Unit 1 Title: Sitcoms Representing the American Family 1950-2020

Stage 1: Desired Results

Standards & Indicators:

- 6.1.12.HistoryCC.3.a: Evaluate the role of religion, music, literature, and media in shaping contemporary American culture over different time periods.
- 6.1.12.HistoryUP.16.a: Analyze the impact of American culture on other world cultures and determine the impact of social media on the dissemination of American culture.
- SL.PE.9–10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
 - A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.
 - B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g., student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.
 - C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.
 - D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills			
Standard	Performance Expectations Core Ideas		
9.4.12.IML.8	Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJSLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).	Media have embedded values and points of view.	
9.4.12.IML.9	Analyze the decisions creators make to reveal explicit and implicit messages within information and media (e.g., 1.5.12acc.C2a, 7.1.IL.IPRET.4).		
9.4.12.DC.1	Explain the beneficial and harmful effects that intellectual property laws can have on the creation and sharing of content (e.g., 6.1.12.CivicsPR.16.a).	Laws govern the use of intellectual property and there are legal consequences to utilizing or sharing another's original works without permission or appropriate credit.	
9.4.12.CI.1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas (e.g., 1.1.12prof.CR3a).	With a growth mindset, failure is an important part of success.	

Central Idea/Enduring Understanding:

- Students will be able to analyze various television programs, specifically ones that represented the American family of the era.
- Students will be able to explain the difference in sitcom family representation, comparing past to present.
- Students will examine the historical events of the era being studied, and analyze how television programs were affected by these events.

Essential/Guiding Question:

- How were families represented in sitcoms during the course of television history?
- Were these representations accurate? Why or why not?
- How did the television representation of family change over time?
- What was not permitted on television by previous generations, and why has it changed?
- How has the sitcom represented the non-nuclear family over the course of television history?

Content:

- *I Love Lucy* (1951 1957)
- The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet (1952 1966)
- Father Knows Best (1954 1960)
- Leave It to Beaver (1957 1963)
- My Three Sons (1960 1972)
- The Partridge Family (1970 1974)
- Petticoat Junction (1963 1970)
- The Beverly Hillbillies (1962 1971)
- Green Acres (1965 1971)
- Good Times (1974 1979)
- One Day at a Time (1975 1984)/ (2023)
- Family Ties (1982 1989)
- The Cosby Show (1984 1992)
- Married... with Children (1987 1997)
- Roseanne (1988 1997)
- Home Improvement (1991 1999)
- Mad About You (1992 1999)
- Everybody Loves Raymond (1996 2005)
- The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air (1990 -1996)
- Martin (1992 1997)

Skills(Objectives):

- Identify various programs from the history of television that represent American families.
- Describe the changes in television over the decades, in regards to the "family", and why those changes occurred.
- Identify the major events in American history and how those events impacted television writing and production.
- Explain changes in diversity representation over the course of broadcast history.

Interdisciplinary Connections:

-Reading Informational Text: Close Reading of Text, Central Ideas of Text, Interactions Among Text Elements, Text Structure, Perspective and Purpose in Texts, Diverse Media and Formats, Analysis of an Argument, Comparison of Text

-Writing: Argumentative Writing, Informative and Explanatory Writing, Writing Research, Sources of Evidence

In this unit, students will explore content in the areas of television content, broadcast history, family structure, writing, and censorship.

Stage 2: Assessment Evidence

Performance Task(s):

Tests Quizzes

Research Projects Review writing Other Evidence:

Class discussions

Projects

Online interactive informal assessments

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Learning Opportunities/Strategies:

Heads Together KWL Charts

Reflection and Response

Think-Pair-Share

Cues, questions, activating prior knowledge

Debate

Direct instruction Current Events Guest Speaker

Resources:

The Sitcom Reader: America Viewed and Skewed

Sitcom: A History in 24 Episodes from I Love Lucy to Community

LGBT and Disabilities Resources:

- LGBTQ-Inclusive Lesson & Resources by Garden State Equality and Make it Better for Youth
- LGBTQ+ Books

DEI Resources:

- Learning for Justice
- GLSEN Educator Resources
- Supporting LGBTQIA Youth Resource List
- Respect Ability: Fighting Stigmas, Advancing Opportunities
- NJDOE Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Educational Resources
- <u>Diversity Calendar</u>

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Differentiation

*Please note: Teachers who have students with 504 plans that require curricular accommodations are to refer to Struggling and/or Special Needs Section for differentiation

