Joeleen Ornt, HMH Learning Architect May 11, 2015



HMH: Development in the Digital Age Our CASE² for Quality

Explore our unique CASE² approach:





Our commitment to quality demands multiple steps, hundreds of questions, and thousands of expert opinions.











Everything you need in one place.



- Access all instructional resources from one account
- Dashboard provides easy access to download and view HMH lessons





Online or Offline

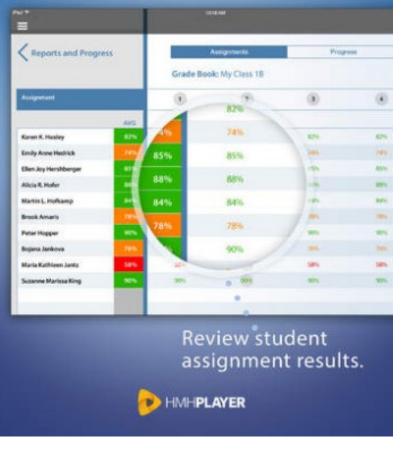


- Access digital learning content online and offline
- Download what you need online any changes you make offline will sync up the next time you log in





An Intuitive Gradebook with Real-Time Data



- Spend less time grading and more time teaching
- Use algorithms to assign intervention
- Big Data points out learning gaps and improves effectiveness of instruction





Customize Your Classroom



- Supplement HMH lessons with content you create
- Upload Documents, Videos, or Images
- Provide links to Web Sites
- Reorganized content structure
- Controls what is visible to students





Mobile Convenience



Connect students to their interactive lessons, adaptive assessments, and a variety of digital tools.



- iPad, Chromebook
- Windows or Mac computer running Chrome Browser
- Mobile Devices



Behind the Scenes: A Look the Content Development Team

Learning Architects

Design Architects

Content Engineers





Each state has comprehensive curriculum standards. We align our content to meet those standards to help ensure that students graduate with the requisite skills and knowledge to reach them.





Behind the Scenes: Standards and Frameworks

Local, State, National Common Core

Next Generation Science Standards* (NGSS)

*Next Generation Science Standards and logo are registered trademarks of Achieve, Inc.

College, Career, and Civic Life (C3) Framework for Social Studies State Standards



Standards Web Sites:

• Common Core:

http://www.corestandards.org/

- NGSS:
- <u>http://www.nextgenscience.org/next-generation-science-standards</u>
- C3 Framework for Social Studies:
- http://www.socialstudies.org/c3



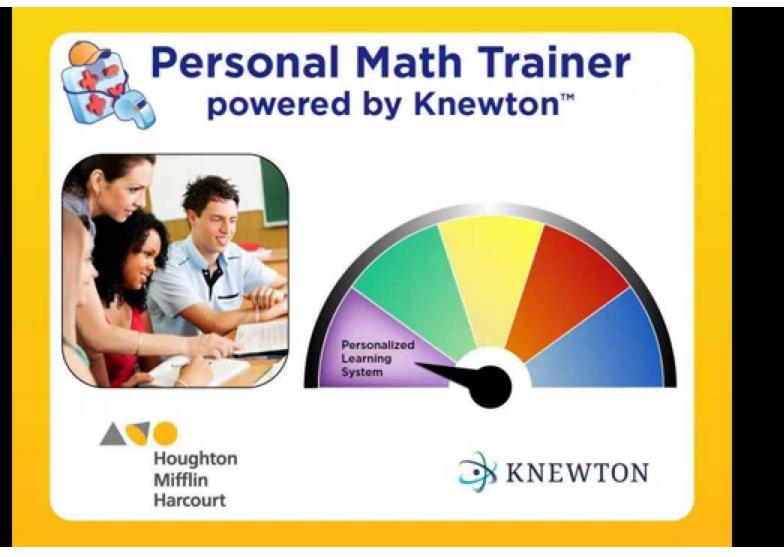


Technology paired with high-quality content can potentially improve educational outcomes for all students and provide an empirical basis for determining which instructional practices are effective.





SUPERCHARGE LEARNING



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Engaged learners are motivated learners. We create content that delights users, appeals to their interests, and provides meaningful and relevant interactions.



