

Ganado Unified School District #20

Social Studies/6th Grade – Ms. Lucy Bahe

PACING Guide SY 2019-2020

Resources	AZ History and Social Science Standards and AZ College and Career Readiness Standards (CCSS)	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goals and Objectives	Vocabulary (Content/Academic)
First Quarter				
<p>Textbooks & Active Journals</p> <p><i>World Geography</i> <i>MyWorld Interactive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 1: Introduction to Geography <p><i>World History</i> <i>MyWorld Interactive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 1: Origins of Civilization <p>Types of maps: http://geology.com/world</p> <p>Interactive Maps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrations of Homo Sapiens • River Valley Civilizations <p>Interactive Gallery:</p>	<p>6.G1.1 Use and construct maps, graphs, and other representations to explain relationships between locations of places and regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key concepts include major landforms and water bodies, countries, cities, ecosystems, climate, languages, religion, economic systems, governmental systems, population patterns, disease, trade routes, and settlement patterns <p>6.G4.1 Explain why environmental characteristics vary among different world regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key concepts include but are not limited to latitude, elevation, landforms, location, and human factors. <p>6.SP3.1 Classify the kinds of historical sources used in secondary interpretations.</p> <p>6.SP3.2 Evaluate the relevance and utility of historical sources based on information such as maker, date, origin, intended audience and purpose.</p>	<p>Where are the different continents located?</p> <p>What are the five themes of geography?</p> <p>What are the unique features within different regions?</p> <p>What importance do physical features in a region have to sustain the development of a civilization?</p> <p>How can a map be interpreted?</p> <p>What are the components of a map?</p> <p>How can understanding the political systems of ancient times apply to modern day?</p> <p>How much does geography affect people's lives?</p>	<p>Objective 1: Explain how to locate points on Earth's surface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the best ways to show Earth's surface. <p>Objective 2: Discuss how to use the five themes of geography.</p> <p>Objective 3: Read and interpret the different elements of a map.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze and determine the purpose for different types of maps. • Explain how to use maps. • Discuss the different kinds of maps. <p>Objective 4: Identify how climate differs from weather.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze how climates Shape Earth's ecosystems. <p>Objective 5: Analyze how people depend on the environment and either harm or protect it.</p>	<p>Geography</p> <p>Cardinal Direction</p> <p>Scale</p> <p>Legend Labels</p> <p>Title</p> <p>Symbols</p> <p>Lines of longitude</p> <p>Lines of latitude</p> <p>Hemispheres</p> <p>Prime Meridian</p> <p>Meridians</p> <p>Parallels</p> <p>Compass Rose</p> <p>Absolute location</p> <p>Relative location</p> <p>Thematic map</p> <p>Map projection</p> <p>Migrate</p> <p>Continents</p>

- Piecing Together the Past
- Paleolithic Cave Art
- Otzi the Neolithic Ice Man

BrainPop Videos:
<http://www.brainpop.com>

- Continents of the World
- Map Skills
- Geography Themes
- Latitude & Longitude
- Economics Unit
- September 11th
- Types of Government

YouTube Videos:

- Intro to Geography
- Intro to Economics
- Intro to Government

NBC Learn Videos:

- The Archeology of Food in Neolithic Turkey

Interactive Videos:

- Unearthing Evidence of the Earliest Humans
- How Hunter-Gatherers Lived
- Migrating and Adapting to New Environments
- The Birth of Farming
- The Growth of Cities

Vocabulary Quizlet

<http://quizlet.com>

6.SP3. 3 Use questions generated about multiple historical sources to identify further areas of inquiry and additional sources.

6.SP4.1 Explain the multiple causes and effects of events and developments in the past.

6.SP4.1 Organize applicable evidence into a coherent argument about the past.

6.C1.2 Describe and apply civic virtues including deliberative processes that contribute to the common good and democratic principles in school, community, and government.

▪ Key concepts include but are not limited to civility, respect for the rights of others, individual responsibility, respect for law, open mindedness, critical examination of issues, negotiations and compromise, civic mindedness, compassion, patriotism, conciliation, and consensus building.