Lieb Ashieving			Chariel Neede/ELI
High-Achieving	On Grade Level	Struggling Students	Special Needs/ELL
Students	Students		
Each unit and lesson in	The curriculum for	The curriculum for this	Any student requiring further
this course contains the	this course contains a	course contains a number	accommodations and/or
ability for the teacher to	number of	of instructional strategies,	modifications will have them
incorporate enriching	instructional	routines, and activities to	individually listed in their 504 Plan
activities for	strategies, routines,	aid struggling students in	or IEP. These might include but
high-achieving students.	and activities to aid	achieving critical reading,	are not limited to breaking
Pre-testing, curriculum	on grade level	writing, and thinking	assignments into smaller tasks,
compacting, tiered	students in achieving	skills. Pre-assessments,	giving directions through several
activities, learning	critical reading,	interest inventories,	channels (auditory, visual,

contracts. learning centers, and anchor activities all help high-achieving students work at a pace that enables their success. Independent study, open-ended projects, writing prompts, and writing conferences with the instructor also give these students the opportunity to pursue their individual interests in the classroom setting. Higher-level questions in both written and oral assignments, along with increased complexity and decreased structure in writing assignments also help high-achieving students to gain a deeper, broader understanding of the material.

writing, and thinking skills. Compacting, flexible grouping, jigsaw activities, instructional ladders. KWL charts. literature circles, scaffolding, varied questions and texts, and multiple levels of intelligence options are all present in multiple ways that students can access learning in the classroom. The use of anchor activities, learning centers/stations, tiered activities, alternative assessments, and open-ended assignments and projects also help on grade-level students reach success in class. The use of graphic organizers, writing workshops, peer and instructor reviews and conferences, and revision opportunities help students on grade level strengthen their writing skills in the class.

learning contracts, choice boards, flexible grouping, and interest centers or interest groups help struggling students by identifying focal points for instruction and learning. Scaffolding, tiered instruction, multisensory and multiple intelligence instruction, and graphic organization help these students access the information and learning. Pre-testing vocabulary, using audio texts and leveled texts, and providing graphic organizers to encourage active reading and annotating make texts more accessible to all readers. Questions at multiple levels and along Bloom's Taxonomy, formative assessments, and literature circles help struggling students through the reading process to ensure comprehension.

kinesthetic, model), and/or small group instruction for reading/writing

ELL supports should include but are not limited to, the following: Extended time
Provide visual aids
Repeated directions
Differentiate based on proficiency
Provide word banks
Allow for translators, dictionaries

Unit 2 Title: Relationships and the Sitcom 1950-2020

Stage 1: Desired Results

Standards & Indicators:

6.1.12.HistoryCC.3.a: Evaluate the role of religion, music, literature, and media in shaping contemporary American culture over different time periods.

6.1.12. History UP.16.a: Analyze the impact of American culture on other world cultures and determine the impact of social media on the dissemination of American culture.

SL.PE.9–10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

- A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.
- B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g., student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.
- C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.
- D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills			
Standard	Standard Performance Expectations		
9.4.12.IML.8	Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJSLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).	Media have embedded values and points of view.	
9.4.12.IML.9	Analyze the decisions creators make to reveal explicit and implicit messages within information and media (e.g., 1.5.12acc.C2a, 7.1.IL.IPRET.4).		
9.4.12.DC.1	Explain the beneficial and harmful effects that intellectual property laws can have on the creation and sharing of content (e.g., 6.1.12.CivicsPR.16.a).	Laws govern the use of intellectual property and there are legal consequences to utilizing or sharing another's original works without permission or appropriate credit.	
9.4.12.CI.1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas (e.g., 1.1.12prof.CR3a).	With a growth mindset, failure is an important part of success.	

Central Idea/Enduring Understanding:

- Students will analyze various television programs from television history to determine how non-familial relationships have been represented over time.
- Students will analyze society during various eras from 1950-present, and analyze why those societies had various levels of censorship.

Essential/Guiding Question:

- How have romantic relationships been represented on television programs from the 1950s to the present?
- How has the changing censorship level affected how relationships were represented on television?
- How has diversity in relationships been portrayed during the course of television history?

Content:

- The Donna Reed Show (1958 1966) 0.5 day
- The Mary Tyler Moore Show (1970 1977)
- Bewitched (1964 1972)
- The Jeffersons (1975 1985)
- Bosom Buddies (1980 1982)
- Three's Company (1977 1984)
- The Facts of Life (1979 1988) 0.5 day
- The Golden Girls (1985 1992)
- Seinfeld (1989 1998)
- Ellen (1994 1998)
- Will & Grace (1998 2006)
- The Odd Couple (1970 1975)
- Happy Days (1974 1984)
- Laverne & Shirley (1976 1983)0.5 day
- What's Happening!! (1976 1979)
- Cheers (1982 1993)
- The Golden Girls (1985 1992)
- Living Single (1993 1998)0.5 day
- Friends (1994 2004)
- How I Met Your Mother (2005 2014)

Skills(Objectives):

- Identify various programs from the history of television that represent American relationships, both romantic and non-romantic.
- Describe the changes in television over the decades, in regard to interpersonal relationships, and why those changes occurred.
- Identify the major events in American history and how those events impacted television writing and production.
- Explain changes in relationship representation over the course of broadcast history, specifically in regard to diversity.

