



KNOWING STUDENTS NEEDS WITH SHORT-CYCLE ASSESSMENTS

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WHAT IS A SHORT-CYCLE ASSESSMENT?

A Short-cycle assessment:

- Is research based.
- Uses small formative assessment to gain baseline data
- Is done in a cycle lasting 10 – 14 days
- Is used to customize instruction to meet student's needs

WHY DO WE DO IT?

Teachers can:

- Get a snapshot of what the students know vs what they need to learn
- Analyze the data to create a pathway for instruction
- Determine achievement levels

HOW DO WE DO IT?

Step 1 – Identify the standard

Step 2 – Identify the skills or knowledge the students need

Step 3 – Write Assessment (keep it short!)

Step 4 – Implement the assessment

Step 5 – Analyze the data

FEEDBACK - LET THE STUDENTS IN ON THE FUN

- Get students involved with goal setting
- Tell them where they started and what gains you expect them to make
- Have them track their data

★	100% Exceeding	90% Achieving	70-80% Progressing	0-20% Beginning	Total
Odorn	0	2	32	44	78
Lewis	0	1	30	43	74
Staska	0 _E	2 _A	34 _P	44 _B	80
★ TOTALS	0	5	96	131	232

GATHER DATA

- Implement assessment
- Gather data

Step 3

★ Setting A Smart Goal

	Exceeding	Achieving	Progressing	Beginning	Total Students
★ Students in Each Category from Step 1	9	44	110	44	207

Do the Math:

Pre-Assessment Data:	Post-Assessment Goal:
(Ex) 0 + (Ach) 5	(Ex) 0 + (Ach) 44 + (Pro) 110
(TS) 6	(TS) 164
Percentage: 26.3%	Percentage: 43.5% 78.7%

Goal: The percentage of students scoring in Exceeding and Achieving in Standard 4 Societies experience continuity + change over time will increase from 26% percent to 43.5% percent by 1/28/16 as measured by a team created short cycle assessment.

SET A SMART GOAL

- Using gathered data, do the math
- Write SMART goal for post-short-cycle assessment

Europe Short Cycle Assessment

PRE-TEST

1. Immigrants from former European colonies have contributed to

- A) religious unity
- B) cultural diversity
- C) racial harmony
- D) higher wages

