

6th Grade Social Studies

Report Card Skill: Compare the ways in which individuals and groups impact societies

What should the students know	What the students should be able to do
<p>Early Humans Stone Age (dates):Paleolithic and Neolithic Hunter gatherers (nomadic) Adaptation Communication...art and development of language Tools/technology Development of farming (domestication of animals and planting crops) Trade Development of villages Settled life Current events and trends</p> <p>Thinking 'outside the cave'...Mesopotamia and Egypt The earliest known civilizations: Sumer, Assyria, Chaldea, Egypt, Nubia, the Israelites Development of civilizations... the need to organize: (government) blossoming of the arts and sciences, writing Early leaders King David united the 12 Tribes of Israel Social classes City-states and conflict Conquest leads to blended societies The rise and fall of empires Current events and trends Change never happens for 'no reason'. Power corrupts</p>	<p>Early Humans Explain the roles of men and women in early human life and why it was so (hypothesis). Compare these roles to modern day roles...not just in the western world. Discuss and give support for reasons why roles of individuals needed to (and did) change as humans began living in larger and larger groups.</p> <p>Thinking 'outside the cave'...Mesopotamia and Egypt Record an ongoing comparison (chart) of the physical environment, organization (form of government), rulers, religion, and technological advances of these early civilizations to use as easy reference. Determine which of Hammurabi's laws were just or cruel. Support your opinions. Explain the circumstances Assyrians experienced that led them to develop into such successful warriors. Brainstorm and discuss the ways in which a warrior society (in proximity) might impact a society. Draw upon more recent events for support/examples (Nazi Germany, ISIS, gangs,etc.). Explain why Egyptian culture was non-militaristic. Explain why the Egyptians were unified compared to the other societies studied so far. Draw and label the 'social pyramid' of early Egypt. Explain the role of religion in ancient Egypt. In small groups, discuss social classes in modern life and the roles people fulfill. Write an essay about the interactions between Egypt and Nubia and the ways in which their histories intertwined. Distinguish between polytheism and monotheism Trace the migration of the Jews through Mesopotamia and Egypt and discuss how people already settled there reacted to them.</p>

Ancient Greece

Greeks were fiercely independent
Great leaders create successful civilizations.
Poorly led people rebel and civilizations can collapse.
Power corrupts
Current event and trends
Conquest leads to blended societies
Civilizations can 'devolve'...move backward/lose progress
Trade stimulates industry/technology
Tyrannies require military might
Greece founded the first known democracy
Greeks colonized
Unity and solidarity strengthens
The Greeks developed formal philosophy and ushered in the age of inquiry.

Write about the impact/importance of David uniting the 12 Tribes.

Compare the motivation behind Jewish migrations compared to that of other people studied so far this year.

Compare present day reaction to migration to the reaction of ancient people (to the Israelites)

Trace Christianity, Judaism, and Islam back to Abraham.

Brainstorm and share out about why Jewish conviction was so very strong. Include theories about how this conviction made life hard for them.

Apply the above to current history and make some connections.

Ancient Greece

Be able to discuss how an independent people might explain the formation of a democracy.

Compare the meaning and roles of 'citizen' in Ancient Greece, in early America, and now.

Explain what the Mycenaeans gained through interacting with the Minoans.

Explain why you, a Greek, would move to North Africa, Asia Minor, or anywhere other than Greece.

Discuss the motivation behind the refugee crisis in the middle East and whether or not you think they have the right to migrate into another country. Provide solid support for your views during a class discussion.

Write an essay in which you state solid reasons why you think the US could or could not experience a 'Dark Ages' like ancient Greece's.

Brainstorm (small group) about the role of poverty in the collapse of Greece in their Dark Ages.

As a Spartans, determine your society's main weakness and tell the class what you would do differently to ensure a better outcome.

Choose some reforms made by Solon and Peisistratus you would like to have happen in our country and why you think they would be a good idea for our entire society.

Discuss the one greatest accomplishment of Cyrus the Great, a distinction shared with King David, Sargon and Philip II and relate it to Lincoln's famous quote during the Civil War.

Ancient India

The civilizations began in 2 major river valleys, Ganges and Indus

Himalayas, Arabian and Bengal Seas, and the Indian Ocean

Indus Valley cities had surprisingly advanced conveniences.

Farming and trade framed this civilization.

Harappan civilization collapsed possibly aided by earthquakes and other natural disasters.

The Aryans invaded from the north, bringing great changes: language, religion and caste system.

The Aryans were more technologically advanced than the Indus Valley people.

India became dominated by two major religions: Buddhism and Hinduism.

Basic knowledge about each of these religions

Mauryan Dynasty and Gupta Empire both grew wealthy from trade.