Interdisciplinary Connections:

-Reading Informational Text: Close Reading of Text, Central Ideas of Text, Interactions Among Text Elements, Text Structure, Perspective and Purpose in Texts, Diverse Media and Formats

-Writing: Informative and Explanatory Writing, Writing Research, Sources of Evidence

In this unit, students will explore content in the areas of television content, broadcast history, societal norms, martial law, writing, and censorship.

Stage 2: Assessment Evidence

Performance Task(s):

Tests Quizzes

Research Projects Review writing

Other Evidence:

Interactive online informal assessments Class discussions

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Learning Opportunities/Strategies:

- Heads Together KWL Charts
 - Reflection and Response Think-Pair-Share
- Cues, questions, activating prior knowledge

Resources:

The Sitcom Reader: America Viewed and Skewed

Sitcom: A History in 24 Episodes from I Love Lucy to

Community

- Debate
- Direct instruction
- Current Events
- Guest Speaker

LGBT and Disabilities Resources:

- <u>LGBTQ-Inclusive Lesson & Resources by Garden</u>
 <u>State Equality and Make it Better for Youth</u>
- LGBTQ+ Books

DEI Resources:

- Learning for Justice
- GLSEN Educator Resources
- Supporting LGBTQIA Youth Resource List
- Respect Ability: Fighting Stigmas, Advancing Opportunities
- NJDOE Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Educational Resources
- Diversity Calendar

Differentiation

*Please note: Teachers who have students with 504 plans that require curricular accommodations are to refer to Struggling and/or Special Needs Section for differentiation

High-Achieving

On Grade Level

Struggling Students

Special Needs/FLL

High-Achieving	On Grade Level	Struggling Students	Special Needs/ELL
Students	Students		
Each unit and lesson in	The curriculum for this	The curriculum for this	Any student requiring further
this course contains the	course contains a number	course contains a number	accommodations and/or
ability for the teacher to	of instructional strategies,	of instructional strategies,	modifications will have them
incorporate enriching	routines, and activities to	routines, and activities to	individually listed in their 504
activities for	aid on grade level	aid struggling students in	Plan or IEP. These might
high-achieving students.	students in achieving	achieving critical reading,	include, but are not limited to:
Pre-testing, curriculum	critical reading, writing,	writing, and thinking skills.	breaking assignments into
compacting, tiered	and thinking skills.	Pre-assessments, interest	smaller tasks, giving
activities, learning	Compacting, flexible	inventories, learning	directions through several
contracts, learning	grouping, jigsaw activities,	contracts, choice boards,	channels (auditory, visual,
centers, and anchor	instructional ladders, KWL	flexible grouping, and	kinesthetic, model), and/or
activities all help	charts, literature circles,	interest centers or interest	small group instruction for
high-achieving students	scaffolding, varied	groups help struggling	reading/writing
work at a pace that	questions and texts, and	students by identifying	
enables their success.	multiple levels of	focal points for instruction	ELL supports should include,
Independent study,	intelligence options are all	and learning. Scaffolding,	but are not limited to, the
open-ended projects,	present in multiple ways	tiered instruction,	following:
writing prompts, and	that students can access	multisensory and multiple	Extended time
writing conferences with	learning in the classroom.	intelligence instruction,	Provide visual aids
the instructor also give	The use of anchor	and graphic organization	Repeated directions
these students the	activities, learning	help these students	Differentiate based on
opportunity to pursue	centers/stations, tiered	access the information	proficiency
their individual interests in	activities, alternative	and learning. Pre-testing	Provide word banks
the classroom setting.	assessments, and	vocabulary, using audio	Allow for translators,
Higher-level questions in	open-ended assignments	texts and leveled texts,	dictionaries
both written and oral	and projects also help on	and providing graphic	
assignments, along with	grade-level students	organizers to encourage	
increased complexity and	reach success in class.	active reading and	
decreased structure in	The use of graphic	annotating make texts	
writing assignments also	organizers, writing	more accessible to all	
help high-achieving	workshops, peer and	readers. Questions at	
students to gain a deeper,	instructor reviews and	multiple levels and along	

broader understanding of	conferences, and revision	Bloom's Taxonomy,	
the material.	opportunities help	formative assessments,	
	students on grade level	and literature circles help	
	strengthen their writing	struggling students	
	skills in the class.	through the reading	
		process to ensure	
		comprehension.	

Unit 3 Title: Sitcoms and the Workplace 1950-2020

Stage 1: Desired Results

Standards & Indicators:

SL.PE.9–10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

- A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.
- B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g., student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.
- C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.
- D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills			
Standard Performance Expectations		Core Ideas	
9.4.12.IML.8	Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJSLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).	Media have embedded values and points of view.	
9.4.12.IML.9	Analyze the decisions creators make to reveal explicit and implicit messages within information and media (e.g., 1.5.12acc.C2a, 7.1.IL.IPRET.4).		
9.4.12.DC.1	Explain the beneficial and harmful effects that intellectual property laws can have on the creation and sharing of content (e.g., 6.1.12.CivicsPR.16.a).	Laws govern the use of intellectual property and there are legal consequences to utilizing or sharing another's original works without permission or appropriate credit.	
9.4.12.Cl.1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas (e.g., 1.1.12prof.CR3a).	With a growth mindset, failure is an important part of success.	