2. Immigration has led to a major increase in the percentage of Europeans who practice

- A) Islam
- B) Judaism
- C) Buddhism
- D) Shinto

3. How did the Industrial Revolution change the cities of Europe?

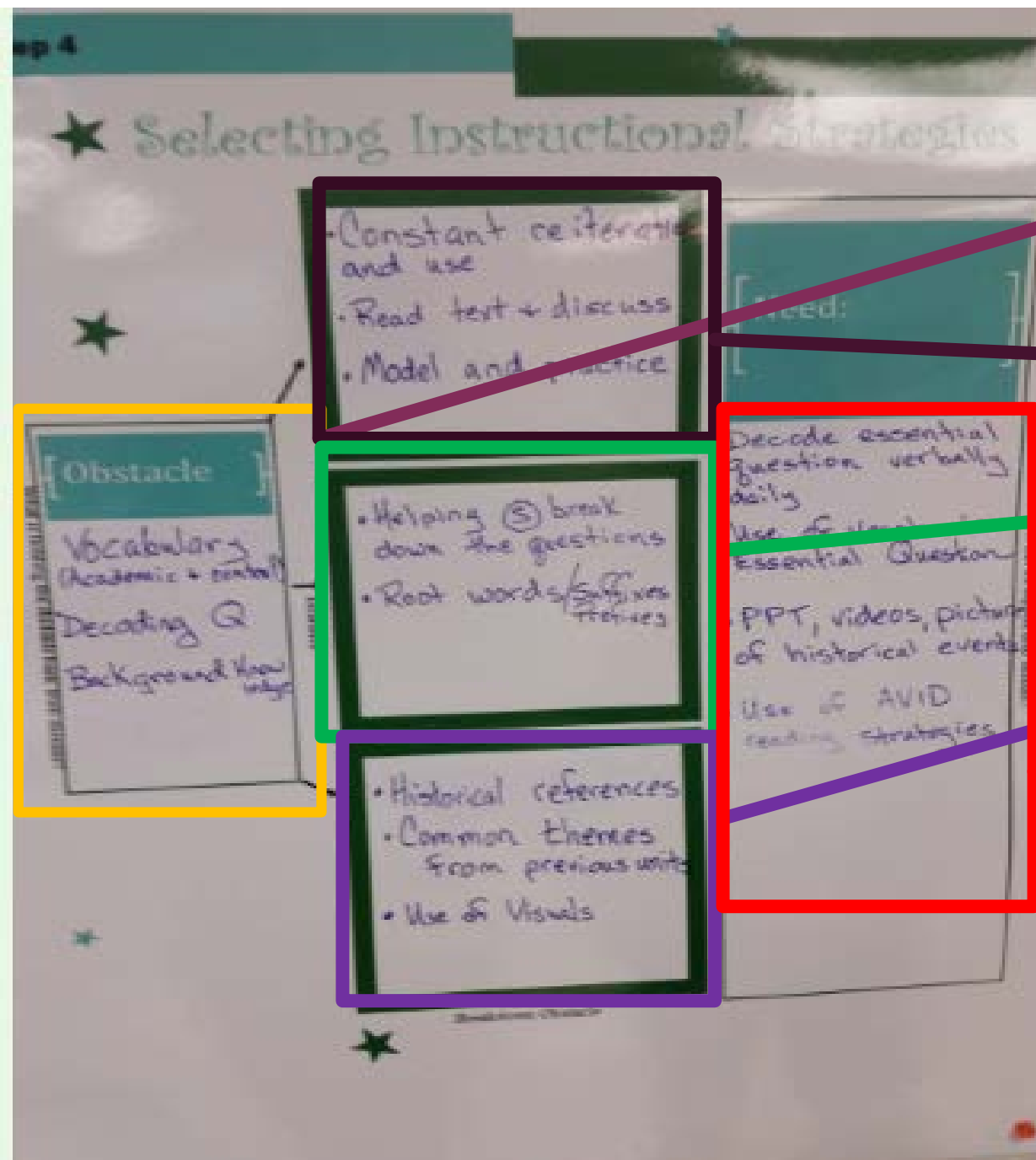
- A) They became centers of religious revivals
- B) All European cities adopted the same language
- C) They became national cultural centers
- D) They used the same money to make it easier to trade

4. During the past several decades, the economies of European nations have become more dependent on

- A) tourism and art
- B) farming and ranching
- C) mining and manufacturing
- D) finance and technology industries

5. Explain how immigration impacts Europe

- A) Europe has become religiously more diverse
- B) European countries are constantly seeking markets and trade agreements in foreign countries in and out of Europe
- C) Europe is more ethnically diverse
- D) The level of European education has changed



- Vocabulary – academic and content
- Decoding questions
- Background knowledge

- Constant reiteration and use
- Read text and discuss
- Model and practice

- Helping students break down the questions
- Root words/suffixes and prefixes

- Historical references
- Common themes from previous units
- Use of visuals

- Decode essential question verbally daily
- Use of vocabulary in the Essential Question
- PPT, videos, and pictures of historical events
- Use of AVID reading strategies



STRATEGIES SHOWCASE

PUT THE PLAN INTO ACTION

Diversity in Europe

E. Q. How do ethnicities, nationalities, and languages overlap in Europe?

Europe has a diverse population of different ethnicities. An ethnicity is a group that sees itself as culturally, socially, and linguistically similar. This is different from a nation. In Europe, some ethnicities have their own nations, while other ethnic groups are part of larger nations. For example, the Swedes are an ethnic group that established their own nation: Sweden. However, Catalans, or people from the Spanish province of Catalonia, are an ethnic group within the larger multinational country of Spain. Spain also includes the groups Castilians, Gallegos, Basques, and Andalusians. Each of these ethnic groups inside Spain speaks its own language or dialect, though most also speak Spanish.

