Unit Title: Dancing a Map

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BASED ON A CURRICULUM
OVERVIEW SAMPLE AUTHORED BY
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Dance samples represent collaboration between Colorado k-12 educators and community partners in Dance. For more information about community partners in your region, refer to the Arts Education Guidebook (http://www.cde.state.co.us/coarts/ArtGuidebook.asp).

This unit was authored by a team of Colorado educators. The template provided one example of unit design that enabled teacher-authors to organize possible learning experiences, resources, differentiation, and assessments. The unit is intended to support teachers, schools, and districts as they make their own local decisions around the best instructional plans and practices for all students.

DATE POSTED: MARCH 31, 2014
**Colorado Teacher-Authored Sample Instructional Unit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content Area</th>
<th>Grade Level</th>
<th>4th Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Course Name/Course Code</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Grade Level Expectations (GLE)</th>
<th>GLE Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Movement, Technique, and Performance</td>
<td>1. Perform basic dance movements</td>
<td>DA09-GR.4-S.1-GLE.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Perform a movement phrase, or dance with a variety of intent</td>
<td>DA09-GR.4-S.1-GLE.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Create, Compose, and Choreograph</td>
<td>1. Create group studies</td>
<td>DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Create a dance incorporating compositional elements</td>
<td>DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Historical and Cultural Context</td>
<td>1. Dances from different cultures have similarities and differences</td>
<td>DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Observe dances from different historical periods</td>
<td>DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reflect, Connect, and Respond</td>
<td>1. Analyze and evaluate dance works</td>
<td>DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Use basic dance vocabulary to analyze dance work</td>
<td>DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Colorado 21st Century Skills**

- **Critical Thinking and Reasoning**: Thinking Deeply, Thinking Differently
- **Information Literacy**: Untangling the Web
- **Collaboration**: Working Together, Learning Together
- **Self-Direction**: Own Your Learning
- **Invention**: Creating Solutions

The Colorado Academic Standards for Dance are not intended to be taught in a linear (checklist of coverage) fashion, but rather should be implemented as a cyclical creative process. Each unit within this sample blueprint intentionally includes standards from all four dance standards to illustrate this process-based philosophy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Titles</th>
<th>Length of Unit/Contact Hours</th>
<th>Unit Number/Sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dancing a Map</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
<td>Instructor Choice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Colorado Teacher-Authored Sample Instructional Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Title</th>
<th>Dancing a Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length of Unit</td>
<td>2 weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focusing Lens(es)</th>
<th>Relationships Patterns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standards and Grade Level Expectations Addressed in this Unit</td>
<td>DA09-GR.4-S.1-GLE.1, DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.1, DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2, DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.1, DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Inquiry Questions (Engaging-Debatable):
- How is it different dancing alone, in a pair and in groups? (DA09-GR.4-S.1-GLE.1-IQ.2) and (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.1,2-IQ.2) and (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2-IQ.2)
- How does composing a dance help you to create and solve problems?
- What do you do to structure a dance?
- How is mapping a dance similar or different to geographic mapping?

### Unit Strands
- Perform in spatial locations
- Create group shapes and transitions
- Context Cultural Maps
- Respond to group shape relationships