Central Idea/Enduring Understanding:

- Students will examine the history of the American workforce, and how they were represented on television.
- Students will look at the major events of the era, and analyze how those events affected television.
- Students will determine how television viewers related to characters on television, and provide examples of how that has changed over time.

Essential/Guiding Question:

- How were careers and workplaces represented on television in America? (1950-present)
- Were the societal representations accurate? Why or why not?
- How did TV programs show diversity in the workplace
- How has television changed in it's representation of "careers" and "work"?

Content:

- *I Love Lucy* (1951 1957)
- The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet (1952 1966)
- The Dick Van Dyke Show (1961 -1966)
- Your Show of Shows (1950 1954)
- My Three Sons (1960 1972)
- The Andy Griffith Show (1960 -1968)
- The Mary Tyler Moore Show (1970 1977)
- The Bob Newhart Show (1972 1978)
- M*A*S*H (1972 1983)
- Barney Miller (1975 1982)
- *Taxi* (1978 1983)
- WKRP In Cincinnati (1978 1982)
- Who's the Boss? (1984 1992)
- Family Ties (1982 1989)
- Kate & Allie (1984 1989)
- Designing Women (1986 1993)
- Murphy Brown (1988 1998)
- The Larry Sanders Show (1992 -1998)
- Scrubs (2001 2010)
- The Office (UK) (2001 2003)
- The Office (2005 2013)
- 30 Rock (2006 2013)
- Parks and Recreation (2009 2015)
- Brooklyn 99 (2013+)
- Veep (2012 2019)
- Mr. Mayor (2021+)

Skills(Objectives):

- Identify various programs from the history of television that represent the workplace and careers.
- Describe the changes in television over the decades, in regard to the workplace, jobs, and careers; and why those changes occurred.
- Identify the major events in American history and how those events impacted television writing and production.
- Explain changes in diversity representation over the course of broadcast history, especially in regard to the workplace and career representation.

- Ted Lasso (2020+)
- Space Force (2020+)
- Night Court (1984 1992)

Interdisciplinary Connections:

-Reading Informational Text: Close Reading of Text, Central Ideas of Text, Interactions Among Text Elements, Text Structure, Perspective and Purpose in Texts, Diverse Media and Formats

-Writing: Writing Research, Sources of Evidence

In this unit, students will explore content in the areas of television content, broadcast history, the family structure, writing, and censorship.

Stage 2: Assessment Evidence

Performance Task(s):

Tests Quizzes

Research Projects Review writing

Other Evidence:

Interactive online informal assessments

Class discussions

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Learning Opportunities/Strategies:

Heads Together KWL Charts

Reflection and Response

Think-Pair-Share

Cues, questions, activating prior knowledge

Debate

Direct instruction Current Events

Guest Speaker

Resources:

The Sitcom Reader: America Viewed and Skewed

Sitcom: A History in 24 Episodes from I Love Lucy to Community

Community

LGBT and Disabilities Resources:

- LGBTQ-Inclusive Lesson & Resources by Garden State Equality and Make it Better for Youth
- LGBTQ+ Books

DEI Resources:

- Learning for Justice
- GLSEN Educator Resources
- Supporting LGBTQIA Youth Resource List
- Respect Ability: Fighting Stigmas, Advancing Opportunities
- NJDOE Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Educational Resources
- Diversity Calendar

Differentiation

*Please note: Teachers who have students with 504 plans that require curricular accommodations are to refer to Struggling and/or Special Needs Section for differentiation

High-Achieving	On Grade Level	Struggling Students	Special Needs/ELL
Students	Students		
Each unit and lesson in	The curriculum for	The curriculum for this	Any student requiring further
this course contains the	this course contains a	course contains a number	accommodations and/or
ability for the teacher to	number of	of instructional strategies,	modifications will have them
incorporate enriching	instructional	routines, and activities to	individually listed in their 504
activities for	strategies, routines,	aid struggling students in	Plan or IEP. These might

high-achieving students. Pre-testing, curriculum compacting, tiered activities, learning contracts, learning centers, and anchor activities all help high-achieving students work at a pace that enables their success. Independent study, open-ended projects, writing prompts, and writing conferences with the instructor also give these students the opportunity to pursue their individual interests in the classroom setting. Higher-level questions in both written and oral assignments, along with increased complexity and decreased structure in writing assignments also help high-achieving students to gain a deeper, broader understanding of the material.