Historically, most of Europe has been much more like Spain than like Sweden. The Austrian Empire, for example, included many ethnic groups: Croatians, Czechs, Germans, Hungarians, Italians, Poles, Romanians, Serbians, Slovaks, Slovenes, and Ukrainians. In the 1800s, however, these many groups began to separate from the kingdom and create their own nations. At the same time, other large ethnic groups—most significantly Germans—grouped together to form larger ethnic nations.

The political borders of Europe are largely a product of this process, and in many areas in Europe, this process continues. There are ethnically based national movements in the United Kingdom regions of Scotland and Wales. Spain has been resisting Basque and Catalan independence movements for decades. Also, the ethnic groups that made up the former country of Yugoslavia in Southeastern Europe recently formed their own countries.



Ethnicity - shared cultural or national background that people have in common

Linguistic- has to do with languages

Dialect - form of language to a specific region or social group

EQ - There is an overlap in Europe because some groups break away from their original group and form new groups or create their own nations.

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Linguistically means languages

Ethnicities, nationalities, and languages overlap in Europe because ppl sometimes want to move and start there own country but sometimes they all stay together like the germans.

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Ethnicity=group that sees itself as culturally, socially and linguistically the same.

Linguistically=using language

Significantly=important

Decades=10 years

Ethnicities overlap in Europe from people moving and forming new nations or joining other groups or by joining together and making other countries or bigger countries.

Linguistic Diversity in Europe

E.Q. How is Europe linguistically diverse?

Just as there are many ethnicities in Europe, there are also a number of different languages and language families. In Europe, people speak between 50 and 60 languages belonging to three language families. One of the three language families is the Romance/Latin family. French, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, and Italian are all part of this language family. The Germanic language family includes German, English, Norwegian, Swedish, and Dutch. The Slavic family includes Russian, Polish, Czech, and Ukrainian, among others.

But languages in Europe often cut across and through different nations. Some nations are home to several languages. Spain, for example, still has many different languages spoken within its national boundaries. Switzerland has four national languages: French, German, Italian, and Romansh. The nation of France now speaks a mostly uniform French language, but this was not always the case. Until the late 1800s, France was home to several different dialects that were so different that many people considered them languages.

Some languages are spoken in a number of different nations. French is spoken in both France and Belgium; German is spoken in Germany and Austria; English is now spoken in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. Still other nations, either through war or migration, are now home to a unique national language that is the majority language only in that country. Most people speak Polish in Poland, Czech in the Czech Republic; and Slovak in Slovakia. These languages are not native to other countries.

The trend in Europe with languages and ethnicities has mostly been toward less diversity. Industrialization and urbanization have led to nationalism. In turn, the creation of new nations has encouraged the recognition of broader ethnic identities. Small ethnic groups within nations have adopted the language and culture of the larger group. The result has been a reduction in the number of minority groups and minority languages across the continent. Religion, however, has followed a different trend. Over the last 500 years, Europe has become more religiously diverse.

SUMMARIZE EACH PARAGRAPH
INTO ONE SENTENCE.

There are many different ethnicities and Languages in Europe.

Some countries have many languages that are not all within their borders.

Some languages are spoken in more than one country.

Languages and ethnicities have are becoming less diverse in Europe.

Linguistic Diversity in Europe

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SUMMARIZE EACH PARAGRAPH INTO ONE SENTENCE.

In Europe there are many ethnicities and 3 main language families from Latin family, Germanic family, and Slavic family.

Languages can go across nations and nations can have several languages.

Some languages are spoken in many different nations and some aren't native to other countries.

There is less diversity in Europe because languages of minority groups have been adopted by the majority group.

Change these two around

Some capitalization and punctuation
would be nice when you write a sentence.

Linguistic Diversity in Europe

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SUMMARIZE EACH PARAGRAPH
INTO ONE SENTENCE.

In Europe there are many
ethnicities and languages

languages can go across countries
and some nations have many
different languages

some languages are only spoken
in their own nation and some are
spoken in multiple countries.