### Concepts
- Exploration
- Space/Time/Energy
- Order/Form
- Shapes
- Symbols
- Inspiration

### Generalizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My students will Understand that…</th>
<th>Factual</th>
<th>Guiding Questions</th>
<th>Conceptual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mapping a dance using symbols and landmarks determines creation of group shapes and positions (DA09-GR.4-S.1-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2) and (DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1)</td>
<td>What kinds of group shapes can you make with your bodies? What does it mean to position or arrange your group shapes in space? Where on the map is your group shape located?</td>
<td>Why would group shapes in your dance change? Why would the group shapes in your dance be performed in different locations in space?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional movements, i.e. traveling from one point to another, can create variety. (DA09-GR.4-S.1-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2) and (DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1)</td>
<td>What types of movements could be transitions between group shapes?</td>
<td>How could you vary the movement transitions between group shapes in your dance?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A map can often result in multiple dance interpretations. (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.1, 2) and (DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1)</td>
<td>What does it mean to create different dances from the same map or idea?</td>
<td>How can you compare differences in dances based on the same map or on maps from different parts of the world?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Critical Content:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My students will <strong>Know...</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• A safe definition of creative group shapes (DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The relationships between inspiration, intent, and created movements (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2) and (DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Examples of mapping a dance (DA09-GR.4-S.1-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2) and (DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The relationships of body positions in a dance space, such as upright and off-center. (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2) and (DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A variety of movements inspired by multiple stimuli, such as nature and inanimate objects. (DA09-GR.4-S.1-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2) and (DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Contrasts and comparisons of dances created by different groups, such as in modern dance forms, or African cultures. (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Key Skills:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My students will be able to <strong>(Do)...</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Perform simple dance phrases of varying lengths. (DA09-GR.4-S.1-GLE.1-EO.a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Perform alone, in pairs, and with group formations. (DA09-GR.4-S.1-GLE.1-EO.b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Share work in progress for feedback to improve. (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.1-EO.c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Use both stillness and motion as expressive tools. (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2-EO.a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Edit and refine a dance to clarify the intent. (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2-EO.d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Perform for an audience (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2-EO.e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Demonstrate distinguishing characteristics such as basic postures, footprint, and gestures from different dance forms. (DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.1-EO.e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Compare and contrast dances with similar themes. (DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.1-EO.f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identify elements of dance (space, time, and energy) in a work. (DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1-EO.b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Compare and contrast dance mapping to geographic mapping (DA09-GR.4-S.1-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.2-GLE.2) and (DA09-GR.4-S.3-GLE.1) and (DA09-GR.4-S.4-GLE.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Critical Language:

**includes** the Academic and Technical vocabulary, semantics, and discourse which are particular to and necessary for accessing a given discipline.

**EXAMPLE:** A student in Language Arts can demonstrate the ability to apply and comprehend critical language through the following statement: "Mark Twain exposes the hypocrisy of slavery through the use of satire."

A student in _____________ can demonstrate the ability to apply and comprehend critical language through the following statement(s):

My group created a dance map by using symbols that identified dance phrases and group formations.

## Academic Vocabulary:

- Improvise
- Create
- Shape
- Vary
- Cooperate
- Observe
- Transform
- Share
- Choose
- Order
- Analyze
- Phrase
- Evaluate
- Recognize

## Technical Vocabulary:

- Space
- Time
- Energy
- Shape
- Phrasing
- Pathway
- Balance
- Levels
- Direction
- Size
- Position
- Rhythm
- Shape Landmark
## Unit Description:
This unit explores creating a dance based upon a map’s landmarks and symbols. Students will be introduced to a simple map with landmarks and symbols. Across the unit students will rely upon unique patterns and movement relationships through the creation of group shapes, a variety of dance positions and transitional movements. The unit culminates in a performance assessment asking students to perform a dance sequence with body shapes and transitional movement to represent a map. Once the dances are performed, students will reflect and evaluate the similarities and differences between each group’s interpretations.

### Considerations
Teachers should consider how the students get from one group shape to the next shape on the map. What are the transitional movements between the group shapes that represent the landmarks on the map? Encourage students to use transitional movements other than walking.

## Unit Generalizations:
### Key Generalization:
Mapping a dance using symbols and landmarks determines creation of group shapes and positions

### Supporting Generalizations:
- Transitional movements, i.e. traveling from one point to another, can create variety
- A map can often result in multiple dance interpretations

## Performance Assessment: The capstone/summative assessment for this unit.
### Claims:
(Key generalization(s) to be mastered and demonstrated through the capstone assessment.)

Mapping a dance using symbols and landmarks determines creation of group shapes and positions

### Stimulus Material:
(Engaging scenario that includes role, audience, goal/outcome and explicitly connects the key generalization)

Your class has been asked to perform for students attending the Colorado Geography Bee. The organizers of this event know that you have been studying how to convey ideas through dance and have asked you to represent the key elements of maps through dance. You will work together in ensemble groups of 3-4 to create the shapes of landmarks and symbols on a map by using your bodies to make the shapes. You will also include transitional movements and travel steps between each shape so that your group will have created a short dance piece. After you have created your dances, you will perform them for your classmates as your “test” audience.