Developments in arts and sciences.

Current events and trends

Record some examples of what and how Sparta and Athens, together, accomplished what they could not have accomplished alone.

After learning the basics of the three great Greek philosophies, explain their relationship to each other.

Choose a lawyer to defend you in court... a Sophist or Socrates. Support your choice. (Small group discussion). Present your choice and rationale to the class. Explain Aristotle's influence on our country's founding fathers as they wrote the Constitution and created our government.

On page 170 is a table of Greek philosophies. Choose one as your next president and support your choice with a variety of reasons.

List attributes and actions of Alexander the Great that made people want to follow and support him.

Write down your one piece of advice that you consider most important for a leader to be successful and why you think so.

Ancient India

Discuss why one would consider India a land of geological extremes and explain the climate implications would be (small group-share out).

As an investigative reporter from Greece (same era), write a short article/essay about the surprising features of Harappan houses. Using research into Greek homes, draw some comparisons.

List some differences between the Aryans and the Indus valley people.

As an Indus Valley person, write your reaction to specific characteristics and technology of the invaders. Use the details in the text to guide your writing.

Explain the ways in which Indus Valley life changed the Aryans.

The caste system is complex and very different from our own. Be ready to discuss what you would consider the advantages and disadvantages.

Write a personal reflection on what you perceive could be possible benefits (and drawbacks) in your life today.

Draw a Venn diagram comparing and contrasting Buddhism and Hinduism and Christianity.

Write down what you think is the biggest difference between Christianity/Judaism and the 2 main Indian religions?

<p>Ancient China China was dynastic. Ancient Chinese were anthropomorphic, believing in spirits and ancestor worship. Working knowledge of the Shang, Zhou, Qin, and Han Dynasties. Chinese kings were considered links between heaven and earth. The Chinese also developed ways in which to 'control' their River flooding. War led to advances in technology/invention. Farmers ranked higher in society than merchants. Chinese families practiced filial piety. Frequent violence instigated Chinese thinkers to develop theories about how to restore peace and order. Order was often accomplished through authority. The Silk Road opened China to trade.</p> <p>Ancient Rome Many Greeks came to southern Italy during colonization. Etruscans dominated the early settling and rule of Italy. Roman's set up the first republic. Romans were excellent soldiers, clever leaders, and practical problem solvers who eventually gained control of the Mediterranean.</p>	<p>Compare Maurya with at least two other 'unifiers' and identify what all of them did (the same) to set up and govern their empires.</p> <p>Make a 'deja vu' connection between the fall of the Mauryan Empire, Greek Empire (Alexander), and the Persian Empire. Determine 'the lesson' history repeatedly teaches if you want to rule well.</p> <p>It is said that what humans fear most (and what is most difficult) is change. Describe what you think was Asoka's most impressive 'act' and why you think so.</p> <p>Explain the advantage of a physically smaller empire, like the Gupta.</p> <p>Explain how India's contributions to mathematics impacts you every day.</p> <p>Discuss how disease was viewed and treated.</p> <p>Ancient China Name and explain a way in which the early Chinese society was leveled similarly to those of earlier societies you have studied this year. Identify a difference.</p> <p>Identify the similarity between Egyptian and Chinese religious beliefs and relate them to how it benefitted rulers.</p> <p>Understand how the Mandate of Heaven benefitted the people.</p> <p>Brainstorm (small group discussion) the disconnect between the Chinese belief that leaders should not be concerned about money and the reason for the ultimate failures of the dynasties.</p> <p>Give the reasons why the aristocrats, scholars, and farmers hated Qin Shihuangdi.</p> <p>Choose from the 3 major Chinese philosophies the one that you think would best serve America. Explain your choice in several examples.</p> <p>Make a comparison chart in which you list positive and negative attributes and contributions of Qin Shihuangdi.</p> <p>Discuss, with your group, what you consider a big problem Han Wudi was not able to solve.</p> <p>Ancient Rome List the characteristics the Romans possessed that led to their incredible success as a civilization.</p> <p>In small groups, create a graphic explanation of how a republic functions,</p>
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<p>Romans were either plebeians or patricians...2 classes. Political power eventually leveled out more between the 2 classes but never eliminated poverty. Roman instituted "rule of law". Corruption was rife and destabilizing. Augustus ushered in "Pax Romana". Rome became a flourishing empire governed by a series of (mostly) great leaders.</p>	<p>Identify the big difference between how dissatisfied Romans handled inequity compared to the disenfranchised in other civilizations you have studied this year. Explain why you think this was so. Share out in a class discussion.</p> <p>Explain what Pax Romana made possible in Rome and give your explanation for it.</p> <p>Identify the law that helped assure that money and power would remain in the Patrician class.</p>
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Report Card Skill: Explain How Economic Decisions Affect Individuals and Societies

