

Discovering Your History: Maryland and Frederick County

SOCIAL STUDIES

Essential Discipline Goals

Demonstrate commitment to human dignity, justice, and democratic process.
Work cooperatively and accept group decisions while respecting individual rights.
Develop a common culture.

SS.DYH.10 Unit 1 - Founding of MD

In this unit students will explore the founding of the Maryland Colony by Lord Baltimore, George Calvert, as a safe haven for Catholics. Students will examine the political, social, geographic and economic factors that played a role in the founding and development of the Maryland colony.

SS.DYH.10.01 Examine the motives for the founding of the Maryland colony.

SS.DYH.10.01.a Analyze the rationale for *The Charter of Maryland* (1632), and the impact the document had on the creation of the American colonies.

SS.DYH.10.01.b Trace the inspiration for *The Maryland Toleration Act* (1649), and analyze the significance the legislation had on the practice of religion in the colony. **(ETM 3)**

SS.DYH.10.01.c Evaluate the *Maryland Constitution* (1776), and compare and contrast the amendments to the original document.

SS.DYH.10.02 Identify, describe, and analyze the geographic locations of settlements in MD using historical maps.

SS.DYH.10.02.a Analyze the importance the founding of St. Mary's City had on the settlement of Maryland.

SS.DYH.10.02.b Explain why Annapolis became the capital of Maryland.

SS.DYH.10.02.c Trace the development of Baltimore from a small port to a thriving industrial harbor.

SS.DYH.10.02.d Evaluate the social, political and economic advantages and disadvantages of opening the western frontier of Frederick County.

SS.DYH.10.03.a Analyze the economic, political and social systems in colonial MD settlements.

SS.DYH.10.03.b Trace the migration of Native Americans in Western Maryland. **(ETM 1)**

SS.DYH.10.03.c Explore the reasons why German immigrants settled in Maryland. **(ETM 1)**

SS.DYH.10.03.d Examine the incentive for Catholic migration to Maryland. **(ETM 3)**

SS.DYH.10.03 Describe the contributions of George and Cecil Calvert, 1st and 2nd Lord Baltimore (1634) in the founding and expansion of MD.

Unit 2 - Founding of Frederick County

Prior to the formation of Frederick County, German and British explorers surveyed the western part of Maryland in search of land which was rich in natural resources. In order to preserve the border between Maryland and Pennsylvania, Lord Baltimore formally opened the western part of the colony and granted land patents which led to the creation of Frederick County. This unit will examine the role a variety of immigrants played in the establishment of Frederick County as well as the political, social, geographic, and economic motivations for its founding.

SS.DYH.20.01 Examine the motivation for exploration and expansion of Western Maryland.

- SS.DYH.20.01.a Examine the partnership of explorers Franz-Louis Michel and Christoph von Graffenried and their contributions to the settlement of Frederick County.
- SS.DYH.20.01.b Examine the reasons why land patents were granted to Charles Carroll and Benjamin Tasker from Lord Baltimore.
- SS.DYH.20.01.c Diagram early Frederick Town and demonstrate the community's dependency on Carroll Creek.
- SS.DYH.20.01.d Evaluate John Thomas Schley's contribution to the city of Frederick.
- SS.DYH.20.02 Trace the incorporation of major towns and cities in Frederick County including Brunswick, Creagerstown, Emmitsburg, Frederick Town, Middletown, New Market, Thurmont, Walkersville and Woodsboro.
- SS.DYH.20.02.a Explain how certain geographic locations grew from rural to suburban.
- SS.DYH.20.02.b Compare and Contrast maps of modern Frederick County with historic maps of Frederick County
- SS.DYH.20.02.c Trace the development of the National Pike and analyze its impact on the growth of Frederick County.

Unit 3: Agriculture

The settlers of Frederick County found the terrain, fertile soil and other natural resources enabled them to establish a thriving agricultural society. In this unit the agricultural heritage of Frederick County will be analyzed, including technological improvements and advancements in scientific techniques that allowed farmers be more efficient.