and activities to aid on grade-level students in achieving critical reading, writing, and thinking skills. Compacting, flexible grouping, jigsaw activities, instructional ladders, KWL charts, literature circles, scaffolding, varied questions and texts, and multiple levels of intelligence options are all present in multiple ways that students can access learning in the classroom. The use of anchor activities, learning centers/stations, tiered activities. alternative assessments, and open-ended assignments and projects also help on grade-level students reach success in class. The use of graphic organizers, writing workshops, peer and instructor reviews and conferences, and revision opportunities help students on grade level strengthen their writing skills in the

achieving critical reading, writing, and thinking skills. Pre-assessments, interest inventories, learning contracts, choice boards, flexible grouping, and interest centers or interest groups help struggling students by identifying focal points for instruction and learning. Scaffolding, tiered instruction, multisensory and multiple intelligence instruction, and graphic organization help these students access the information and learning. Pre-testing vocabulary, using audio texts and leveled texts, and providing graphic organizers to encourage active reading and annotating make texts more accessible to all readers. Questions at multiple levels and along Bloom's Taxonomy, formative assessments, and literature circles help struggling students through the reading process to ensure comprehension.

include, but are not limited to: breaking assignments into smaller tasks, giving directions through several channels (auditory, visual, kinesthetic, model), and/or small group instruction for reading/writing

ELL supports should include, but are not limited to, the following:
Extended time
Provide visual aids
Repeated directions
Differentiate based on proficiency
Provide word banks
Allow for translators, dictionaries

Unit 4 Title: Race and Politics in the Sitcom

class.

Stage 1: Desired Results

Standards & Indicators:

- 6.1.12.HistoryCC.3.a: Evaluate the role of religion, music, literature, and media in shaping contemporary American culture over different time periods.
- 6.1.12.HistoryUP.16.a: Analyze the impact of American culture on other world cultures and determine the impact of social media on the dissemination of American culture.

SL.PE.9–10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.

- A. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g., student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.
- B. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.
- C. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
- D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills				
Standard	Performance Expectations	Core Ideas		
9.4.12.IML.8	Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJSLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).	Media have embedded values and points of view.		
9.4.12.IML.9	Analyze the decisions creators make to reveal explicit and implicit messages within information and media (e.g., 1.5.12acc.C2a, 7.1.IL.IPRET.4).			
9.4.12.DC.1	Explain the beneficial and harmful effects that intellectual property laws can have on the creation and sharing of content (e.g., 6.1.12.CivicsPR.16.a).	Laws govern the use of intellectual property and there are legal consequences to utilizing or sharing another's original works without permission or appropriate credit.		
9.4.12.Cl.1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas (e.g., 1.1.12prof.CR3a).	With a growth mindset, failure is an important part of success.		

Central Idea/Enduring Understanding:

- Students will look at the history of television, specifically in the areas of race and diversity.
- Students will analyze the major historical events of the era and determine how those events were represented on TV.

Essential/Guiding Question:

- How has the representation of various minority groups changed over the course of the last 70 years?
- Why has the representation of minorities changed during the course of television history?

- Students will compare and contrast the representation of minorities on television from 1950 to the present.
- Students will review the historical politics of the era, and analyze how those were represented on television.

 How have social movements, such as the Civil Rights Movement, affected television episodes and their content?

Content:

- All In The Family (1971 1979)/(2019 2020)
- Sanford and Son (1972 1977)
- Good Times (1974 1979)
- The Jeffersons (1975 1985)/(2019 2020)
- Amos 'n' Andy (1951 1953)
- The Golden Girls (1985 1992)
- 30 Rock (2006 2013)
- Father Knows Best (1954 1960)
- The Courtship of Eddie's Father (1969 -1972)
- *Diff'rent Strokes* (1978 1986)
- The Cosby Show (1984 1992)
- A Different World (1987 1993)
- All-American Girl (1994 1995)
- Sister, Sister (1994 1999)
- Moesha (1996 2001)
- The Bernie Mac Show (2001 2006)
- Everybody Hates Chris (2005 2009)
- King of the Hill (1997 2010)
- George Lopez (2002 2007)
- House of Payne (2007+)

Skills(Objectives):

- Identify various programs from the history of television that represent various races in America..
- Describe the changes in television over the decades, in regard to race, and why those changes occurred.
- Identify the major events in American history and how those events impacted television writing and production.
- Explain changes in diversity representation over the course of broadcast history.
- Examine race relations at various points in American history, and explain how the representation of race relations changed over time.

Interdisciplinary Connections:

-Reading Informational Text: Close Reading of Text, Central Ideas of Text, Interactions Among Text Elements, Text Structure, Perspective and Purpose in Texts, Diverse Media and Formats, Analysis of an Argument

-Writing: Argumentative Writing

In this unit, students will explore content in the areas of television content, broadcast history, career choices, workplace relationships, writing, and censorship.