What the students know	What the students should be able to do
<p>Early Humans Cave existence ceased being adequate for human survival. Interdependency and new technology for acquisition of food was required. Current events and trends</p> <p>Thinking 'outside the cave'/ Mesopotamia and Egypt Current events and trends Development of trade (goods and ideas) The economic advantage of a monopoly of a resource The natural racial boundary between Egypt and Nubia Most empires failed because of infighting The Israelites prioritized knowledge Power corrupts</p>	<p>Early Humans Explain the reasons for, the risks, and the benefits involved in human migration from the hills onto more fertile areas.</p> <p>Demonstrate (reenact) the ways in which individuals became more interdependent and why.</p> <p>Brainstorm and discuss contemporary economic trends and the impact on decision makers.</p> <p>Thinking 'outside the cave'/ Mesopotamia and Egypt Demonstrate the cause and effect relationship between technology, surplus, and trade.</p> <p>Recognize the impact of specialization of labor on individuals' vocations and how that led to improved goods and services.</p> <p>Explain how trade routes were fought over in the building of empires.</p> <p>Make a connection between trade routes and modern day shipping routes.</p> <p>Discuss Hatshepsut's focus on trade versus conquest as a way to grow Egypt's power and wealth. Include a comparison to the methods of previous rulers and whether or not she was successful.</p> <p>List the resources the Nubians traded...that others wanted and that made them wealthy.</p> <p>Explain the special skills the Nubians had.</p> <p>Explain/demonstrate how working with metal improved the ability of a society to benefit financially.</p> <p>Make the connection between infighting, economics, and decline of kingdoms/empires in Mesopotamia.</p>

Ancient Greece

Greece had scarce fertile soil so needed to trade.
Greeks could raise olives and grapes.
Greeks invented coinage.
When trade slowed, poverty took hold and civilization lost ground.
Lack of fertile land forced colonization.
Current events and trends.
Trade led to growth of industry.
Wealth drove farmers to wanting political clout.
Development of societies require upkeep/taxation.
Colonization caused conflict.
Unequal distribution of wealth leads to rebellion.

Ancient India

Current events and trends
Trade was strong and successful in India
Aryan influence greatly changed Indus Valley culture
The Mauryan Empire collapsed (in part) because of greed.

Ancient China

Aristocrats owned the land and passed it (and their power) down to their sons.
A vast wealth gap led to rebellion (Shang).
Farmers grew the crops that made the aristocrats wealthy.
The great building projects of the Qin Dynasty required forced labor and high taxes.
The practice of dividing land amongst sons led to poverty and a redistribution of the land back into the hands of the wealthy.

Explain the essential differences between the Jewish society and others you have studied so far this year.

Ancient Greece

Explain why trading olives and grapes was so successful.

As a Greek trader, explain/demonstrate the advantages of coins.

As a Greek farmer, tell the class about your financial situation under rule of nobles.

Explain how Solon and Peisistratus impacted the financial lives of the Greek poor.

In a short essay, explain why Persia went to war with Greece.

In a small group, demonstrate how the Athenians defeated Darius's army.

Explain how the Battles of Thermopylae and Salamis are related.

Provide details about how a desire for money and power led to the fall of the Persian Empire.

Ancient India

Explain how successful trade allowed the Indus Valley people time to develop other skills.

Explain a plausible motivation behind the development of the caste system (by the Aryans). Use support from the text.

Make a connection between the varna most Indians belonged to and the caste system as a way of governing.

Brainstorm (small group), then share out, about why the religions of India might have kept its citizens from rebelling against poverty.

Explain what was 'in place' in the Gupta Empire in order for it to experience a golden age of art and learning.

Ancient China

Explain how the practice of dividing your land amongst your sons eventually led to poverty (farmers).

Explain why merchants could not hold government positions.

List the changes Qin brought about to improve trade.