Europe is becoming less diverse
in ethnicities and languages

4.3 page 8 **Tensions and Conflicts**

How have diversity and ethnic nationalism caused tensions in Europe?

At the same time scientists all over Europe were working together to understand the mysteries of the universe, other groups were tearing the continent apart. Ethnic and nationalist movements in Germany, Italy, and Spain were dragging the continent into war. The fighting started in Spain in the 1930s, and by 1940 the entire continent was in the middle of a brutal military campaign that would devastate the continent and result in the ethnic cleansing of millions of minorities.

World War II

Among the many reasons why Europe descended into war in 1939 was the German people's ideas about their racial superiority. These ideas, emphasized by German Chancellor Adolph Hitler, convinced Germans that they should rule over other ethnic groups and nations. Under Hitler, Germany provoked a war in Europe to allow Germans to settle in the countries of Poland, Russia, and the Ukraine—by removing the populations living there.

During the war, Germany, its allies, and the countries they occupied carried out a campaign of ethnic cleansing against Jews and many others. The term ethnic cleansing means trying to kill an entire ethnic group or using terror to force members of the group to leave on their own. The Germans and their allies imprisoned and killed more than 6 million Jews as well as millions of Slavs, Roma, communists, gay people, and many others.

This massive killing is now known as the Holocaust.

Genocide in the Balkans

For centuries, the Balkan Peninsula, a region in Southeast Europe, has been the site of violent ethnic conflict due to its diverse population of Christians and Muslims among the region's many Serbs, Croatians, Slovenians, Albanians, Greeks, and Turks. After World War II, the dictator Josip Tito united the Balkans—by force—into a country called Yugoslavia. When Tito died in 1980, the different national groups began to struggle for power. Beginning in 1991, different countries, such as Slovenia and Croatia, began to break away, resulting in several wars between the countries and their ethnic groups. The Serbians, a Christian ethnic group in the former Yugoslavia, conducted a campaign of ethnic cleansing against Muslims, and later against Albanians. United Nations troops eventually entered the region to restore peace, but violence continued until 1999.

The Irish Troubles

Yugoslavia is not the only place in Europe that has experienced ethnic and national divisions. Between the 1960s and the 1990s, Ireland and the United Kingdom were the sites of ethnic and religious violence between Catholics and Protestants, and between Irish people and English people. The root of these disputes comes from the long and sometimes violent relationship between Ireland and the United Kingdom. For centuries, Ireland had been ruled by England. Throughout this time, some groups in Ireland struggled to achieve independence. However, the compromise that helped Ireland achieve independence in the 1900s split the island into the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

While Catholics and Protestants live in both countries, the Republic is mostly Catholic and Northern Ireland has a Protestant majority. These religious divisions, along with the long struggle for independence, led to violence in Northern Ireland in the 1960s. There were bombings, riots, and shootings between Catholics and Protestants and Irish and English. When the British Army was sent in to restore order, the situation grew worse. At one point, the violence even spread to England. Finally, the two sides signed a peace treaty in 1998, and since then the violence has mostly stopped.

4.3 page 9 **The New Europe**

How does Europe deal with diversity today?

Since the end of World War II, Europeans have created institutions to reduce the risk of conflict and promote unity. Additionally, European countries such as the United Kingdom and France have largely retreated from their colonies overseas. As they left, many residents of these former colonies have immigrated to Europe. This has created a Europe that is far more culturally diverse than it was just a few decades ago.

With the creation of the European Union, many of the national divisions across Europe have come down. Citizens of any of the 27 member countries can travel and work freely anywhere within the EU. This has resulted in Polish bartenders in Ireland, Spanish economists in Germany, and French bankers in the United Kingdom. It has also created a sense of European identity that older generations did not feel.