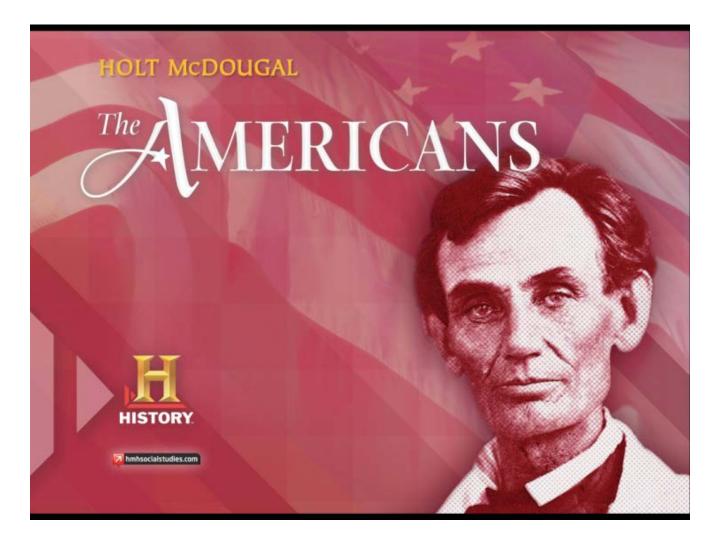


DELIGHT USERS



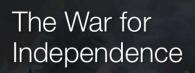


Behind the Scenes: A Look at our iBook Design





iBook Flow



4.1 The Stirrings of Rebellion

- 4.2 Ideas Help Start a Revolution The Declaration of Independence
- 4.3 Struggling Toward Saratoga
- 4.4 Winning the War Tracing Themes Visual Summary Chapter Assessment

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One American's Story

Not Charging

William Franklin

William Franklin, son of the famous American writer, scientist, statesman, and diplomat Benjamin Franklin, was royal governor of New Jersey. Despite his father's patriotic sympathies, William remained stubbornly loyal to King George. In a letter written on August 2, 1775, to Lord Dartmouth, he stated his position and that of others who resisted revolutionary views.

A Personal Voice William Franklin

"There is indeed a dread in the minds of many here that some of the leaders of the people are aiming to establish a republic. Rather than submit... we have thousands who will risk the loss of their lives in defense of the old Constitution. [They] are ready to declare themselves whenever they see a chance of its being of any avail."

-quoted in A Little Revenge: Benjamin Franklin and His Son

Because of William's stand on colonial issues, communication between him and his father virtually ceased. The break between William Franklin and his father exemplified the chasm that now divided American from American.

William Franklin

Not Charging

Page template design



Thumbnail and swipe navigation

12.16

iBook Flow

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Military Strengths and Weaknesses United States		
familiarity of home ground	most soldiers untrained and undisciplined	
leadership of George Washington and other officers	shortage of food and ammunition	
inspiring cause of independence	inferior navy	
	no central government to enforce wartime policies	

Military Strengths and Weaknesses

Weaknesses

large distance

battlefields

terrain

separating Britain from

troops unfamiliar with

weak military leaders

Great Britain

strong, well-trained

irmy and navy

strong central

government with

available funds

Americans

support of colonial

oyalists and Native

Strengths

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the sides.

axe...."

A Personal Voice John Andrews

"They muster'd . . . to the number of about two hundred.

lay, each with 114 chests of the *ill fated* article . . . and

before *nine* o'clock in the evening, every chest from on

and proceeded . . .to Griffin's wharf, where [the three ships]

board the three vessels was knock'd to pieces and flung over

They say the actors were *Indians* from *Narragansett*.

Whether they were or not, . . . they appear'd as such, being

cloath'd in Blankets with the heads muffled, and copper

-quoted in 1776: Journals of American Independence

Video First Continental Congress (Streamed video—internet connection required)

color'd countenances, being each arm'd with a hatchet or

The War for Independence: Struggling Toward Saratoga

A Turning Point

Still bitter from their defeat by the British in the French and Indian War, the French had secretly sent weapons to the Patriots since early 1776. The Saratoga victory bolstered French trust in the American army, and France now agreed to support the Revolution. The French recognized American independence and signed an alliance, or treaty of cooperation, with the Americans in February 1778. According to the terms, France agreed not to make peace with Britain unless Britain also recognized American independence.