Stage 2: Assessment Evidence

Performance Task(s):

Tests Quizzes

Research Projects Review writing Other Evidence:

Interactive online informal assessments

Class discussions

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Learning Opportunities/Strategies:

Heads Together KWL Charts

Reflection and Response

Think-Pair-Share

Cues, questions, activating prior knowledge

Debate

Direct instruction Current Events Guest Speaker

Resources:

The Sitcom Reader: America Viewed and Skewed

Sitcom: A History in 24 Episodes from I Love Lucy to

Community

LGBT and Disabilities Resources:

- LGBTQ-Inclusive Lesson & Resources by Garden State Equality and Make it Better for Youth
- LGBTQ+ Books

DEI Resources:

- <u>Learning for Justice</u>
- GLSEN Educator Resources
- Supporting LGBTQIA Youth Resource List
- Respect Ability: Fighting Stigmas, Advancing Opportunities
- NJDOE Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Educational Resources
- Diversity Calendar

Differentiation

*Please note: Teachers who have students with 504 plans that require curricular accommodations are to refer to Struggling and/or Special Needs Section for differentiation

High-Achieving	On Grade Level	Struggling Students	Special Needs/ELL
Students	Students		
Each unit and lesson in	The curriculum for	The curriculum for this	Any student requiring further
this course contains the	this course contains a	course contains a	accommodations and/or modifications
ability for the teacher to	number of	number of	will have them individually listed in
incorporate enriching	instructional	instructional	their 504 Plan or IEP. These might
activities for	strategies, routines,	strategies, routines,	include, but are not limited to:
high-achieving students.	and activities to aid	and activities to aid	breaking assignments into smaller
Pre-testing, curriculum	on grade-level	struggling students	tasks, giving directions through
compacting, tiered	students in achieving	achieve critical	several channels (auditory, visual,
activities, learning	critical reading,	reading, writing, and	kinesthetic, model), and/or small
contracts, learning	writing, and thinking	thinking skills.	group instruction for reading/writing
centers, and anchor	skills. Compacting,	Pre-assessments,	
activities all help	flexible grouping,	interest inventories,	ELL supports should include, but are
high-achieving students	jigsaw activities,	learning contracts,	not limited to, the following:
work at a pace that	instructional ladders,	choice boards, flexible	Extended time
enables their success.	KWL charts, literature	grouping, and interest	Provide visual aids
Independent study,	circles, scaffolding,	centers or interest	Repeated directions
open-ended projects,	varied questions and	groups help struggling	Differentiate based on proficiency
writing prompts, and	texts, and multiple	students by identifying	Provide word banks
writing conferences with	levels of intelligence	focal points for	Allow for translators, dictionaries
the instructor also give	options are all	instruction and	

these students the opportunity to pursue their individual interests in the classroom setting. Higher-level questions in both written and oral assignments, along with increased complexity and decreased structure in writing assignments also help high-achieving students to gain a deeper, broader understanding of the material.

present in multiple ways that students can access learning in the classroom. The use of anchor activities. learning centers/stations, tiered activities, alternative assessments, and open-ended assignments and projects also help on grade-level students reach success in class. The use of graphic organizers, writing workshops, peer and instructor reviews and conferences, and revision opportunities help students on grade level strengthen their writing skills in the class.

learning. Scaffolding, tiered instruction, multisensory and multiple intelligence instruction, and graphic organization help these students access the information and learning. Pre-testing vocabulary, using audio texts and leveled texts, and providing graphic organizers to encourage active reading and annotating make texts more accessible to all readers. Questions at multiple levels and along Bloom's Taxonomy, formative assessments, and literature circles help struggling students through the reading process to ensure comprehension.

Unit 5 Title: Suspending Reality / "Freaks, Geeks, and Outsiders"

Stage 1: Desired Results

Standards & Indicators:

SL.PE.9–10.1. Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

- A. Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well-reasoned exchange of ideas.
- B. Collaborate with peers to set rules for discussions (e.g., informal consensus, taking votes on key issues, presentation of alternate views); develop clear goals and assessment criteria (e.g., student developed rubric) and assign individual roles as needed.
- C. Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.
- D. Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.

	Career Readiness	, Life Literacies and Key Skills	<u> </u>
Standard	Performa	nce Expectations	Core Ideas
9.4.12.IML.8		Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJSLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).	
9.4.12.IML.9	and implicit messages	Analyze the decisions creators make to reveal explicit and implicit messages within information and media (e.g., 1.5.12acc.C2a,	
9.4.12.DC.1	intellectual property law	Explain the beneficial and harmful effects that intellectual property laws can have on the creation and sharing of content (e.g.,	
9.4.12.CI.1	1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas (e.g., 1.1.12prof.CR3a).	
Students will look at the history of television; specifically non-traditional/fantasy characters represented. Students will compare and contrast the "audiences" between the beginning of television and the present.		television?Why did audiences at these characters?	tasy" sitcoms begin to appear on the time become so attached to V shows endure, while others

