaching, whereby teachers demonstrate high expectations for all students and fundamentally challenges the claim that history is "boring."

The European Union (EU) is a political and economic partnership that represents a unique form of cooperation among sovereign countries. The EU is the latest stage in a process of integration begun after World War II, initially by six Western European countries, to foster interdependence and make another war in Europe unthinkable. The EU currently consists of 27 member states, including most of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and has helped to promote peace, stability, and economic prosperity throughout the European continent.This report serves as a guide to the EU's history, structure, and goals. The Jungle is a 1906 novel written by the American journalist and novelist Upton Sinclair (1878-1968). Sinclair wrote the novel to portray the lives of immigrants in the United States in Chicago and similar industrialized cities. Many readers were most concerned with his exposure of health violations and unsanitary practices in the American meatpacking industry during the early 20th century, based on an investigation he did for a socialist newspaper. The book depicts working class poverty, the lack of social supports, harsh and unpleasant living and working conditions, and corruption of people in power. A review by the writer Jack London called it, "the Uncle Tom's Cabin of wage slavery." Sinclair was considered a muckraker, or journalist who exposed corruption in government and business. He first published the novel in serial form in 1905 in the Socialist newspaper, Appeal to Reason, between February 25, 1905, and November 4, 1905. In 1904, Sinclair had spent seven weeks gathering information while working incognito in the meatpacking plants of the Chicago stockyards for the newspaper. It was published as a book on February 1906.

A collection of essays discussing the Civil Rights act

The Giver

Making Sense of what Students Know and Do

A Resource Guide for Differentiating Curriculum, Grades 9-12

Every Man A King

Document-Based Assessment for Global History

The Spirit of Laws

Politics, Policy, Process

In this fascinating look at the unique conjuncture of factors surrounding Il Duce's seizure of power, eminent historian Donald Sassoon traces the political circumstances that sent Italy on a collision course with the most destructive war of the century.

The federal budget impacts American policies both at home and abroad, and recent concern over the exploding budgetary deficit has experts calling our nation's policies "unsustainable" and "system-dooming." As the deficit continues to grow, will America be fully able to fund its priorities, such as an effective military and looking after its aging population? In this third edition of his classic book The Federal Budget, Allen Schick examines how surpluses projected during the final years of the Clinton presidency turned into oversized deficits under George W. Bush. In his detailed analysis of the politics and practices surrounding the federal budget, Schick addresses issues such as the collapse of the congressional budgetary process and the threat posed by the termination of discretionary spending caps. This edition updates and expands his assessment of the long-term budgetary outlook, and it concludes with a look at how the nation's deficit will affect America now and in the future. "A clear explanation of the federal budget... [Allen Schick] has captured the politics of federal budgeting from the original lofty goals to the stark realities of today."—Pete V. Domenici, U.S. Senate

The Advanced Placement test preparation guide that delivers 75 years of proven Kaplan experience and features exclusive strategies, practice, and review to help students ace the AP U.S. History exam! Students spend the school year preparing for the AP U.S. History test. Now it's time to reap the rewards: money-saving college credit, advanced placement, or an admissions edge. However, achieving a top score on the AP U.S. History exam requires more than knowing the material—students need to get comfortable with the test format itself, prepare for pitfalls, and arm themselves with foolproof strategies. That's where the Kaplan plan has the clear advantage. Kaplan's AP U.S. History 2017-2018 contains many essential and unique features to help improve test scores, including: * Four full-length practice tests and a diagnostic test to target areas for score improvement * Detailed answer explanations * A two-page, full-color study sheet packed with key dates, terms, and facts * Tips and strategies for scoring higher from expert AP U.S. History teachers and students who got a perfect 5 on the exam * Targeted review of the most up-to-date content, including key information that is specific to the AP U.S. History exam * A comprehensive index and glossary of key terms and concepts * Video tutorials available at kaptest.com/APUSH17 Kaplan's AP U.S. History 2017-2018 authors Krista Dornbush, Steve Mercado, and Diane Vecchio have a combined total of over 40 years of experience teaching U.S. history as well as world and European history. Their expertise and experience helped make this and other books the best that Kaplan has to offer in AP test prep. Kaplan has helped millions of students to prepare for standardized tests. We invest millions of dollars annually in research and support for our products. We know that our test-taking techniques and strategies work. AP U.S. History 2017-2018 is the must-have preparation tool for every student looking to do better on the AP U.S. History test!

The first documented, systematic study of a truly revolutionary subject, this 1937 text remains the definitive guide to guerrilla warfare. It concisely explains unorthodox strategies that transform disadvantages into benefits.