6.H3.3 Explain why communities, states, and nations have different motivations for their choices including individual rights, freedoms, and responsibilities.

6.E3.2 Describe the relationship between costs of production and external benefits and costs.

6.E3.2 Identify and explain the relationship between the factors of production and the manufacture of goods and services within different cultures and communities.

▪ Key concepts include traditional economic systems, command economic systems,

Humans search for meaning.

- o What is truth and how do you know?
- o Is truth something objective and constant or subjective and based upon place, culture, and time?

Humans are social beings.

- o What constitutes a social system?
- o What is the difference between transformation and radical change?
- o What factors lead to unity? What factors lead to disorder?
- o How are the conclusions reached by social scientists affected by race, class, gender, and ethnicity?
- o Who governs?
- o How do societies resolve social conflicts?

The past affects humans; humans affect the future.

- o What is the story of humankind?
- o How does the past relate to the present?
- o What makes an event or person important?
- o Do the times shape the individual or the individual shape the times?
- o To what extent do individuals shape their lives?
- o What story is mine alone?

Humans act and react.

- o Why do humans behave the way they do?

Objective 6: Describe economics.

- Summarize the effects of economics.
- Explain how people can make the most of their money.

Objective 7: Analyze the purposes of government.

- Compare different types of government.
- Discuss how governments are organized.
- Explain why conflict and cooperation occur between countries.

Objective 8: Discuss how people have measured time.

- Explain how historians use historical sources.
- Analyze how historians use archeology and other sources.

Topic 1: Origins of Civilizations

Objective 1: Explain how scientists use fossils and artifacts to draw conclusions about early humans.

Objective 2: Discuss how archeological evidence indicates that human life began in Africa.

Objective 3: Explain how people lived by the gathering and hunting way of life and identify the new skills that these societies developed in order to survive.

Objective 4: Discuss how we know the characteristics of modern humans and Neanderthals.

Objective 5: Summarize how and why modern humans succeeded and

Anthropology
 Archaeologist
 Prehistory
 Fossil
 Geologist
 Artifact
 Hunter-gatherer
 Culture
 Evidence
 Conclude
 Migration
 Environment
 Adapt
 Complex

Quick Activities:

- Explore Cave Paintings
- Explore Ancient Inventions

Primary Sources:

The Epic of Gilgamesh

Writing Workshop:

- Write a Narrative Essay
- Introduce Characters
- Establish Settings
- Introduce Sequence of Events
- Use Descriptive Details and Sensory Language

Promethean Planet

Flipcharts:

- Social Studies Flipcharts

Super Teacher

Worksheets

www.superteacherworksheets.com

Latitude and Longitude
Supply and Demand
Branches of Government

Teachers Pay

Teachers

The Middle School Historian.com

- So You think You Know Social Studies?

mixed economic systems, and free-market economic systems.

6-R.1 Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.

6-RH.1 - Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources

I can...

- Define "textual evidence." - Identify primary and secondary sources.
- Cite a source.
- Analyze sources using evidence from the text.

6-RH. 4 – Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.

I can...

- Use context clues to define words and phrases in history.

6-8 RH. 5 - Describe how a text presents information (e.g., sequentially, comparatively, and causally)

I can...

- Identify how information is organized. - Distinguish different ways the text is presented.

6-SL.1

6-SL.4

6-8 W.HST.2d – Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.

I can...

Humans’ relationship with the land affects their development.

- o How has geography affected human, social, political, economic, and cultural development?
- o How have humans affected their physical environment?

Both continuity and change are aspects of human development.

- o What is progress? Have humans progressed?
- o How has technology affected human and cultural development?

Humans have needs.

- o How do societies resolve the problem of scarcity?
- o Why do some nation-states have a high standard of living while others have a low standard of living?

populated most regions of the world.

Objective 6: Analyze how the environment influenced the migrations of early humans and how they adapted to new environments and climate changes.