Main Idea Summarizing

What did France agree to do in its treaty of cooperation w the Americans?

Winter at Valley Forge

It would take months for French aid to arrive. In the meanti the British controlled New York and parts of New England. T British troops wintered comfortably in Philadelphia, Washin and his meager Continental Army struggled to stay alive am bitter cold and primitive conditions at winter camp in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Soldiers suffered from exposure and frostbite, and surgeons like Albigense Waldo worked consta but often unsuccesfully to save arms and limbs from amputr Washington's letters to the Congress and his friends were fil with reports of the suffering and endurance of his men.

Reflow print book content

12:22

The War for Independence: The Stirrings of Rebellion

Not Charging

In this incident, later known as the **Boston Tea Party**, the "Indians" dumped 18,000 pounds of the East India Company's tea into the waters of Boston Harbor.

The Intolerable Acts

King George III was infuriated by this organized destruction of British property, and he pressed Parliament to act. In 1774, Parliament responded by passing a series of measures that colonists called the **Intolerable Acts**. One law shut down Boston Harbor because the colonists had refused to pay for the damaged tea. Another, the Quartering Act, authorized British commanders to house soldiers in vacant private homes and other buildings. In addition to these measures, General Thomas Gage, commander in chief of British forces in North America, was appointed the new governor of Massachusetts. To keep the peace, he placed Boston under **martial law**, or rule imposed by military forces.

Main Idea Analyzing Motives

What did King George set out to achieve when he disciplined Massachusetts?



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Embed interactivities



iBook Views

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One American's Story

17:30

William Franklin

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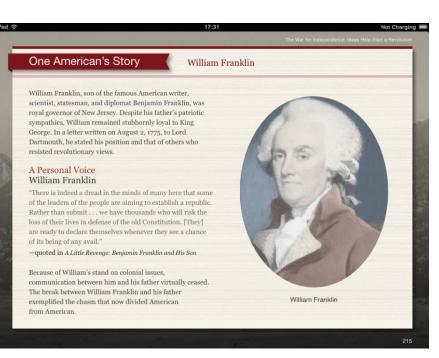
The Colonies Hover Between Peace and War

In May of 1775, colonial leaders convened a second Continental Congress in Philadelphia to debate their next move. Beyond their meeting hall, however, events continued moving quickly, as minutemen and British soldiers clashed in a bloody battle outside Boston, and an increasingly furious King George readied his country for war.

The Second Continental Congress

The loyalties that divided colonists sparked endless debates at the **Second Continental Congress.** John Adams of Massachusetts suggested a sweeping, radical plan—that each colony set up its own government and that the Congress declare the colonies independent. Furthermore, he argued, the Congress should consider the militiamen besieging Boston to be the Continental Army and name a general to lead

Portrait







Digital Interactivity: Gallery

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The Government Supports Assimilation

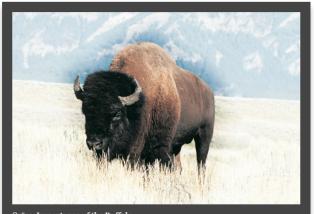
The Native Americans still had supporters in the United States, and debate over the treatment of Native Americans continued. The well-known writer Helen Hunt Jackson, for example, exposed the government's many broken promises in her 1881 book *A Century of Dishonor*. At the same time many sympathizers supported **assimilation**, a plan under which Native Americans would give up their beliefs and way of life and become part of the white culture.