Content:

- Mork & Mindy (1978 1982)
- *ALF* (1986 1990)
- My Favorite Martian (1963 1966) 0.5
- Happy Days (1974 1984)
- 3rd Rock from the Sun (1996 2001)
- The Munsters (1964 1966)0.5
- The Addams Family (1964 1966)0.5
- Bewitched (1964 1972) 0.5
- I Dream of Jeannie (1965 1970)0.5
- *Mama* (1949 1957)0.5
- Taxi (1978 1983)
- Perfect Strangers (1986 1992)
- Freaks and Geeks (1999 2000)
- Blossom (1991 1995)
- Family Matters (1989 1997)
- The Big Bang Theory (2007 2019)

Skills(Objectives):

- Identify various programs from the history of television that represent American's desire for fictional fantastical stories and characters
- Describe the changes in television over the decades, especially in regards to how it represented "outsiders" or impossible characters.
- Identify the major events in American history and how those events impacted television writing and production.
- Explain changes in diversity representation over the course of broadcast history, especially in regard to various social groups.

Interdisciplinary Connections:

- -Reading Informational Text: Close Reading of Text, Central Ideas of Text, Interactions Among Text Elements, Text Structure, Perspective and Purpose in Texts, Diverse Media and Formats
- -Writing: Writing Research, Sources of Evidence

In this unit, students will explore content in the areas of television content, broadcast history, diversity, interpersonal relationships, tolerance of differences, writing, and censorship.

Stage 2: Assessment Evidence

Performance Task(s):

Tests Quizzes

Research Projects

Review writing

Other Evidence:

Class discussions

Interactive informal assessments

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Learning Opportunities/Strategies:

Heads Together **KWL Charts**

Reflection and Response

Think-Pair-Share

Cues, questions, activating prior knowledge

Debate

Direct instruction **Current Events Guest Speaker**

Resources:

The Sitcom Reader: America Viewed and Skewed

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- **Diversity Calendar**

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High-Achieving	On Grade Level	Struggling Students	Special Needs/ELL
Students	Students		
Each unit and lesson in	The curriculum for	The curriculum for this	Any student requiring further
this course contains the	this course contain a	course contains a number of	accommodations and/or
ability for the teacher to	number of	instructional strategies,	modifications will have them
incorporate enriching	instructional	routines, and activities to aid	individually listed in their 504
activities for	strategies, routines,	struggling students achieve	Plan or IEP. These might
high-achieving students.	and activities to aid	critical reading, writing, and	include, but are not limited to:
Pre-testing, curriculum	on grade level	thinking skills.	breaking assignments into
compacting, tiered	students in achieving	Pre-assessments, interest	smaller tasks, giving directions
activities, learning	critical reading,	inventories, learning	through several channels

contracts, learning centers, and anchor activities all help high-achieving students work at a pace that enables their success. Independent study, open-ended projects, writing prompts, and writing conferences with the instructor also give these students the opportunity to pursue their individual interests in the classroom setting. Higher-level questions in both written and oral assignments, along with increased complexity and decreased structure in writing assignments also help high-achieving students to gain a deeper, broader understanding of the material.

writing, and thinking skills. Compacting, flexible grouping, jigsaw activities, instructional ladders, KWL charts. literature circles, scaffolding, varied questions and texts, and multiple levels of intelligence options are all present in multiple ways that students can access learning in the classroom. The use of anchor activities, learning centers/stations, tiered activities, alternative assessments, and open-ended assignments and projects also help on grade-level students reach success in class. The use of graphic organizers, writing workshops, peer and instructor reviews and conferences, and revision opportunities help students on grade level strengthen their writing skills in the class.

contracts, choice boards. flexible grouping, and interest centers or interest groups help struggling students by identifying focal points for instruction and learning. Scaffolding, tiered instruction, multisensory and multiple intelligence instruction, and graphic organization help these students access the information and learning. Pre-testing vocabulary, using audio texts and leveled texts, and providing graphic organizers to encourage active reading and annotating make texts more accessible to all readers. Questions at multiple levels and along Bloom's Taxonomy, formative assessments, and literature circles help struggling students through the reading process to ensure comprehension.