Objective 7: Discuss what the existing evidence reveals about how human societies became more complex.

Objective 8: Explain how humans learned to modify their environment.

Objective 9: Analyze why some humans developed agriculture while others lived as herders.

Objective 10: Explain how farming helped people develop specialized skills.

Objective 11: Describe how farming villages developed into cities.

Objective 12: Identify the effects of these new ways of life.

Objective 13: Describe the environmental factors that helped civilizations grow.

Objective 14: Discuss how and why cities gave rise to the world’s first civilizations.

Objective 15: Identify the features that all early civilizations have in common.

Network
Populate
Animism
Domesticate
Revolution
Nomad
Potential
Reliable
Surplus
Specialization
Economy
Benefit
Accumulate
Civilization
Resource
Religion
Social Class
Manage
Specialization

6th Grade Pre-Assessment

- 5 Themes of Geography
- Types of Government

iCivics
Anatomy of the Constitution

Current Events Articles:
Izzit.org
Climate Change
Water
Remote Nevada
Opportunity Cost- Line Sitting

RubiStar Rubrics:
Rubistar.4teachers.org

-Use vocabulary that is historically relevant/accurate.

6.G2.1 Explain how cultural and environmental characteristics influence the way people have impacted, modified, or adapted to the environments over time.

- Key concepts include but are not limited to hunter-gather communities, human settlement, Neolithic Revolution, irrigation and farming, domestication of animals, and shelter.

6H4.1 Use primary and secondary sources to describe how different group identities emerged and contributed to societal and regional development, characteristics, and interactions over time.

Second Quarter

Resources	AZ College and Career Readiness Standards (CCSS) and AZ History and Social Science Standards	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goal	Vocabulary (Content/Academic)
<p>Textbooks & Active Journals</p> <p><i>World Geography</i> <i>MyWorld Interactive</i></p> <p><i>World History</i> <i>MyWorld Interactive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 2: Civilizations and Peoples of the Fertile Crescent 	<p>6.G2.1 Compare diverse ways people or groups of people have impacted, modified, or adapted to the environment of the Eastern Hemisphere.</p> <p>6.G3.1 Analyze how cultural and environmental characteristics affect the distribution and movement of people, goods, and ideas.</p> <p>6.G3.2 Analyze the influence of location, use of natural resources, catastrophic environmental events, and technological</p>	<p>How much does geography shape people’s lives?</p> <p>How did the earliest civilizations begin and develop?</p> <p>Why were waterways such a valuable resource for early river valley civilizations?</p> <p>How has their development contributed to the world we live in?</p>	<p>Objective 1: Explain how physical geography affected the development of early civilizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Mesopotamia and how fertile land supported this development <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the major physical features of the regions where ancient civilizations flourished. Describe how these features influenced the success or decline of the civilizations. Compare maps of these ancient civilizations to current political 	<p>Fertile Crescent Mesopotamia Irrigate City-state Barter Polytheism Ziggurat Cuneiform Empire Ally Cultural trait Hammurabi’s Code Rule of law Abundant</p>

- Topic 3: Ancient Egypt and Kush
- Topic 4: Early Civilizations of India
- Topic 5: Early Civilizations of China

Types of

maps/Timelines:

<http://geology.com/world>

- Timeline & Map: Civilizations and Peoples of the Fertile Crescent
- Development of the Modern Latin Alphabet
- Construct a Timeline

Interactive Map

- Sumer and the Fertile Crescent
- The Exodus in Jewish Tradition
- Ancient Egypt and Kush

Interactive Gallery:

- Assyrian and Persian Empires
- Significance of Major Jewish Holidays
- Origins of Judaism
- Egyptian Religion
- Vedic Era Gods

BrainPop Videos:

<http://www.brainpop.com>

- Ancient Civilizations Unit

developments on human settlement and migration.

6H1.1 Compare the development and characteristics of historical cultures and civilizations from different global regions within designated time periods.

6.H1.2 Explain the causes and effects of interactions between cultures and civilizations including major contributions and innovations.