Capitalism and Freedom

Reading Like a Historian

The Federal Budget

The Second Reconstruction

The Right to Vote

The European Union

The re-enslavement of black americans from the civil war to World War Two

A New York Times bestseller, this is the "outstanding" (The Atlantic), insightful, and authoritative account of Dwight Eisenhower's presidency. Drawing on newly declassified documents and thousands of pages of unpublished material, The Age of Eisenhower tells the story of a masterful president guiding the nation through the great crises of the 1950s, from McCarthyism and the Korean War through civil rights turmoil and Cold War conflicts. This is a portrait of a skilled leader who, despite his conservative inclinations, found a middle path through the bitter political and social battles of the 1950s. Eisenhower's leadership was crucial in such areas as Social Security, fought the demagoguery of Senator Joseph McCarthy, and advanced the agenda of civil rights for African-Americans. Abroad, he ended the Korean War and avoided a new quagmire in Vietnam. Yet he also charted a significant expansion of America's missile technology and deployed a vast array of covert operations around the world to confront the challenge of communism. As he left office, he cautioned Americans to remain alert to the dangers of a powerful military-industrial complex that could threaten their liberties. Today, presidential historians and scholars continue to praise Eisenhower's "rich narrative" (The Wall Street Journal) shows us why Ike's stock has risen so high. He was a gifted leader, a decent man of humble origins who used his powers to advance the welfare of all Americans. Now more than ever, with this "complete and persuasive assessment" (Booklist, starred review), Americans have much to learn from Dwight Eisenhower.

Personal recollections recreate experiences of two Dust Bowl communities.

John Irish and Barbara Ozuna, both experienced history teachers, have teamed up to develop this workbook to focus on the historical thinking skills that high school students in the AP® World History course must master in order to perform well on the exam.

Showcasing assessment practices that can help teachers plan effective instruction, this book addresses the real-world complexities of teaching literacy in grades K-8. Leading contributors present trustworthy approaches that examine learning processes as well as learning products, that yield information on how the learning environment can be improved, and that are conducted in the context of authentic reading and writing activities. The volume provides workable, nuts-and-bolts ideas for incorporating assessment into instruction in all major literacy domains and addresses the diverse learning needs. It is illustrated throughout with helpful concrete examples.

What Made the Founders Different

Questions and Answers

Slavery by Another Name

Revolutionary Characters

The Age of Eisenhower

Notes on the State of Virginia

Historical Thinking Skills

Instead of being rescued from a plane crash, as in the author's book "Hatchet," this story portrays what would have happened to Brian had he been forced to survive a winter in the wilderness with only his survival pack and hatchet.

Living in a "perfect" world without social ills, a boy appoints as the time when he will receive a life assignment from the Elders, but his selection leads him to a mysterious man known as the Giver, who reveals the dark secrets behind the utopian facade.

Classic Books Library presents this brand new edition of "The Federalist Papers", a collection of separate essays and articles compiled in 1788 by Alexander Hamilton. Following the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776, the governing doctrines and policies of the States lacked cohesion. "The Federalist", as it was previously known, was constructed by American statesman Alexander Hamilton, and was intended to catalyse the ratification of the United States Constitution. Hamilton recruited fellow statesmen James Madison Jr., and John Jay to write papers for the compendium, and the three are known as some of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Alexander Hamilton (c. 1755-1804) was an American lawyer, journalist and highly influential government official. He also served as a Senior Officer in the Army between 1799-1800 and founded the Federalist Party, the system that governed the nation's finances. His contributions to the Constitution and leadership made a significant and lasting impact on the early development of the nation of the United States.

This text traces the history of the civil rights movement in the years following World War II, to the present day. Issues discussed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights of 1965, and the Northern Ireland ghetto's.

Book + Videos

Knowing, Teaching, and Learning History

Cases of Ambitious Teachers

The Federalist Papers

Final Report, Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942

A Workbook for World History

The Southern Plains in the 1930s

This practical resource shows you how to apply Sam Wineburgs highly acclaimed approach to teaching, "Reading Like a Historian," in your middle and high school classroom to increase academic literacy and spark students curiosity. Chapters cover key moments in American history, beginning with exploration and colonization and ending with the Cuban Missile Crisis.

USAs historie indtil 1996

In this brilliantly illuminating group portrait of the men who came to be known as the Founding Fathers, the incomparable Gordon Wood has written a book that seriously asks, "What made these men great?" and shows us, among many other things, just how much character did in fact matter. The life of each—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, Paine—is presented individually as well as collectively, but the thread that binds these portraits together is the idea of character as a lived reality. They were members of the first generation in history that was self-consciously self-made men who understood that the arc of lives, as of nations, is one of moral progress.

Studies Among the Tenements of New York

The Inside of Prohibition

Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States, 1796

America and the World in the 1950s

Teaching Literacy in Middle and High School History Classrooms

High School

Congressional Record