- SS.DYH.30.01 Trace the development of agriculture in Frederick County from the Colonial period to the modern era.
- SS.DYH.30.01.a Analyze the effect government regulation had on Frederick County agriculture over time.
- SS.DYH.30.01.b Identify the staple crops in pre-revolutionary Frederick County (grain, livestock, wood, tobacco) and the political, social, economic, and geographic factors influencing the production of these crops.
- SS.DYH.30.01.c Analyze why farmers in Frederick County transitioned from wheat to dairy farming.
- SS.DYH.30.01.d Trace the steps Frederick County farmers took to produce and sell their products from the colonial era to the present.
- SS.DYH.30.01.e Evaluate the impact paper currency had on agriculture in Mid-Maryland.
- SS.DYH.30.01.f Assess the impact the French and Indian War, the Civil War and the two World Wars had on agriculture in Frederick County.
- SS.DYH.30.02 Trace the advancements in farming technology from the founding of Frederick County to the present.
- SS.DYH.30.02.a Identify how farming technologies such as deep plowing, crop rotation, manure and fertilizer, enriched soil, the McCormick, the thrashing machine and mixed-chemical fertilizers impacted Frederick Farmers.
- SS.DYH.30.02.b Assess the impact that the development of mills, transportation, and market towns had on agriculture in Frederick County
- SS.DYH.30.02.c Describe the impact various insects had on farming in Frederick County, and identify the tools farmers used to combat them.
- SS.DYH.30.03 Analyze the social and political impact of agricultural organizations in Frederick County such as the Great Frederick Fair, 4-H, Future Farmers of America, Agricultural Society of Frederick County and agricultural fairs.
- SS.DYH.30.04 Assess the geographic advantages in Frederick County that led to the development of the agricultural community.
- SS.DYH.30.04.a Describe the transformation from Lord Baltimore's "Barren Lands" to the settlement and beginning of agriculture in Frederick County.
- SS.DYH.30.04.b Identify the geographic features (valleys, etc) that were beneficial to the development of agriculture in Frederick County.
- SS.DYH.30.05.c Examine the agricultural contribution slaves, Freedmen, indentured servants and black farm owners had on agriculture in Frederick County.

SS.DYH.30.06.d Explain the utility of architectural and structural features in the construction of farm houses and barns in Frederick County including the Christian Kemp House, the Beatty Cramer House, The Daniel James House and the Shifferstadt House.

SS.DYH.30.06.d.1 Evaluate the cultural impact of immigrants on the design and construction of structures in Frederick County.

Unit 4: Industry, Business, and Transportation

Transportation routes such as the Monocacy River, the C&O canal, the National Pike and the railroads enticed entrepreneurs to establish industrial and retail businesses in Frederick County. This unit examines the impact of Transportation systems on the growth of business and industry in Frederick County.

SS.DYH.40.01 Identify the advantages of the geographic and topographic conditions that led to the development of industry in Frederick County including canneries, railroads, farming, tanneries, iron furnaces.

SS.DYH.40.01.a Analyze the effect war had on the expansion and production of industrial products in Frederick County including iron, mills, textiles, tanning, glassmaking, distilleries and brick works.

SS.DYH.40.01.b Evaluate the evolution of manufacturing in Mid Maryland, and explain how small family owned businesses expanded into large industrial operations, with large workforces by the end of the 18th century. **(ETM 1)**

SS.DYH.40.02 Explain how the development of industry and transportation affected the political, economic and social structure of Frederick County.

SS.DYH.40.03 Identify pre-colonial Native American roadways in Frederick County and trace their expansion to the present. **(ETM 3)**

SS.DYH.40.03.a Trace the advancement of transportation technology in Frederick County including the Monocacy River, ferries, trolleys, the C&O Canal, turnpikes, railroads, automobiles and interstate highways. SS.DYH.40.03.b Examine how those changes affected business in Frederick County.

SS.DYH.40.04 Assess the impact local industrial leaders had on the development of Frederick County

SS.DYH.40.04.a Analyze the effect industrial growth had on the workforce, and how workers organized to improve working conditions. **(ETM 1)**

SS.DYH.40.04.b Examine the effect of African Americans and immigrants on the industrial and business development of Frederick County. **(ETM 5A and 5C)**

SS.DYH.40.04.c Track economic successes and failures of Frederick County businesses including Market and Patrick Streets and Fredericktown Mall. Determine the affect business booster organizations had on business in Frederick County.

SS.DYH.40.05 Evaluate how technological advancements affected industry in Frederick county.

Unit 5: War

The political and economic structure of Frederick County was affected by events that led to the outbreak of war. During wartime the residents of Frederick pooled their resources to affect the outcome of the conflict. The role of citizens and their experience during war depended on their ethnicity, race, gender and socioeconomic status. This unit will focus on the impact of war on the social, economic and political growth of Frederick County over time.

SS.DYH.50.01 Identify the major wars that affected the social, political and economic environment of Frederick County including the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, WWI and WWII.