6H2.1 Utilize primary and secondary sources to evaluate the causes and effects of conflict and resolution among different societies and cultures.

▪ Key factors that contribute to conflict and cooperation include but are not limited to control/use of natural resources, power, religious rivalry acquisition of wealth, cultural diversity, and economic rivalry.

6.H3.1 Analyze the impact of religious, government, and civic groups over time.

6.H3.2 Generate questions to note the similarities and differences between major world religions.

▪ Key world religions include but are not limited to Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Taoism, Confucianism, Shintoism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Sikhism.

6.H3.3 Explain why communities, states, and nations have different motivations for their choices including individual rights, freedoms, and responsibilities.

6.SP1.1 Analyze connections among events and developments in various geographic and cultural contexts.

How Do Societies Preserve Order?

How did the Nile, Tigris, Euphrates, and Yellow rivers impact the rise of civilizations?

What are two major religions in our world today?

What are the major tenets of those world religions?

How do two religions compare/contrast with each other?

Why is understanding different religions of the world important for me in the world today?

How are the systems of power, authority, and governance used to establish order in ancient civilizations still present in today's modern governments?

What makes a great leader?

What makes a culture endure?

How did the people of early civilizations use innovation and technology to meet personal and community needs?

maps and make inferences about the continuing effect of physical geography on cultural development. d. Explain the importance of the waterways to early river valley civilizations.

Objective 2: Evaluate how religion has played a central role in human history from ancient times to today. Indicators:

- Explore the importance of religion in the cultural expression of ancient civilizations (e.g. customs, artistic expression, creation stories, architecture of sacred spaces).
- Identify key tenets of the major world religions (i.e. Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism).
- Analyze how religious ideas influence current issues.

Objective 3: Explain how modern governments can trace some of their attributes to the systems of power, authority, and governance established in ancient civilizations.

Indicators:

- Identify forms of government within these civilizations.
- Compare those forms to existing systems of governance in today's world

Objective 4: Analyze how the earliest civilizations created technologies and systems to meet community and personal needs.

Indicators:

- Identify innovations in manmade structures over time (e.g. irrigation,

- govern
- River system
- Cavalry
- Standing army
- Tribute
- Currency
- Stele
- Elite
- Reform
- Import
- Export
- Navigation
- Colony
- Cultural diffusion
- Alphabet
- Assembly
- Profit
- Monotheism
- Ethics
- Torah
- Covenant
- Exodus
- Commandment
- Prophet
- Rabbi
- Talmud
- Righteousness
- Justice
- Sabbath
- Commentary
- Judge
- Exile
- Diaspora
- Synagogue
- Commission
- Cataract
- Delta
- Artisan
- Pharaoh
- Dynasty
- Bureaucracy
- Mummy
- Hieroglyphic

NBC Learn Video:

- The Code of Hammurabi
- Uncovering Mummies' Secrets in the Artifact Lab
- Indian Classical Dance in the Modern World

Videos:

- Adapting to Life in Mesopotamia.
- Hammurabi's Code
- The Assyrian and Persian Empires
- The Alphabet
- The Origins of Judaism
- The Central Beliefs of Judaism
- Israel and the Jewish Diaspora
- Pharaohs of Ancient Egypt
- The Legacy of Ancient Egypt
- Indus Valley Achievements
- Hindu Traditions and Practices
- Teachings and Spread of Buddhism
- The Golden Age of Gupta

Vocabulary Quizlet

<http://quizlet.com>

Quick Activity

6.SP1.2 Classify a series of historical events and developments as examples of change and/or continuity.

6.SP1.3 Evaluate the significance of past events and their effect on students' lives and society.

6.SP2.1 Explain how and why perspectives of people have changed throughout different historical eras.

6.SP2.2 Analyze how people's perspectives influenced what information is available in the historical sources they created.

6SP3.1 Classify the kinds of historical sources used in secondary interpretations.

6SP3.3 Use questions generated about multiple historical sources to identify further areas of inquiry and additional sources.