The Dawes Act

In 1887, Congress passed the **Dawes Act** aiming to "Americanize" the Native Americans. The act broke up the reservations and gave some of the reservation land to individual Native Americans—160 acres to each head of household and 80 acres to each unmarried adult. The government would sell the remainder of the reservations to settlers, and the resulting income would be used by Native Americans to buy farm implements. By 1932, whites had taken about twothirds of the territory that had been set aside for Native Americans. In the end, the Native Americans received no money from the sale of these lands. Changes on the Western Frontier: Cultures Clash on the Prairie

The Destruction of the Buffalo

Perhaps the most significant blow to tribal life on the plains was the destruction of the buffalo. Tourists and fur traders shot buffalo for sport. U.S. General Sheridan noted with approval that buffalo hunters were destroying the Plains Indians' main source of food, clothing, shelter, and fuel. In 1800, approximately 65 million buffalo roamed the plains; by 1890, fewer than 1000 remained. In 1900, the United States sheltered, in Yellowstone National Park, a single wild herd of buffalo.



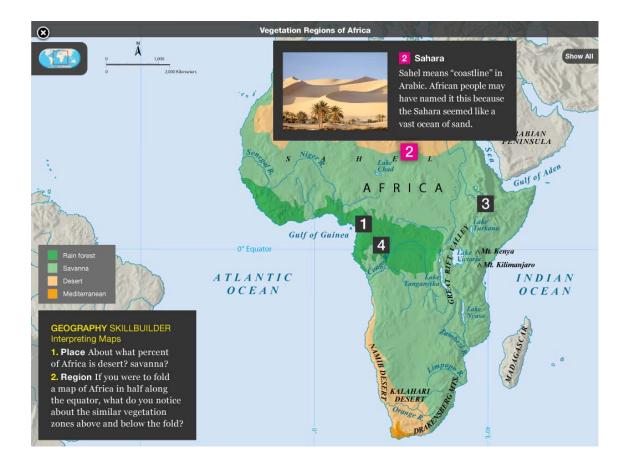
Gallery **Importance of the Buffalo**The buffalo provided the Plains Indians with more than just a high-protein food source.

14

Swipe through galleries of photos or images.



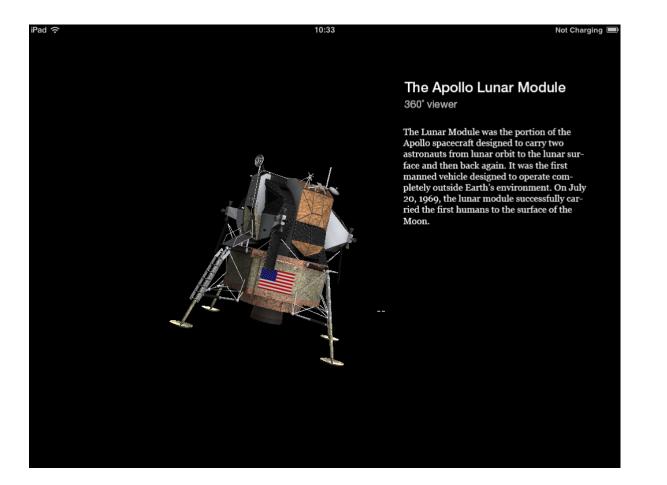
Digital Interactivity: Pop-ups



Tap to display pop-up with more information



Digital Interactivity: 3D



Swipe to rotate 3D models



Digital Interactivity: Image Hotspots

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Tap labels to zoom into a graphic for additional

text

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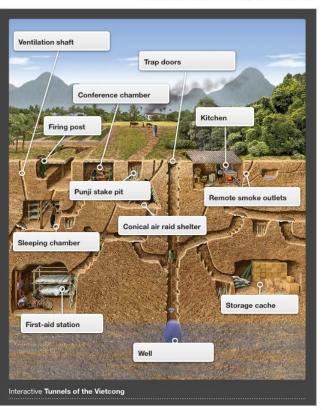
144

The Vietnam War Years: U.S. Involvement and Escalation

An Elusive Enemy

Because the Vietcong lacked the high-powered weaponry of the American forces, they used hit-andrun and ambush tactics, as well as a keen knowledge of the jungle terrain, to their advantage. Moving secretly in and out of the general population, the Vietcong destroyed the notion of a traditional front line by attacking U.S. troops in both the cities and the countryside. Because some of the enemy lived amidst the civilian population, it was difficult for U.S. troops to discern friend from foe. A woman selling soft drinks to U.S. soldiers might be a Vietcong spy. A boy standing on the corner might be ready to throw a grenade.