(auditory, visual, kinesthetic, model), and/or small group instruction for reading/writing

ELL supports should include, but are not limited to, the following:
Extended time
Provide visual aids
Repeated directions
Differentiate based on proficiency
Provide word banks
Allow for translators,
dictionaries

Pacing Guide

Content	Resources	Standards			
UNIT 1: Sitcoms Representing the American Family 1950-2020					
1 day per TV program I Love Lucy (1951 - 1957) The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet (1952 - 1966) Father Knows Best (1954 - 1960) Leave It to Beaver (1957 - 1963) My Three Sons (1960 - 1972) The Partridge Family (1970 - 1974) Petticoat Junction (1963 - 1970) The Beverly Hillbillies (1962 - 1971) Green Acres (1965 - 1971) Good Times (1974 - 1979) One Day at a Time (1975 - 1984) Family Ties (1982 - 1989) The Cosby Show (1984 - 1992) Married with Children (1987 - 1997) Roseanne (1988 - 1997) Home Improvement (1991 - 1999) Everybody Loves Raymond (1996 - 2005) The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air (1990 - 1996) Martin (1992 - 1997)	The Sitcom Reader: America Viewed and Skewed Sitcom: A History in 24 Episodes from I Love Lucy to Community LGBT and Disabilities Resources: LGBTQ-Inclusive Lesson & Resources by Garden State Equality and Make it Better for Youth LGBTQ+ Books DEI Resources: Learning for Justice GLSEN Educator Resources Supporting LGBTQIA Youth Resource List Respect Ability: Fighting Stigmas, Advancing Opportunities NJDOE Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Educational Resources Diversity Calendar	6.1.12.HistoryCC.3.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.16.a SL.PE.9–10.1.A.B.C.D.			
UNIT 2: Relationships and the Sitcom 1950-2020					
18 Days 1 day per program, unless otherwise indicated	The Sitcom Reader: America Viewed and Skewed Sitcom: A History in 24 Episodes from I Love Lucy to Community	6.1.12.HistoryCC.3.a 6.1.12.HistoryUP.16.a SL.PE.9–10.1.A.B.C.D.			

- The Donna Reed Show (1958 -1966) 0.5 days
- The Mary Tyler Moore Show (1970 1977)
- Bewitched (1964 1972)
- The Jeffersons (1975 1985)
- Bosom Buddies (1980 1982)
- Three's Company (1977 1984)
- The Facts of Life (1979 1988)/ (2020) 0.5 day
- The Golden Girls (1985 1992)
- Seinfeld (1989 1998)
- Ellen (1994 1998)
- Will & Grace (1998 2006)
- The Odd Couple (1970 1975)
- Happy Days (1974 1984)
- Laverne & Shirley (1976 1983)
 0.5 day
- What's Happening!! (1976 -1979)
- Cheers (1982 1993)
- The Golden Girls (1985 1992)
- Living Single (1993 1998) 0.5 day
- Friends (1994 2004)
- How I Met Your Mother (2005 -2014)

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UNIT 3: Sitcoms and the Workplace 1950-2020

18 Days

1 day per program

- The Dick Van Dyke Show (1961 1966)
- My Three Sons (1960 1972)
- The Mary Tyler Moore Show (1970 1977)
- The Bob Newhart Show (1972 -1978)
- *M*A*S*H* (1972 1983)
- Barney Miller (1975 1982)
- *Taxi* (1978 1983)
- WKRP In Cincinnati (1978 -1982)
- Kate & Allie (1984 1989)

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- Designing Women (1986 -1993)
- Murphy Brown (1988 1998)
- The Larry Sanders Show (1992 1998)
- Scrubs (2001 2010)
- The Office (UK) (2001 2003)
- The Office (2005 2013)
- 30 Rock (2006 2013)
- Parks and Recreation (2009 2015)
- Brooklyn 99 (2013+)

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UNIT 4: Race and Politics in the Sitcom

20 Days

- All In The Family (1971 1979)
- Sanford and Son (1972 1977)
- Good Times (1974 1979)
- The Jeffersons (1975 1985)
- Amos 'n' Andy (1951 1953)
- The Golden Girls (1985 1992)
- 30 Rock (2006 2013)
- Father Knows Best (1954 -1960)
- The Courtship of Eddie's Father (1969 1972)
- Diff'rent Strokes (1978 1986)
- The Cosby Show (1984 1992)
- A Different World (1987 1993)
- All-American Girl (1994 1995)
- Sister, Sister (1994 1999)
- Moesha (1996 2001)
- The Bernie Mac Show (2001 2006)
- Everybody Hates Chris (2005 2009)
- King of the Hill (1997 2010)
- George Lopez (2002 2007)
- House of Payne (2007+)

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UNIT 5: Suspending Reality / "Freaks, Geeks, and Outsiders"

13 Days

1 day per program, unless otherwise indicated

- Mork & Mindy (1978 1982)
- ALF (1986 1990)
- My Favorite Martian (1963 1966) 0.5 day
- Happy Days (1974 1984)
- 3rd Rock from the Sun (1996 2001)
- The Munsters (1964 1966)
 0.5 day
- The Addams Family (1964 -1966) 0.5 day
- Bewitched (1964 1972) 0.5 day
- I Dream of Jeannie (1965 -1970) 0.5 day
- Mama (1949 1957) 0.5 day
- Taxi (1978 1983)
- Perfect Strangers (1986 1992)
- Freaks and Geeks (1999 -2000)
- Blossom (1991 1995)
- Family Matters (1989 1997)
- The Big Bang Theory (2007 -2019)

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