6.SP4.1 Explain the multiple causes and effects of events and developments in the past.



- roads, building materials) and their influence on meeting needs.
- b. Examine the evolution and importance of writing.
- c. Identify cultural expressions that reflect these systems (e.g. architecture, artistic expression, medicine, philosophy, drama, literature).
- d. Compare social classes, vocations, and gender roles within ancient civilizations

Objective 1.: Explain how the Israelites' belief in one God developed into a religion known as Judaism.

Objective 2: Describe how the environment shaped the Jewish religion.

Objective 3: Understand why Abraham and Moses are important figures in Judaism.

Objective 4: Explain the importance of the Hebrew Bible and the Commentaries in Judaism.

Objective 5: Discuss why the Jewish people give special importance to study and law.

Objective 6: Explain and describe the ethical teachings and central beliefs of Judaism, including the importance of righteousness and justice.

Objective 1: Explain how Egypt's unique geography helped its civilization grow.

Objective 2: Describe how a complex society developed in Egypt.

- Papyrus
- Pyramid
- Sculpture
- Anatomy
- Commerce
- Ivory
- Ebony
- Interdependence
- Subcontinent
- Monsoon
- Granary
- Citadel
- Veda
- Caste
- Mediate
- Enlightenment
- Monastery
- Buddhism
- Citizenship
- Numeral
- Decimal system
- Metallurgy
- Loess
- Dike
- Oracle bone
- Pictograph
- Logograph
- Mandate of Heaven
- Warlord
- Chaos
- Philosophy
- Filial piety
- Standardize
- Legalism
- Censor
- Official
- Civil service
- Silk Road
- Envoy
- Cuisine
- Monopoly
- Calligraphy
- Lacquer

- An Eye for an Eye?
- The Power of Invention
- How Did Egyptians view their Pharaohs?

Primary Resources

- Contacts in Ancient Mesopotamia
- Hammurabi's Code
- The Victory of Ramses II

Writing Workshop

- Introduce Other Characters
- Establish Setting
- Organize Sequence of Events
- Use Narrative Techniques
- Use Descriptive Details and Sensory Language
- Develop a Clear Thesis
- Support Thesis with Details
- Update your Thesis



Objective 3: Analyze how pharaohs Seismometer changed Egypt.

Objective 4: List ways that religion affected the lives of ancient Egyptians.

Objective 5: Describe the impact of writing on Egypt.

Objective 6: Identify the main features of Egyptian architecture and art.

Objective 7: Analyze the effects of advancements in science mathematics and technology on Egyptian society.

Objective 8: Explain how trade linked Egypt and neighboring lands.

Objective 9: Analyze how the location of Kush helped its civilization grow.

Objective 10: Summarize Kush's achievements.

Objective 1: Analyze how the environment influenced the Indus Valley civilization.

Objective 2: Describe the achievements of the Indus Valley civilization.

Objective 3: Explain why the Indus Valley civilization's politics, religion, and history remain a mystery.

Objective 4: Summarize how connections between the Indian subcontinent and other regions increased during the Vedic period.

Objective 5: Discuss what the sacred hymns known as the Vedas teach us about religion and customs in ancient India.

Objective 6: Describe how the caste system that emerged in India



divided groups based on birth and occupation.

Objective 7: Explain why the Buddha gave up a life of luxury and how he found enlightenment.

Objective 8: Discuss why Buddhists follow the eight-step path.

Objective 9: Describe how Buddhism supported those who followed the teaching of the Buddha.

Objective 10: Analyze how Buddhism spread.