### Product/Evidence:
(Expected product from students)

Students will create and perform short dances in groups of 3-4 using the landmarks and symbols on a map to develop shapes and images that convey the landmarks and symbols. These dance phrases will include body shape creation and transitional movements. Performance criteria will include:
- Creative Dance Sequence
- Group Work
- Dance Terminology/Positions/Steps and Directions
- Choreographed Sequences/Overall Performance
- Participation and Safety/Behavior

http://www.ufrsd.net/UserFiles/Servers/Server_1171501/File/Choice/dance_rubric.pdf (Dance rubric example)

### Differentiation:
(Multiple modes for student expression)

Students may create a short dance sequence in the following ways:
- Use a map in a native language
- Use a map with additional landmarks and require that transitional movements be more complex or unusual
### Ongoing Discipline-Specific Learning Experiences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Teacher Resources</th>
<th>Student Resources</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance Preparation Process</strong>&lt;br&gt;Within a performance focused unit, the basic process of introduce, rehearse and perform are ongoing throughout the unit. The various learning experiences underscore this process.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.decodanz.co.uk/resources/Freebies/Prep-for-Performance---Sho-Botham---decodanz.pdf">http://www.decodanz.co.uk/resources/Freebies/Prep-for-Performance---Sho-Botham---decodanz.pdf</a> (Guidebook on Performance Preparation)&lt;br&gt;[<a href="http://dr">http://dr</a> jim taylor.com/2.0/dance/](<a href="http://dr">http://dr</a> jim taylor.com/2.0/dance/) (Comprehensive overview for dancers on the performance preparation process)&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://penonpointe.wordpress.com/2011/09/22/its-rehearsal-time-preparing-your-young-dancer/">http://penonpointe.wordpress.com/2011/09/22/its-rehearsal-time-preparing-your-young-dancer/</a> (General overview for teachers on the rehearsal process for young dancers)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Students will participate in the performance preparation process throughout this unit. Teachers will use observations to assess in the following ways:&lt;br&gt;<strong>Introduce</strong>: Pre-asses movement understanding through brainstorming and discussions&lt;br&gt;<strong>Rehearse</strong>: Rehearsal is formatted to meet student’s range of abilities. Formative assessment and adjustment of dance steps, timing, gestures, etc. are found throughout the rehearsal process.&lt;br&gt;<strong>Perform</strong>: Formative assessment such as observation and correction for discreet skill attainment. Summative assessment such as rubrics, adjudication sheets, reflective inventories can be used in formal/final performance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Skills</strong></th>
<th><strong>Ongoing Discipline-Specific Learning Experiences</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Introduce</strong>: Identify body shapes, emotions, rhythm, and travel patterns for short dance.</td>
<td><strong>Performance Preparation Process</strong>&lt;br&gt;Within a performance focused unit, the basic process of introduce, rehearse and perform are ongoing throughout the unit. The various learning experiences underscore this process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perform</strong>: Apply, execute, demonstrate skill attainment</td>
<td><strong>Student Resources</strong>: N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Colorado Teacher-Authored Sample Instructional Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.</th>
<th>Description:</th>
<th>Think work like a researcher-Examine map elements</th>
<th>Teacher Resources:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.superteacherworksheets.com/maps/neighborhood-map.pdf">2013-10-17 SBE Artwork</a> (CO Map artist rendering)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skills:</td>
<td>Researching and analyzing various map elements</td>
<td>Assessment:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Comparing types of maps</td>
<td>Across the unit students will participate in research and writing activities to create a dance around elements of a map.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Reflective writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Program notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Narration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Prior Knowledge and Experiences

These ongoing experiences build upon a presumed (student) working knowledge of basic dance movements and body positions. Students should feel comfortable expressing ideas through movement and encouraged to move into abstract interpretation in addition to literal interpretation when developing dance movements for map symbols and landmarks (e.g., instead of placing the arms in a triangle shape for a mountain range, consider a traveling movement or group shape to identify the more specific attributes of a mountain range).