<p>An era of peace and security allowed the blossoming of innovation. Invention of silk as a commodity Wealthy Chinese provided a market for artists. The Silk Road opened up China to trade and commerce. Current events and trends.</p> <p>Ancient Rome Rome's geographical placement gave it a trading advantage. A huge wealth gap developed, farmers struggled. Failed farmers moved into the cities, causing overcrowding and exacerbated poverty. Caesar seized control of Rome and made needed reforms in land ownership and joblessness. Augustus addressed hunger and reformed the tax system to eliminate dishonest collectors. Following emperors continued reforms to improve the lives of the poor. Rome was crowded, dirty, lawless and filled with the poor. Marius changed the volunteer army into a professional military paid in money and land. Caesar made economic reforms to help the poor as did the "Good Emperors". Economic problems led to inflation and 'loss of faith' in the system. Trade made the Byzantine Empire wealthy.</p>	<p>As a Chinese artist, explain why you prospered during the Han Dynasty.</p> <p>Explain why cheap goods were not transported along the Silk Road.</p> <p>Compare this to what China is famous for trading today.</p> <p>Ancient Rome Explain the logic of building a city on 7 hills.</p> <p>Discuss the effect switching to a professional army had on the soldiers.</p> <p>Explain why, with reforms to help the poor and farmers, the reforms did not eliminate poverty. Describe Caesar's reforms to help the poor.</p> <p>Describe how Augustus helped the poor. Make your own determination about whether or not his motivations were altruistic.</p> <p>Explain what happened to the motivation of the soldiers when they started to get paid.</p> <p>Discuss how the problem of the city poor was handled by the Roman government.</p> <p>Explain how inflation negatively affects an economy.</p> <p>As a real estate agent in Byzantium, give a convincing sales pitch (speech) about the benefits of living in Constantinople. Use solid support from the text to compare it to Rome.</p>
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Report Card Skill: Demonstrate How Geography Affects Human Migration and Settlement

What should the students know	What should the students be able to do after
<p>Early Humans Early Humans lived in caves in high elevations. Eventually, humans moved out and onto fertile areas that offered advantages but new dangers and challenges. River valleys are the areas where most civilizations developed. Current events and trends</p>	<p>Early Humans Explain the logic of cave dwelling for early humans.</p> <p>Explain/demonstrate how geography was 'used' to hunt large animals.</p> <p>Explain the advantages of living in fertile areas.</p> <p>Prepare a presentation that demonstrates the dangers that exist in more fertile areas</p> <p>Brainstorm (small group) and prepare for a class discussion about modern migration and causes, both political and environmental.</p>

Thinking 'outside the cave'/ Mesopotamia and Egypt

Earliest humans depended on natural shelters/caves which became inadequate as populations grew.
Early civilizations developed in fertile river valleys
River flooding provided silt for fertile river valleys.
Climate changes, long or short term, impact a society's survival chances.
Climate changes drive the need for humans to adapt.
Geography determines trade routes.
The Nile flows north and the prevailing winds blow north.
Geography can provide natural protection and isolation.
Current events and trends

Ancient Greece

Greek Civilization did not develop exclusively in river valleys.
Greece was a peninsular land of rocky soil, mountains, moderate temperatures, and surrounding seas.
The terrain made travel difficult.
Lack of fertile soil led to colonization.
Greece's position in the Mediterranean made them a maritime society.

Ancient India

India is bordered to the north by the world's tallest mountains and to the south by the world's warmest sea.
River flooding provided silt which, in turn, provided rich soil for farming.
India's 3 water borders made trade easier.
India's weather was extreme...seasonal monsoons.
For a time, the Himalayas provided protection from invasion.
Indians considered their mountains sacred, like deities.

Ancient China

Early Chinese inhabited about 10% of China.
China is geographically isolated by the Pacific (east), Gobi Desert (north) and the Himalaya, Kunlun Shan and Tian Shan to the south and west.
90% of China is mountainous or desert.
Huge rivers flooded and provided silt in fertile valleys.
China's geographical isolation united and socially insulated them from the rest of the world up until modern times.

Thinking 'outside the cave'/ Mesopotamia and Egypt

Using examples (visual, enacted, video, etc.), make a presentation about the advantages of a fertile river valley for settlement. Provide examples of civilizations that developed in river valleys.

Write an essay on the difference between modern attitudes to river flooding and the reaction of early Mesopotamians, esp. Egyptians.

Decide which kingdom, Israel or Judah, had the geographical advantage for trade and explain why you think so..

Compare this (previous question) to the impact geography had on the development of Assyrian culture.

Make the connection between the location (and importance) of capitals and trade routes.

Explain several ways in which Egypt's extreme geography shaped their (early) relatively peaceful society.

Ancient Greece

Identify the settlement pattern Greece breaks.

Explain how they were able to thrive without much fertile land.

Explain why early Greek villages were isolated, isolating the people as well.

Ancient India

Explain the development of monsoons in regard to India's geography.

Discuss how river flooding benefitted India and list other examples of civilizations that were made possible by river flooding. Comment on the attitudes modern people have about river flooding and why it is different from those of ancient people.

Research and report on how invaders crossed the Himalayas.

Ancient China

Be able to draw and label a map of China and label the major features.

Create a visual presentation about one of China's extreme geological features.