Third Quarter

Resources	AZ College and Career Readiness Standards (CCSS) and AZ History and Social Science Standards	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goal	Vocabulary (Content/Academic)
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<p>Textbooks & Active Journals</p> <p><i>World Geography</i> <i>MyWorld Interactive</i></p> <p><i>World History</i> <i>MyWorld Interactive</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 6: Ancient Greece • Topic 7: The Roman Republic • Topic 8: The Roman and Byzantine Empire • Topic 9: Life in Medieval Christendom • Topic 10: Struggle in Medieval Europe 	<p>Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.SP1.1 Examine ways that historians and social scientist know about the past. • 6.SP1.2 Analyze connections among events and developments in various geographic and cultural contexts. • 6.SP1.3 Classify a series of historical events and developments as examples of change and/or continuity. <p>Thinking within the discipline involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions about that event since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.</p>	<p>How do/did societies preserve order?</p> <p>What is the Best Form of Government?</p> <p>What Forces Can Cause a Society to Change?</p> <p>In what ways did Greek culture have an enduring influence on modern society?</p> <p>What events led to the rise of the Greek empire?</p> <p>What was the importance of a system of democracy for Greeks?</p>	<p>Objective 1: Explain how physical geography helped shape the development of Greek societies.</p> <p>Objective 2: Describe how the Minoans and Mycenaeans influenced Greek culture.</p> <p>Objective 3: Discuss how city-states developed and how the interacted with one another.</p> <p>Objective 4: Describe the political forms that Greek city-states experimented with.</p> <p>Objective 5: Explain how Athenian democracy worked.</p> <p>Objective 6: Summarize the achievements and limitations of Athenian democracy.</p> <p>Objective 7: Summarize the type of government that developed in Sparta.</p>	<p>Polis</p> <p>Citizen</p> <p>Acropolis</p> <p>Politics</p> <p>Aristocracy</p> <p>Oligarchy</p> <p>Phalanx</p> <p>Tyranny</p> <p>Democracy</p> <p>Citizenship</p> <p>Direct/representative democracy</p> <p>Ephor</p> <p>Helot</p> <p>Military State</p> <p>Barracks</p> <p>Tenant Farmer</p> <p>Metic</p> <p>Slavery</p> <p>Battle of Marathon</p> <p>Battle of Salamis</p> <p>Peloponnesian League</p>
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Types of Maps/Timelines:

<http://geology.com/world>

Ancient Greece

Roman Rulers who made History

Key Events in Medieval English History

Interactive Map

- The Journey of Odysseus
- Alexander the Great's Conquests and Contributions
- Persian Maps, 490-479 BCE
- Growth of the Roman Republic, 500 to 44 BCE
- Invasions of the Roman Empire, 378-533 CE
- The Byzantine Empire
- Europe Before and After the Fall of Rome
- Invasions of Europe, 700-1000
- The Black Death

Interactive Gallery

- Athenian Democracy
- Art & Architecture in Ancient Greece
- Who was Julius Caesar?
- Early Christian Symbols
- Christianity Today

- 6.SP2.1 Explain how and why perspectives of people have changed throughout different historical eras.
- 6.SP2.2 Analyze how people's perspective influenced what information is available in the historical sources they created.

Historians and Social Scientist gather, interpret, and use evidence to develop claims and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions and communicate their conclusions.

- 6.SP3.1 Define and frame compelling and supporting questions about issues and events in the time-period and region studied.
- 6.SP3.2 Use evidence to develop claims and counterclaims in response to compelling questions in the time period and region studied.
- 6.SP3.3 Classify the kinds of historical sources used in secondary interpretations.
- 6.SP3.4 Use information about a historical source including the author, date, place of origin, intended audience, and purpose to judge the extent to which the source is useful for studying a topic and evaluate the credibility of the source.
- 6.SP3.5 Use questions generated about multiple sources to identify further areas of inquiry and additional sources.
- 6.SP3.6 Construct and present arguments using claims and evidence from multiple sources.
- 6.SP3.7 Construct and present explanations using reasoning, correct sequence, examples and details with relevant information and data.

Thinking within the discipline involves the ability to analyze relationships among

What features does ancient Greek democracy share with modern-day democracy?

What role did mythology play in the lives of ancient Greek people?

What do Greek myths reveal?

What did the Ancient Greeks believe/value?

How did the Persians cause Greece to change over time?

How did Athenian culture contrast Spartan culture?