## Learning Experiences # 1 – 10

### Instructional Timeframe: Teacher Determined

#### Learning Experience # 1

The teacher may brainstorm key elements of maps (e.g. landmarks and symbols) so the students can begin to understand how information is conveyed in maps.

| Generalization Connection(s): | Mapping a dance using symbols and landmarks determines creation of group shapes and positions |
### Student Resources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><a href="http://www.mapsofworld.com/world-map-in-world-languages.html">http://www.mapsofworld.com/world-map-in-world-languages.html</a></th>
<th>(World maps in different languages)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.maps101.com/index.php">http://www.maps101.com/index.php</a></td>
<td>(Maps for students)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-10-17 SBE Artwork</td>
<td>(CO Map artist rendering)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Assessment:

Students will demonstrate their understanding of reading and interpreting the elements within a map through discussion and brief verbal/group quiz about each map element.

- http://www.kidzworld.com/article/1322-map-terms-a-to-c | (List of Basic Map Terms) |
- http://mapzone.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/mapzone/PagesHomeworkHelp/maptivity/mapsymbols/ | (Online map symbols quiz) |

**And/or:**

Students will write a summary in their reflective journals and/or an exit slip for an end of class activity that gives examples about the elements/symbols used in maps.

- http://www.abcteach.com/free/p/port_26pt_line_story.pdf | (Blank, lined paper with room for illustrations/visuals-great for journal entries) |
- http://exitticket.org/ | (Online exit ticket form) |

### Differentiation:

(Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access (Resources and/or Process)</th>
<th>Expression (Products and/or Performance)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.mapsofworld.com/world-map-in-world-languages.html">http://www.mapsofworld.com/world-map-in-world-languages.html</a></td>
<td>Students may use maps in different languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Students may use a simplified version of a map</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Extensions for depth and complexity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access (Resources and/or Process)</th>
<th>Expression (Products and/or Performance)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Critical Content:

- Examples of mapping a dance
- A variety of movements inspired by multiple stimuli, such as natural landmarks and inanimate objects such as buildings.

### Key Skills:

- Compare and contrast dance mapping to geographic mapping

### Critical Language:

- Improvise, create, shape, vary, cooperate, observe, transform, share, choose, order, analyze, phrase, evaluate, recognize, space, time, energy, pathway, balance, levels, direction, size, position, rhythm, landmark

### Learning Experience # 2

The teacher may model group ensemble exploration so that students can understand the importance of rules when working as a collaborative group.

### Generalization Connection(s):

- Mapping a dance using symbols and landmarks determines creation of group shapes and positions
- A map can often result in multiple dance interpretations
**Teacher Resources:**
http://www.slideshare.net/njbotor/classroom-layout-and-collaborative-learning-10637555 (Collaborative Strategies Slide Show)
http://insidetheclassroomoutsidethebox.wordpress.com/2012/03/04/teaching-communication-collaboration-in-elementary-school/ (Collaboration in elementary classrooms)

Teacher should build Ensemble Norms or Rules with student input such as:
- Member of the ensemble always attempt exercises to the fullest of his/her capability
- Member of the ensemble always listens attentively and follows instructions
- Member of the ensemble works diligently with others
- Member of the ensemble consistently stays on task and is always prepared to present choreography
- Member of the ensemble values their group’s needs and speaks in an encouraging tone

http://www.pinterest.com/esarica/clip-chart-behavior-management/ (Pinterest examples of classroom management charts)

**Student Resources:**
N/A

**Assessment:**
In small groups of 3-4, students will collaborate while following teacher directions such as listening to suggestions from group members and taking turns talking, so that students can begin the collaboration process. The teacher may have each group demonstrate appropriate rules of working as an ensemble.
https://www.ocps.net/cs/ese/support/curriculum/Documents/A%20Checklist%20for%20Everything%20Book.pdf (Collection of observational checklists-Page 72 addresses cooperative learning)

**Differentiation:**
(Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access (Resources and/or Process)</th>
<th>Expression (Products and/or Performance)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Extensions for depth and complexity:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access (Resources and/or Process)</th>
<th>Expression (Products and/or Performance)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Critical Content:**
- The relationships between inspiration, intent, and created movements
- The relationships of body positions in a dance space, such as upright and off-center.
- A variety of movements inspired by multiple stimuli, such as natural landmarks and inanimate objects such as buildings.