<p>Ancient Rome Italy is a long narrow Mediterranean peninsula. The Alps border the north; the Apennines run north and south. The mountains are not rugged, sloping down into river valleys and wide flat plains.</p> <p>Constantinople was situated on the waterways between the Black and Aegean Seas.</p>	<p>Ancient Rome Explain the strategic reasoning behind the location of Rome's capital.</p> <p>Explain why the Italian mountains did not isolate Italy the way the Himalaya isolated.</p> <p>Describe the rationale for moving the Roman capital from Rome to Constantinople. Include the geographical advantages.</p> <p>Compare the Roman solution to an unprotected border to that of the Chinese.</p>
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Report Card Skill: Evaluate How Cultural, Economic, and Political Decisions Influence People

What should the students know	What should the students be able to do after
<p>Early Humans As the needs required for survival (of early humans) changed, they developed new technology and interdependence. Cave art may have been the earliest form of graphic expression. Specialization of labor developed during the Neolithic Age Current events and trends</p>	<p>Early Humans Demonstrate the advantages of hunting in large groups. Extend these concepts into modern times in a class discussion.</p> <p>Explain the security advantages of village life. Brainstorm whether or not you think that holds true today.</p> <p>Explain how specialization of labor would change the lives of villagers.</p> <p>In small groups, develop a hypothesis about the role/requirements of leadership during this time.</p> <p>After viewing several cave art sites, write why you think these early people were motivated to create these paintings and the value they have? In small groups, discuss whether or not the function and value of art remains the same today.</p>
<p>Thinking 'outside the cave'/ Mesopotamia and Egypt Current events and trends Judaism was monotheistic, unlike other Mesopotamian and Egyptian religious beliefs Unhappy people rebel. Power corrupts Systems of government guide behavior. Hammurabi developed an early code of laws Literacy was a way to gain influence and power Only wealthy boys had access to schooling Rule by dynasty The Jews had a different value system and were valued for their knowledge and banking skills.</p>	<p>Thinking 'outside the cave'/ Mesopotamia and Egypt Brainstorm (in small group) why an organized government would lead to more security and the development of religion and art.</p> <p>Give an explanation for how you think ancient Egyptians' belief that the Pharaoh was a god unified their society.</p> <p>Describe some of the ways Jewish religious laws affected their daily lives.</p> <p>Develop a theory about how the Jewish religion and culture survived so many rebellions and setbacks.</p> <p>Explain why Jews were valued by some kings and invited into their cities.</p>

Ancient Greece

Greek deities were flawed, possessing human foibles.
Different forms of democracy defined specific roles for citizens.
Only boys were educated.
The philosophers thought a great deal about government and had strong opinions about how it should be run.
The Greeks looked down on the Macedonians.
Current events and trends.
Taxing is a necessary part of an organized society.

Ancient India

India's caste system served as a way for a small group of people (Aryans) to control a much larger group of people (Indus Valley people).
Aryans believed they were superior to Indus Valley people.
Women had few rights.
Only boys were educated.
Karma helped people accept their 'lot' in life.
Buddhism is the search to eliminate suffering.
The Four Noble Truths
Hinduism and Buddhism follow the belief in reincarnation.
Emperor Asoka was an unusual emperor.
It is difficult to be a Buddhist.

Describe the difference between the attitude the people had about King David's taxation and that of King Saul. What made the difference?

List some reasons why you think the Jews were often treated badly.

Ancient Greece

Brainstorm reasons why the Greeks might have developed 'imperfect' deities.

As a Greek farmer, react to both the rule of Peisistratus and the earlier rule of nobles. Make it clear why you prefer one over the other.

Compare the life of a Spartan boy to that of an Athenian boy.

By referring to page 170, 'build' the perfect leader by choosing one quality from each column and explain why you chose as you did. Relate your reasoning to governance.

Regarding Greece and Macedonia, develop a good life lesson when it comes to preconceived notions/prejudice (small group). Share out in a classroom discussion. Choose your favorite idea of Pericles and explain why you chose it (relate it to your life).

Consider the taxation policies of post Darius and Xerxes Persian rulers. Draw some conclusions about whether or not modern tax laws serve our country well.

Determine under which Greek system of government would you most likely prefer if you were a (a. farmer; (b. landowner; (c. slave; (d. woman. Support your choice...you may cite from the book.

Compare dynastic rule to democratic government and give advantages to each.

Ancient India

Make a connection between the religiousness of African slaves in America and the idea of karma held by Hindus.

Study and be prepared to discuss the similarities and differences between the 4 Noble Truths and the Ten Commandments.

Make a list of Asoka's attributes that you would want to see in our president. Explain why/how it would benefit us.

Brainstorm theories (small group) about why there are so few Buddhists in the world. Share with class.