How did Alexander the Great influence the spread of Greek culture into Asia?

What is the impact of Greek achievements on art, philosophy, and culture on modern day life in America?

Why did the Roman Empire collapse?

What factors led to the disintegration of the Roman Empire?

Does history make the leader or does the leader make history?

To what extent have the contributions of ancient

Objective 8: Describe what life was like in Sparta and how it differed from Athens.

Objective 9: Explain how Greek society was organized.

Objective 10: Discuss why the Greeks expanded through trade, conquest, and colonization.

Objective 11: Analyze how the Greeks' expansion affected connections within the ancient world.

Objective 12: Summarize the causes and effects of the Peloponnesian War.

Objective 13: Analyze the effect of Greek religion and mythology on individuals and society.

Objective 14: Discuss how Greek literature continues to permeate our literature and language today.

Objective 15: Identify the enduring contributions Greek scholars made to philosophy and history.

Objective 16: Describe the scientific and medical discoveries made by the ancient Greeks.

Objective 17: Explain how Greek thought affected individuals, states, and societies.

Objective 1: Describe how geography affected Rome's growth.

Objective 2: Identify the form of government the Romans founded.

Objective 3: Analyze why and how power was divided among different groups in the Roman republic.

Objective 4: Describe how the Romans viewed the concept of citizenship.

Objective 5: Explain how the Roman Republic functioned.

Polytheism

Mythology

Lyric Poetry

Socratic Method

Hypothesis

Hippocratic Oath

Forum

Republic

Legion

Maniple

Constitution

Veto

Magistrate

Toga

Consul

Patriarchal Society

Paterfamilias

Villa

Established Religion

Empire

Province

Civil War

Augustus

Deity

Pax Romana

Concrete

Aqueduct

Resurrection

Baptism

Crucifixion

Conversion

Martyr

New Testament

Parable

Ethics Denomination

Greco-Roman

Mosaic

Oratory

Satire

Gladiator

Inflation

Barbarian

Mercenary

- The Papacy in the Middle Ages
- Muslim Spain

Vocabulary Quizlet
<http://quizlet.com>

NBC Learn Videos:

- Pericles, the Golden Age of Athens
- Cicero and the Roman Republic
- Augustus and the Pax Romana
- Women in Medieval Times
- The Black Death

Videos

- Impact of Geography on Ancient Greece
- The Athenian Concept of Citizenship
- Growing Up Spartan
- Men, Women, and Children in Ancient Greece
- Causes and Effects of the Persian Wars
- Greek Mythology
- Socrates and Plato
- Rome's Founding and Early Days
- Citizenship in Rome
- Roman Society
- Why did the Roman Republic End?
- Trade in the Roman Empire
- Reasons for the Spread of Christianity

causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence.

- 6.SP4.1 Explain the multiple causes and effects of events and developments in the past.
- 6.SP4.2 Organize applicable evidence into a coherent argument about the past.

The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.

- 6.H1.1 Compare the development and characteristics of historical cultures and civilizations from different global regions within designated time periods.
- 6.H1.2 Explain the causes and effects of interactions between cultures and civilizations.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to trade, competition, warfare, slavery, serfdom, innovations, and contributions.

Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.

- 6.H2.1 Evaluate the causes and effects of conflict and resolution among different societies and cultures.
 - Key factors such as control and use of natural resources, political power, religious rivalry, acquisition of wealth, cultural diversity, and economic rivalry

Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.

- 6.H3.1 Analyze the impact of religious, government, and civic groups over time.
- 6.H3.2 Generate questions to examine the similarities and differences between major

Rome influenced modern society?

How well did feudalism establish order in Europe in the Middle Ages?

How influential was the Roman Catholic Church in medieval Europe?

What was life like in medieval European towns?

How did events in Europe contribute to the decline of feudalism and the rise of democratic thought?

How did the Byzantine Empire develop and form its own distinctive church?

Objective 6: Analyze the influence the Roman republic had on later governments.