**Key Skills:**
- Use both stillness and motion as expressive tools
- Edit and refine a dance to clarify the intent
- Demonstrate distinguishing characteristics such as basic postures, footwork, and gestures from different dance forms

**Critical Language:**
Improvise, create, shape, vary, cooperate, observe, transform, share, choose, order, analyze, phrase, evaluate, recognize, space, time, energy, pathway, balance, levels, direction, size, position, rhythm, landmark
Colorado Teacher Authored Sample Instructional Unit

Learning Experience # 3

The teacher may guide students in an exploration of perspective and direction so that students can identify the importance of map orientation in relation to direction (east, west, north and south).

| Generalization Connection(s): | Mapping a dance using symbols and landmarks determines creation of group shapes and positions. A map can often result in multiple dance interpretations. |
| Teacher Resources: | ![Using Movement to Teach Academics: The Mind and Body as One Entity by Sandra Minton](http://www.superteacherworksheets.com/maps/neighborhood-map.pdf) (Super Teacher Worksheets)  
http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=DANCING+MAP+DIAGRAM+&qpvt=DANCING+MAP+DIAGRAM+&FORM=IGRE (Dance maps and diagrams)  
http://www.mapsofworld.com/world-map-in-world-languages.html (World maps in different languages)  
http://www.maps101.com/index.php (Maps for students)  
| Student Resources: | N/A |
| Assessment: | Students will choose where each landmark will be placed and problem solve where the four cardinal directions (east, west, north and south) will be within a given space. The teacher may ask guiding questions such as: What does it mean to position or arrange your group shapes in space? Where in the room are the directions East, West, North and South located?  
And/Or: Students will write a summary in their reflective journals and/or an exit slip for an end of class activity that gives information about the cardinal directions on maps to placement in a performance space.  
http://www.abcteach.com/free/p/port_26pt_line_story.pdf (Blank, lined paper with room for illustrations/visuals-great for journal entries)  
http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/printouts/Exit%20Slips.pdf (Scaffolded exit tickets)  
http://exitticket.org/ (Online exit ticket form) |
| Differentiation: |  
(Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.)  
Access (Resources and/or Process)  
http://www.mapsofworld.com/world-map-in-world-languages.html (World maps in different languages)  
Expression (Products and/or Performance)  
Maps in different languages can be used for students who speak other languages)  
Access (Resources and/or Process)  
http://www.maps101.com/index.php (Maps for students)  
Expression (Products and/or Performance)  
Students may use a map with more landmarks and require that transitional movements be more complex or unusual |
| Extensions for depth and complexity: |  
Access (Resources and/or Process)  
Expression (Products and/or Performance)  
Mapsofworld.com/world-map-in-world-languages.html (World maps in different languages)  
http://www.maps101.com/index.php (Maps for students)  
Students may use a map with more landmarks and require that transitional movements be more complex or unusual |
### Critical Content:
- A safe definition of creative group shapes
- Examples of mapping a dance
- The relationships between inspiration, intent, and created movements

### Key Skills:
- Share work in progress for feedback to improve.
- Identify elements of dance (space, time, and energy) in a work
- Compare and contrast dance mapping to geographic mapping

### Critical Language:
- Improvise, create, shape, vary, cooperate, observe, transform, share, choose, order, analyze, phrase, evaluate, recognize, space, time, energy, pathway, balance, levels, direction, size, position, rhythm, landmark

## Learning Experience # 4

The teacher may brainstorm different landmarks and symbols (e.g., monuments, roads, compass rose) so that students can begin to creatively explore how dance movements might provide physical/visual metaphors for map representations.