SS.DYH.50.02 Compare and Contrast the role of white landowning males, poor white males, women, African Americans, Native Americans and immigrants on Frederick County and the involvement of these groups during the major wars. **(ETM 1, 4, 5A and 5C)**

SS.DYH.50.03 Analyze significant battles and political events that occurred in or around Frederick County including Repudiation (Stamp Act), raid on Harper's Ferry, Braddock Heights, the Battle of Monocacy and the Ransom of Frederick.

SS.DYH.50.04 Examine the ways in which Native Americans interrupted the daily lives of Frederick County citizens before and during the French and Indian War. **(ETM 4, 5A and 5C)**

SS.DYH.50.05 Analyze the economic effect war had on agriculture and industry in Frederick County.

Unit 6: African Americans

The experiences of African Americans in Frederick County differed from the mainstream white society. Black slaves were brought to Maryland to work on plantations and following the Civil War, Jim Crow worked its way into all aspects of Frederick society. Throughout the 20th century, African Americans found solace in black communities and the establishment of civic groups. This unit will focus on these black communities and their influence on the social, political and economic landscape of Frederick County.

SS.DYH.60.01 Identify where free black men and slaves were located within Frederick County including the Buckeystown Slave Plantation, L'Hermitage, Frederick Town **(ETM 4)**

SS.DYH.60.02 Map de jure segregation and the development of historic black communities including West All Saints Street. **(ETM 5E)**

SS.DYH.60.03 Trace the evolution of black civic groups in Frederick from emancipation to the demand for political and economic freedom including abolitionists, the Emancipation Society and the NAACP. **(ETM 4 and 5E)**

SS.DYH.60.04 Analyze the effect segregation had on black economic power. **(ETM 4, 5A and 5C)**

SS.DYH.60.04.a Compare and contrast the number and types of black owned and operated businesses to white owned and operated businesses.

SS.DYH.60.04.b Examine how patronage of black owned businesses lead to economic autonomy/power within the black community.

SS.DYH.60.04.c Compare and contrast the educational opportunities accessible to black and white students in Frederick County.

SS.DYH.60.04.d Trace the process of desegregation in Frederick County schools (beginning with Brunswick and ending with the closing of Double School).

SS.DYH.60.05 Trace the history of political racism/ racial segregation in Frederick County **(ETM 1 and 4)**

SS.DYH.60.05.a Evaluate the political, economic and social impact of the Fugitive Slave Act and the Underground Railroad in Frederick County.

SS.DYH.60.05.b Analyze the rise of the KKK in Thurmont and its impact on the black community in Frederick County.

SS.DYH.60.05.c Identify and describe common voting restrictions on African Americans in Frederick County and their impact on the political process.

Unit 7: Education

As Frederick County's population grew, education expanded from the elementary level to include secondary and collegiate schools. Technical institutions as well as schools that catered to students with special needs developed to meet the demand of the ever expanding community. This unit will explore the evolution of these learning institutions in the development of Frederick County.

SS.DYH.70.01 Analyze the development of higher education institutions in Frederick County including Hood College, Mount. Saint Mary's University and Frederick Community College. **(ETM 1)**

SS.DYH.70.02 Identify and Describe key educators from Frederick County including John Casper Henry Dielman, Joseph Henry Apple, Emily Johnson and William Osborn Lee, Jr. **(ETM 1)**

SS.DYH.70.03 Examine the advancement and expansion of elementary and secondary education in Frederick County. **(ETM 1, 2, 5A and 5C)**

SS.DYH.70.03.a Trace the creation and expansion of the 10 high schools in Frederick County including the geographic need for educational institutions across Frederick County.

SS.DYH.70.03.b Identify specialized educational institutions in Frederick County including the Maryland School for the Deaf and Rock Creek School, describe the services that each provide, and the history of each.

Unit 8: Leisure

The economic prosperity of Frederick led citizens to create organizations and businesses to facilitate leisure. Infrastructure such as parks, athletic fields and art centers were developed to enhance the lives of the citizens of Frederick.

SS.DYH.80.01 Trace the development of organized sports and clubs in Frederick County including bicycling, tennis, youth football, YMCA, golf and country clubs. **(ETM 1)**

SS.DYH.80.02 Analyze the impact of the arts on the development of Frederick County including art galleries, The Delaplaine Arts Center, the Weinberg, dance studios, dinner theaters and theatrical companies. **(ETM 1, 2, and 3)**

SS.DYH.80.03 Analyze the development of leisure in Frederick County including restaurants, the resort at Braddock Heights, Baker Park, city pools, tourism and the economic impact of each. **(ETM 1 and 2)**

SS.DYH.80.04 Compare and Contrast the leisure activities that were accessible to the black and white communities over time. **(ETM 4, 5A and 5C)**