Adding to the Vietcong's elusiveness was a network of elaborate tunnels that allowed them to withstand airstrikes and to launch surprise attacks and then disappear quickly. Connecting villages throughout the countryside, the tunnels became home to many guerrilla fighters. "The more the Americans tried to drive us away from our land, the more we burrowed into it," recalled Nguyen Quoc, a major in the Vietcong army.



Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

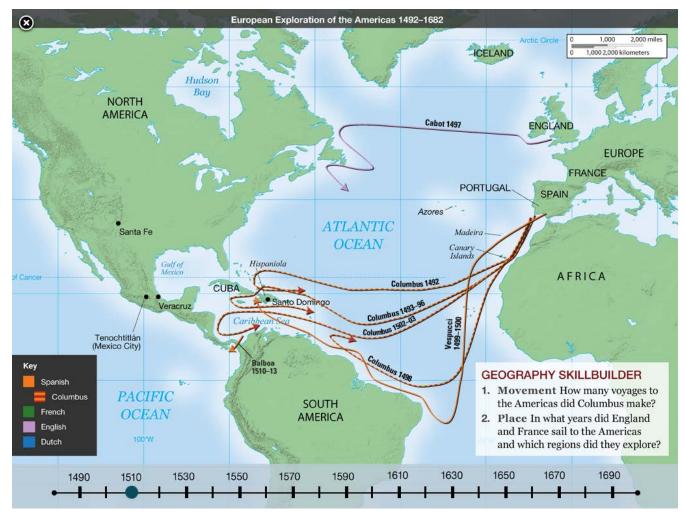
Digital Interactivity: Multimedia



Play audio and video



Digital Interactivity: Sliders



Tap or swipe slider to display routes



Digital Interactivity: Review

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Saat	tion 2 Assessment
Seci	ION 2 ASSESSMENT
Review 2	4.2
-	on 3 of 5
What	is the meaning of <i>blitzkrieg</i> ?
	A. the rapid physical destruction of infrastructure and the control of information and commerce
	B. a suicide mission involving the deliberate crash of a bomb filled airplane into a military target
	\bigcirc C. a military technique that tries to minimize civilian casualties, loss of life, and collateral damage
	D. a surprise attack using advanced military technology to crush all opposition with overwhelming force
	D . a surprise attack using advanced minitary technology to crush an opposition with overwheming force
	Check Answer

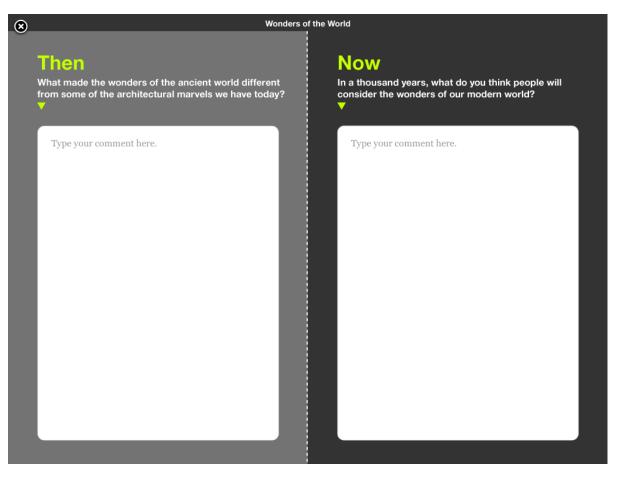
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Summative MCQs



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Digital Interactivity: Type Text



Reflective questions





While mandates require that instructional content be rooted in sound research, we hold ourselves to a higher purpose: providing effective solutions that advance achievement.





Learn More About: Efficacy

HMH Efficacy Reports: http://www.hmhco.com/educators/educa tion-topics/by-topic/hmh-efficacy



Partnering with HMH



At Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, we're committed to bringing about transformation in education. We're looking for innovative partners to help us inspire passionate, curious lifelong learners. Come share your business mission for new ways to develop engaging content and deliver it to 21stcentury learners! www.hmhco.com