### Generalization Connection(s):
- Mapping a dance using symbols and landmarks determines creation of group shapes and positions
- A map can often result in multiple dance interpretations

### Teacher Resources:
- *Using Movement to Teach Academics: The Mind and Body as One Entity*- Sandra Minton
- *Choreography*- Sandra Minton

### Student Resources:
- N/A

### Assessment:
- Students will determine the symbols and landmarks to be used in their map and provide a rationale for these decisions. The teacher may ask each group to present to the class which landmarks were chosen to use in their dance and why. 
- And/or:
  - Students will write a summary in their reflective journals and/or an exit slip for an end of class activity that identifies the symbols and landmarks to be used in their dance and why.
  - [http://exiticket.org/](http://exiticket.org/) (Online exit ticket form)

### Differentiation:
- Access (Resources and/or Process)
- Expression (Products and/or Performance)
  - Maps in different languages can be used for students who speak other languages

### Extensions for depth and complexity:
- Access (Resources and/or Process)
- Expression (Products and/or Performance)
  - Students may use a map with more landmarks and require that transitional movements be more complex or unusual
## Critical Content:
- A safe definition of creative group shapes
- The relationships between inspiration, intent, and created movements
- The relationships of body positions in a dance space, such as upright and off-center
- A variety of movements inspired by multiple stimuli, such as natural landmarks and inanimate objects such as buildings

## Key Skills:
- Identify elements of dance (space, time, and energy) in a work
- Compare and contrast dance mapping to geographic mapping
- Use both stillness and motion as expressive tools
- Edit and refine a dance to clarify the intent
- Demonstrate distinguishing characteristics such as basic postures, footwork, and gestures from different dance forms

## Critical Language:
- Improvise, create, shape, vary, cooperate, observe, transform, share, choose, order, analyze, phrase, evaluate, recognize, space, time, energy, pathway, balance, levels, direction, size, position, rhythm, landmark

## Learning Experience # 5

### The teacher may model body shapes and movement as metaphors for landmarks/symbols so the students can begin to experiment with forming shapes with their bodies.

### Generalization Connection(s):
- Mapping a dance using symbols and landmarks determines creation of group shapes and positions
- A map can often result in multiple dance interpretations

### Teacher Resources:
- **Choreography** - Sandra Minton
  - *Sometimes I Dance Mountains* - Byrd Baylor

### Student Resources:
- N/A

### Assessment:
- Students will demonstrate their understanding of building landmarks with body shapes and movements through responding to the teacher's prompts such as: What kinds of group shapes can you make with your bodies? What does it mean to position or arrange your group shapes in space? Where on the map are your first two shapes located?
- *And/or:*
  - Students will write a summary in their reflective journals and/or an exit slip for an end of class activity that identifies their process in creating the body shapes within their dance sequence.
  - [http://exiticket.org/](http://exiticket.org/) (Online exit ticket form)
## Differentiation:
(Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.)

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<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Students may be assigned as group leaders</td>
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## Critical Content:
- A safe definition of creative group shapes
- The relationships between inspiration, intent, and created movements
- The relationships of body positions in a dance space, such as upright and off-center.
- A variety of movements inspired by multiple stimuli, such as natural landmarks and inanimate objects such as buildings

## Key Skills:
- Identify elements of dance (space, time, and energy) in a work
- Compare and contrast dance mapping to geographic mapping
- Use both stillness and motion as expressive tools
- Edit and refine a dance to clarify the intent
- Demonstrate distinguishing characteristics such as basic postures, footwork, and gestures from different dance forms

## Critical Language:
Improvise, create, shape, vary, cooperate, observe, transform, share, choose, order, analyze, phrase, evaluate, recognize, space, time, energy, pathway, balance, levels, direction, size, position, rhythm, landmark

## Learning Experience # 6
The teacher may guide/model movement and travel steps (other than walking) from shape to shape so the students can begin to see transitions as central to the creation of a cohesive dance structure.

## Generalization Connection(s):
- Transitional movements, i.e. traveling from one point to another, can create variety
- Mapping a dance using symbols and landmarks determines creation of group shapes and positions
- A map can often result in multiple dance interpretations

## Teacher Resources:
- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RKVF-h38z2U](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RKVF-h38z2U) (Loco motor Presentation)