Ancient China

The Mandate of Heaven gave Chinese rulers enormous power.

Aristocrats kept money and power in their families by passing on both to their sons.

Religious beliefs linked farm failure and military losses to 'unhappy' gods.

The need for more food (for a quickly growing population) and weapons for warfare drove innovation/invention. Although often rich, merchants were not held in high esteem.

Violence gave rise to a school of thinkers searching for order and peace.

Qin's decision to build the Wall took farmers out of their fields.

The desire for allies led to the creation of the Silk Road. Han Wudi believed important posts should be filled by whoever was most qualified.

Chinese farmers sold off their land because they could not feed themselves on the small plots they were left with after generations of subdividing it amongst their sons.

Technological advances made improved trade.

Ancient Rome

Romans developed military legions.

Romans modeled much of their culture after that of the Greeks.

Caesar was murdered by senate members who feared his ambitions.

Roman government gave plebeians a voice.

Political power was mostly mostly in the hands of the patricians who bought up the farms.

Slaves and the desperately poor created a very cheap labor pool for the wealthy.

The "Good Emperors" created policies to help the poor.

Wealthy women enjoyed greater freedoms and opportunities.

40% of people in Italy were slaves.

Roman religion was a direct copy of Greek religion.

Poor leadership led to a breakdown of law and order.

Rome fell to Germanic invaders in A.D. 400's.

Christianity is adopted by the new leaders.

The Byzantine Empire flourished.

Ancient China

Discuss (small group) the power of the pharaohs and Mandate of Heaven and theorize about why our founding fathers wanted a separation between religion and state (government).

Decide whether or not the Greek philosophers and the Chinese thinkers had the same motivations.

Describe where Qin got the resources needed for his building projects.

Explain how Han Wudi's concept of talent earning jobs might tie in to the Greek idea of democracy.

Outline the people's rights under the Mandate of Heaven.

Ancient Rome

Describe/explain the advantages of the legion over phalanx.

Brainstorm (small group) the ways in which Rome reflected Greek culture and give your reason why you think this was so.

Legally, both classes had somewhat equal rights, as in America. Develop and support a theory about what prevents the poor from taking advantage of these rights. Decide if you think this is true in modern times and support with examples. Share out in a class discussion.

Describe how the patricians took advantage of the poor. Relate this to present day practices.

In an essay, draw parallels between the moral collapse of Rome and the Greek Dark Ages. Elaborate, citing examples from the text.

Form a timeline of the invasions of Rome from the time of Constantine's death.

Determine Constantine's most significant contribution to the spread of Christianity

Compare the Byzantine attitude towards education compared to that of the Jews.

Report Card Skill: Explain Multiple Causes and Effects of Historical Events

What should the students know	What should the students be able to do after
<p>Early Humans Cave environments became inadequate for early humans. Population grew as humans became more adept hunters. Game is scarce in mountain environments compared to plains and river valleys. Climate change led to major technological advances. Current events and trends.</p> <p>Thinking 'outside the cave'/ Mesopotamia and Egypt Flooding creates silt which creates fertile soil. People living in large groups required organization Organization led to security and a growth of the arts and sciences The development of city-states led to conflict between them Learning to read and write provided a road to influence and power Current events and trends Constant invasion led to the development of a warrior society (Assyria). Rebellion and infighting lead to the collapse of societies. If a society is in decline, it becomes vulnerable to another. Religion 'explained' natural and human forces Religious practices gave people a sense of control over and protection from natural forces.</p> <p>Ancient Greece Early Greek settlements were isolated. Geography was a determining factor in Greek battle strategies. Poverty during the Dark Age stalled, even erased, the advancement of Greek civilization. Natural disasters can collapse or greatly weaken societies. Current events and trends Tyranny requires military might. Independent natures require voice and choice.</p>	<p>Early Humans Create a cause and effect chain of events leading to the migration of early humans.</p> <p>In small groups, prepare for a class discussion about the reasons for migration in current times.</p> <p>As a Paleolithic 'visitor', talk to the class about how fire changed your life.</p> <p>Thinking 'outside the cave'/ Mesopotamia and Egypt List the civilizations studies so far that were possible because of river flooding.</p> <p>Essay about how trade led to the need for written language.</p> <p>Give examples of Sumerian and Egyptian beliefs in worship determining agricultural outcomes.</p> <p>Brainstorm (small group) rituals that modern people practice that you know don't 'work'. Develop some ideas about why we continue ritualistic behaviors.</p> <p>Explain how the burial practices of the Egyptian dead led to medical advances.</p> <p>Explain why the Assyrians were so feared and describe some of their combat techniques.</p> <p>Explain how the Hittites changed the advantage for the Assyrians.</p> <p>Write a short essay about the how developing iron working skills benefitted the Nubians.</p> <p>Explain the relationship between technological advances and surplus...and then between surplus and trade.</p> <p>Explain the most important effect the Phoenicians had through trade. In turn, explain how this affected Judaism.</p> <p>Trace the roots of the Diaspora as caused by Jewish rebellion.</p> <p>Ancient Greece Explain how geography and consequential settlement fostered a spirit of independence in the Greeks.</p> <p>List some ways in which poverty affects the ability of a society to advance.</p> <p>As demonstrated by Athens and Sparta, determine and discuss the danger inherent in being more successful than others (small group).</p>

Defeat fosters revenge.