New Arrivals to Europe

But Europeans moving from country to country are not the only ones adding to the diversity of their continent. As more immigrants from overseas move to the continent, Europeans are presented with new challenges to unity. In France, for example, there are now large numbers of Algerians. In the United Kingdom, there are large numbers of Indians and Pakistanis. These groups have added to the cultures of their new home countries, but they have also added a layer of ethnic diversity some in Europe are uncomfortable with. Today, the people of France attend church less often than they once did. While many Catholics still live in France, the laws of the country avoid favoring any religion. The new Algerian community, however, is primarily Muslim. Unlike most French, the Algerian community tends to practice their religion openly. This has caused many leaders in France to worry that the Muslim community favors their Muslim identity over their new French identity. Some French leaders have written laws banning the wearing of face scarves in public or head coverings in schools. These leaders believe their decisions are increasing the national unity of French citizens, but the new laws have angered many Muslims in France. As Europe becomes more diverse, it will need to adapt to the changing environment. In the past, this has been difficult. Europe's history is full of religious wars, ethnic conflicts, and national conflicts. However, there are also periods of international cooperation that Europeans can look to for inspiration. As the continent enters a new period of cultural diversity, the steps European leaders take will determine whether more unity or more division will result.

7/18

	The Holocaust	Civil war/genocide in the Balkans	Conflict over Northern Ireland	Conflicts/tensions of recent immigrants Eu
Impacted population(s) (What group was targeted and by whom?)	Germans imprisoned and killed Jews, Slavs, Roma, communists, gay people, and many others.	The Serbians conducted a campaign of ethnic cleansing against Muslims, and later against Albanians.	Between Catholics and Protestants and Irish and English.	French against Muslim Algerians
Causes of Conflict	German people's ideas about their racial superiority.	Different national groups began to struggle for power, civil wars	Religious divisions, along with the long struggle for independence, led to violence	Religion
Events of the conflict	Ethnic cleansing against Jews and many others; killed more than 6 million Jews. Germany provoked a war in Europe to allow Germans to settle in the countries.	United Nation troops entered the region to restore peace.	The situation grew worse. Violence even spread to England.	French leaders have written laws banning the v of face scarves or head coverings in public.
Resolution of the conflict	Europeans have created institutions to reduce the risk of conflict and promote unity.	Yugoslavia broke apart into many different countries	The two sides signed a peace treaty in 1998.	
What is/was the lasting impact of the conflict	Has created a Europe that is far more culturally diverse than it was just a few decades ago.	Created of the European union.	Divided Ireland	

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Step 1

Gather & Present Assessment Results

	100% Exceeding	80% Achieving	60% Progressing	40% Beginning	Total
★ Odom	4	6	33	13	56
Lewis	3	10	39	19	71
Staska	2	28	38	12	80
★ TOTALS	9	44	110	44	207

RESULTS

Step 3

★ Setting A Smart Goal

	Exceeding	Achieving	Progressing	Beginning	Total Students
★ Students in Each Category from Step 1	9	44	110	44	207

Do the Math:

Pre-Assessment Data:

$$(Ex) \ 0 + (Ach) \ 5$$

$$(TS) \ 6$$

Percentage: 26%

Post-Assessment Goal:

$$(Ex) \ 0 + (Ach) \ 5 + (Pro) \ 96$$

$$(TS) \ 101 \ 163$$

Percentage: 43.5% 78.7%

Goal: The percentage of students scoring in Exceeding and Achieving in Standard 4 Societies experience continuity + change over time will increase from 26% percent to 43.5% percent by 1/28/16 as measured by a team created short cycle assessment.

SHORT CYCLE ASSESSMENT FREQUENCY

- **Short-cycle Pre-Assessment Dates**

- August 31, 2015
- October 29, 2015
- January 11, 2016
- Next Assessment planned in April

- **Short-cycle Post-assessment Dates**

- September 24, 2015
- November 24, 2015
- January 29, 2016

CONTENT COLLABORATION DATES

- August 20, 25, 27
- September 1, 3, 10, 15, 17, 22, 29
- October 1, 6, 8, 10, 13, 20, 29
- November 5, 10, 17, 19, 24
- December 1, 10, 15
- January 4, 7, 12, 19
- February 2, 4, 11, 16, 23
- March 1, 3, 10, 24