## Student Resources:
N/A

## Assessment:
Students will demonstrate traveling/transitional dance steps (other than walking) and provide the reasoning for their choreographic choices. The teacher may ask guiding questions such as: What types of movements could be transitions between group shapes? And, How could you vary the movement transitions between group shapes in your dance? Why did you choose that traveling motion, what informed your decision?
And/Or:
Students will write a summary in their reflective journals and/or an exit slip for an end of class activity that identifies their process in creating transitional/traveling movements within their dance sequence.
http://www.abcteach.com/free/p/port_26pt_line_story.pdf (Blank, lined paper with room for illustrations/visuals-great for journal entries)
http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/printouts/Exit%20Slips.pdf (Scaffolded exit tickets)
http://exitticket.org/ (Online exit ticket form)

**Differentiation:**
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<td><a href="http://www.knowitall.org/artopia/pdf/Floorpaths.pdf">http://www.knowitall.org/artopia/pdf/Floorpaths.pdf</a> (Floor paths in Dance Guidebook) <a href="http://lispat.info/floor-patterns-in-dance/">http://lispat.info/floor-patterns-in-dance/</a> (Ideas for dance floor patterns)</td>
<td>Students may diagram floor patterns and write simple choreography notes</td>
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**Critical Content:**
- Examples of mapping a dance
- The relationships between inspiration, intent, and created movements

**Key Skills:**
- Identify elements of dance (space, time, and energy) in a work
- Compare and contrast dance mapping to geographic mapping
- Use both stillness and motion as expressive tools

**Critical Language:**
- Improvise, create, shape, vary, cooperate, observe, transform, share, choose, order, analyze, phrase, evaluate, recognize, space, time, energy, pathway, balance, levels, direction, size, position, rhythm, landmark

**Learning Experience # 7**

The teacher may illustrate a beginning, middle and ending of a dance so that students can deepen their sense of the importance and necessity of choreographic blocking/structure.

**Generalization Connection(s):**
- Transitional movements, i.e. traveling from one point to another, can create variety
- Mapping a dance using symbols and landmarks determines creation of group shapes and positions
- A map can often result in multiple dance interpretations

**Teacher Resources:**
- Choreography- Sandra Minton

**Student Resources:**
- N/A
**Assessment:**
Students will demonstrate their complete dance sequence and articulate the decision making elements used to make final adjustments. The teacher may have each group show the class how they chose to begin and end their dance. The teacher may also ask guiding questions such as: What do you do to structure a dance? What challenges did you encounter while creating the dance sequence? How did you overcome the challenges?

*And/or:*
Students will write a summary in their reflective journals and/or an exit slip for an end of class activity that identifies their process in creating structure (beginning, middle, end) within their dance sequence.  
http://www.abcteach.com/free/p/port_26pt_line_story.pdf (Blank, lined paper with room for illustrations/visuals-great for journal entries)  
http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/printouts/Exit%20Slips.pdf (Scaffolded exit tickets)  
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**Critical Content:**
- The relationships between inspiration, intent, and created movements  
- A variety of movements inspired by multiple stimuli, such as natural landmarks and inanimate objects such as buildings.

**Key Skills:**
- Identify elements of dance (space, time, and energy) in a work  
- Compare and contrast dance mapping to geographic mapping  
- Use both stillness and motion as expressive tools  
- Edit and refine a dance to clarify the intent

**Critical Language:**
Improvise, create, shape, vary, cooperate, observe, transform, share, choose, order, analyze, phrase, evaluate, recognize, space, time, energy, pathway, balance, levels, direction, size, position, rhythm, landmark

**Learning Experience # 8**
The teacher may explain/demonstrate additional dance elements (e.g., music) so that students can examine ways to enhance dance sequences through the purposeful layering of elements.

**Generalization Connection(s):**
A map can often result in multiple dance interpretations

**Teacher Resources:**
http://danceteacherconnect.com/summer-playlist-2013-for-dancers/ (Dance Teacher Connect)  

**Student Resources:**
N/A
### Assessment:
Students will use the creative dance problem solving process of explore, create, reflect, modify to determine what additional dance elements will be incorporated into their final dance. The teacher may use observational data collection regarding how each group creatively problem solves while putting in additional dance elements. [https://www.ocps.net/cs/ese/support/curriculum/Documents/A%20Checklist%20for%20Everything%20Book.pdf](https://www.ocps.net/cs/ese/support/curriculum/Documents/A%20Checklist%20for%20Everything%20Book.pdf) (Collection of observational checklists)