Weakness within a society leads to vulnerability of that society.

Colonization led to conflict between Persia and Athens.

War can weaken both sides of the conflict and make them vulnerable to an even larger threat/opportunist.

Ancient India

The arrival of the Aryans changed Indus Valley life enormously.

Trade led to wealth

Flooding led to silt

The caste system led to acceptance of roles.

Karma helped Hindus accept hardship.

Corruption toppled the Mauryan Dynasty..

The Gupta Empire was wealthy and secure.

During the Gupta Empire, India experienced its golden age (math, science, preventative medicine, sciences, art, literature, etc.!).

Ancient China

China's geography isolated/insulated its people

China's religious beliefs (Shang) directed their politics.

Recovery of religious relics led to clues about early Chinese history.

Cruel treatment of people leads to rebellion (Shang, Zhou, Qin and Han).

Technological innovation led to more food which led to population growth.

The Warring States Period led to the invention; example: the crossbow which led to the invention of the stirrup and saddle.

Common violence (Zhou) led to the quest for order and peace, contemplated by China's great thinkers.

Wudi's idea of filling government with the most talented people led to civil service exams.

Weak leadership = unhappy people which leads to rebellion.

In response to growing fear and stress of civil war, many Chinese turned towards Buddhism.

Research (in your text) and record incidences of natural disasters impacting societies in the history you have studied so far this year. Brainstorm more recent events and add them to your list.

Explain why the Spartans had to be so tough.

Trace the series of events that led to Alexander's opportunity to conquer Greece.

Write an essay about why you think the idea of democracy developed in Greece.

Ancient India

As an historian, determine the greatest effect of Sanskrit.

Write about the circumstances of the Gupta Empire that might explain its golden age.

Describe how a wealthy economy and security government would impact your opportunities as a citizen. Determine if this holds true in current history.

Brainstorm (small group) about why hardships did not lead Indians to social rebellion.

Explain how dissatisfaction with Hinduism led to the development of Buddhism.

Decide whether or not a dynasty is more (or less) liable to become corrupt. Support your conclusion with examples (small group).

Tell about the event that led to Asoka's revelation, new religion, and new ways of thinking and governing?

Ancient China

Be able able to trace the cause of effect of the fall of the four dynasties you have studied. Provide your personal theories about these events. Provide your thoughts on why the same thing keeps happening throughout history.

Elaborate on why Wudi's ideas about qualifying for jobs wasn't quite as wonderful as it sounded. Decide whether or not you think this 'flaw' exists in modern times.

Research the original author of the Golden Rule and compare it to the words of Confucius.

<p>Ancient Rome Greek colonization led to Greeks settling in (now) Italy. Lack of balance of power and wealth led to reform. Rome's 'rule of law' set a standard for modern systems. Natural disasters weakened Rome. Rome fought Carthage in a series of 3 wars (Punic) over Sicily and control of the Mediterranean. Dishonest officials caused social unrest which led to Rome being invaded by northern tribes. Rome weakened so the Roman capital moved to Constantinople and thrived for a long time.</p>	<p>Ancient Rome Develop a theory about why so much of the Roman culture was based on Greece's.</p> <p>Be ready to discuss the influence of the Roman system of governing on American government.</p> <p>Determine the big difference between Roman law and Hammurabi's Code of Laws.</p> <p>Research the two historic natural disasters that set back Rome's prosperity. As a small group, create a presentation about one of them.</p> <p>List Rome's other conquests after the Punic wars.</p> <p>In small groups, determine and discuss the big similarity between the Byzantine Empire and the United States.</p>
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Report Card Skill: Describe the Ways in which Technology Impacts Society