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### Critical Content:
- The relationships between inspiration, intent, and created movements
- Contrasts and comparisons of dances created by different groups, such as in modern dance forms, or African cultures
- Examples of mapping a dance

### Key Skills:
- Perform simple dance phrases of varying lengths
- Perform alone, in pairs, and with group formations
- Share work in progress for feedback to improve

### Critical Language:
- Improvise, create, shape, vary, cooperate, observe, transform, share, choose, order, analyze, phrase, evaluate, recognize, space, time, energy, pathway, balance, levels, direction, size, position, rhythm, landmark

### Learning Experience # 9
The teacher may explore and discuss audience expectations so the students can begin to articulate and appreciate the need for specific etiquette during dance performances.

### Generalization Connection(s):
- Transitional movements, i.e. traveling from one point to another, can create variety
- Mapping a dance using symbols and landmarks determines creation of group shapes and positions
- A map can often result in multiple dance interpretations

### Teacher Resources:
- [http://blog.wsd.net/ntracy/files/2012/09/How-to-be-a-Good-Audience-Member-list.pdf](http://blog.wsd.net/ntracy/files/2012/09/How-to-be-a-Good-Audience-Member-list.pdf) (How to be a good audience member)
- [http://code.on.ca/resource/audience-etiquette](http://code.on.ca/resource/audience-etiquette) (Audience etiquette lesson)

### Student Resources:
N/A
## Colorado Teacher Authored Sample Instructional Unit

### Assessment:
Students will demonstrate audience etiquette through a teacher led scenario/rehearsal.  
And/Or:  
Students will write a summary in their reflective journals and/or an exit slip for an end of class activity that identifies their understanding of audience etiquette.

http://www.abcteach.com/free/p/port_26pt_line_story.pdf (Blank, lined paper with room for illustrations/visuals-great for journal entries)  
http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/printouts/Exit%20Slips.pdf (Scaffolded exit tickets)  
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### Critical Content:
- Examples of mapping a dance
- The relationships between inspiration, intent, and created movements
- A variety of movements inspired by multiple stimuli, such as natural landmarks and inanimate objects such as buildings

### Key Skills:
- Perform simple dance phrases of varying lengths
- Perform alone, in pairs, and with group formations
- Share work in progress for feedback to improve.

### Critical Language:
Improvise, create, shape, vary, cooperate, observe, transform, share, choose, order, analyze, phrase, evaluate, recognize, space, time, energy, pathway, balance, levels, direction, size, position, rhythm, landmark

### Learning Experience # 10

(Post-Performance Task) The teacher may model performance reflection so that students can understand the significance of an informed evaluation/critique and its relationship to the creative process.

### Generalization Connection(s):
A map can often result in multiple dance interpretations

### Teacher Resources:

### Student Resources:
N/A

### Assessment:
Students will demonstrate an understanding of how each dance’s group interpretation and the creative process used to develop shapes and the movements that symbolize landmarks and symbols on a map. The teacher may ask guiding questions such as: How is mapping a dance similar or different to geographic mapping? How can you compare differences in dances based on the
### Colorado Teacher Authored Sample Instructional Unit

**Unit Title:** Dancing a Map

| Differentiation: |  
| (Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding.) |
| --- | --- |
| Access (Resources and/or Process) | Expression (Products and/or Performance) |
| N/A | Students may offer critiques verbally or through demonstration or pictures |

#### Extensions for depth and complexity:

**Access (Resources and/or Process)**
- N/A

**Expression (Products and/or Performance)**
- N/A

### Critical Content:
- The relationships between inspiration, intent, and created movements
- The relationships of body positions in a dance space, such as upright and off-center
- A variety of movements inspired by multiple stimuli, such as natural landmarks and inanimate objects such as buildings

### Key Skills:
- Share work in progress for feedback to improve
- Compare and contrast dances with similar themes
- Identify elements of dance (space, time, and energy) in a work
- Compare and contrast dance mapping to geographic mapping

### Critical Language:
- Improvise, create, shape, vary, cooperate, observe, transform, share, choose, order, analyze, phrase, evaluate, recognize, space, time, energy, pathway, balance, levels, direction, size, position, rhythm, landmark