What should the students know	What should the students be able to do after
<p>Early Humans Stone was the first human tool. The need to adapt drove human development of technology. Humans developed spoken language. Humans learned how to use metals. Farming replaced hunting and gathering The development of specialization of labor. Current events and trends</p> <p>Thinking 'outside the cave'/ Mesopotamia and Egypt Technology develops in response to need Growth of trade led to road building Egypt's religious practices led to the need for new technology. River travel was possible both directions.</p>	<p>Early Humans Hypothesize about (and demonstrate) the evolution of stone tools...intentional or serendipitous.</p> <p>Brainstorm some ways in which spoken language might have affected Paleolithic people.</p> <p>Participate in a classroom discussion about possible language barriers today.</p> <p>Identify and discuss the technological advances made to help humans survive the Ice Age.</p> <p>Citing from the text, explain why farming is often considered the most important even in human history.</p> <p>Explain how specialization of labor would impact the development of technology.</p> <p>Thinking 'outside the cave'/ Mesopotamia and Egypt List the technological advances made in response to river flooding.</p> <p>Explain how and why Egyptians could travel both directions on the river. Use a map as you explain.</p> <p>Describe how trade led to the need for written language.</p> <p>Make a table of the advances the Mesopotamians made in math and science and give the reason why they developed</p>

<p>Ancient Greece The Greeks advanced art, history, philosophy, government, literature, drama, math and science...they wanted to understand everything, not just assign it to 'magic'. The Spartans created an almost invincible army with superior arms and strategies.</p> <p>Ancient India The Aryans were more technologically advanced than the Indus Valley people. Aryans had metal plows to enable them to clear new land for planting. Indians made steel tools, gold coins and metal mirrors.</p> <p>Ancient China Ancient Chinese were known for their work in bronze. Farming technology and techniques allowed the Chinese to cultivate their challenging terrain. The Chinese developed advanced weaponry. Qin Shihuangdi ordered huge building projects, roads, and standardized currency to unify China. Silk was a boon for Chinese trade. The security provided by the Han Dynasty led to a period of</p>	<p>each of them.</p> <p>Discuss the Assyrians' battle technologies.</p> <p>Explain what the development of geometry had to do with farming.</p> <p>List the ways in which iron advanced Mesopotamian societies.</p> <p>Write an essay about Egypt's technological contributions and the problems they addressed.</p> <p>Explain how Egypt's religious beliefs required innovations in building and anatomy.</p> <p>Ancient Greece Understand the connection between the 24 letter, easier Greek alphabet and the recording of stories passed down for generations.</p> <p>Tell a short story passed down through your family for generations and explain why it is important to you.</p> <p>As a Spartan soldier, teach your 'men' how to use the phalanx formation. Include the appropriate use of specific weapons and give the strategic rationale.</p> <p>Explain the technology that allowed the Greeks to defeat the Persians in the Battle of Salamis.</p> <p>Ancient India In a narrative skit, demonstrate the initial technological advantages the Aryans had over the Indus Valley people.</p> <p>Hold a small group discussion about whether or not a tamed/trained horse would be considered technology.</p> <p>Name the huge advance in metallurgy, usually attributed to the Chinese. Explain how this impacted John Deere several thousand years later.</p> <p>Decide whether or not you consider language a form of technology and explain your thinking.</p> <p>As an ancient Indian, name some ways in which the use of steel could improve your life.</p> <p>Ancient China Identify 'deja vu' technology used by the Chinese to controlled their rivers.</p> <p>Elaborate on the farming technology/methods the Chinese developed in order to cultivate their landscapes.</p> <p>Discuss (small group) the benefit of a crossbow and the</p>
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great innovation.

Ancient China

Ancient Chinese were known for their work in bronze.
Farming technology and techniques allowed the Chinese to cultivate their challenging terrain.
The Chinese developed advanced weaponry.
Qin Shihuangdi ordered huge building projects, roads, and standardized currency to unify China.
Silk was a boon for Chinese trade.
The security provided by the Han Dynasty led to a period of great innovation.

Ancient Rome

The Etruscans brought skilled metalworking to Rome.
The Romans unified their empire with roads and bridges.
Aqueducts were built (using arches) to supply water.

resulting technological advances.

Determine what grapes and olives did for Greece that silk did for China (small group and report out).

Explain what the Chinese figured out for sailing against the wind.

Ancient China

Identify 'deja vu' technology used by the Chinese to controlled their rivers.

Elaborate on the farming technology/methods the Chinese developed in order to cultivate their landscapes.

Discuss (small group) the benefit of a crossbow and the resulting technological advances.

Determine what grapes and olives did for Greece that silk did for China (small group and report out).

Explain what the Chinese figured out for sailing against the wind.

Ancient Rome

Describe/explain some reasons ways in which metalworking benefitted the Etruscans/Romans.

Describe the differences between a phalanx and a legion.
Explain the advantages of the legion

Research the developmental history of the implementation of the arch in architecture.

Explain what the Romans had to develop before they could make their famous roads.

Brainstorm (small groups) reasons why roads were so important to the Roman Empire.