Objective 7: Understand how life differed for different classes of Romans.

Objective 8: Explain how religion and citizenship were connected in Romans' lives.

Objective 9: Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Roman republic.

Objective 1: Describe how the Roman Empire gained and maintained power over people and territories.

Objective 2: Identify how Rome's achievements in architecture and technology encouraged its growth.

Objective 3: Summarize how Rome's environment affected its growing economy and trade networks.

Objective 4: Describe how the religion of Christianity developed and changed.

Objective 5: Analyze how Christianity spread and discuss how they practice their religion.

Objective 6: Summarize the cultural exchanges that took place between Rome and other ancient civilizations.

Objective 7: Explain how ancient Rome influence language and popular culture.

Objective 8: Describe the legacies left by Rome's government and concept of citizenship.

Objective 9: Discuss the factors that led to the Roman empire's

- Orthodoxy
- Byzantine
- Strait
- Moat
- Missionary
- Cyrillic Alphabet
- Creed
- Icon
- Pope
- Great Schism
- Justinian's Code
- Middle Ages
- Medieval
- Topography
- Clergy
- Migrate
- Unite
- Pagan
- Saint
- Monastery
- Convent
- Sacrament
- Convert
- Vassal
- Fief
- Knight
- Chivalry
- Manor
- Serf
- Impact
- Loyalty
- Crop Rotation
- Fallow
- 3-field System
- Guild
- Draft
- Cease
- Natural Law
- Establish
- Dramatically
- Secular
- Excommunicate
- Clearly

- Rome's Cultural Gifts
- Why Did the Roman Empire End?
- The Byzantine Empire's Place in History
- Byzantine Culture
- The Impact of Charlemagne
- The Spread of Christianity to Northern Europe
- The Growth of Medieval Towns
- The Influence of Church on the Arts

Quick Activity

- Contrasting Primary Sources
- Did the Roman Empire Fall?
- Crusade Diary
- Dark Times Skit

Primary Sources

- Pericles' Funeral Oration
- Homer's the *Odyssey*
- Livy, *History of Rome*
- Augustus, *the Deeds of the Divine Augustus*
- The Saxon War: Charlemagne's Excellence
- The Magna Carta

Writing Workshops

- Consider Your Purpose

world religions and the role of religion in the formation of regions and their cultural, political, economic, and social identity.

- Key world religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Shintoism, Sikhism, and Taoism
- 6.H3.3 Explain why communities, states, and nations have different motivations for their choices including individual rights, freedoms, and responsibilities.

Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.

- 6.H4.1 Describe how different group identities such as racial, ethnic, class, gender, regional, and immigrant/migration status emerged and contributed to societal and regional development, characteristics, and interactions over time.



decline and attempts leaders made to hold the empire together.

Objective 10: Explain what happened to the two halves of the Roman empire.

Objective 11: Analyze the ways the Eastern Orthodox church and the Roman Catholic Church differ.

Objective 1: Explain how Europe's varied geography attracted many people.

Objective 2: Understand what role Germanic tribes played after the fall of Rome.

Objective 3: Describe how Christian teachings were spread throughout northern Europe.

Objective 4: Describe the impact invasion by Vikings and other groups had on Europe.

Objective 5: Analyze how the decentralized system of feudalism provided order, controlled people, and weakened state power.

Objective 6: Explain how manorialism created many small, self-sufficient economic units.

Objective 7: Analyze how environmental and technological innovations supported the growth of medieval Christendom.

Objective 8: Explain how guilds were important to medieval economy.

Objective 9: Analyze how Christianity influenced medieval society and culture.

Objective 1: Analyze the struggle for power between kings and popes in the Middle Ages.

Authority
 Pilgrimage
 Magna Carta
 Common Law
 Habeas Corpus
 Writ
 Parliament
 Judiciary
 Standardized
 Transform
 Crusades
 Heresy
 Inquisition
 Establish
 Region
 Iberian Peninsula
 Moors
 Reconquista
 Legal
 Determined
 Famine
 Hundred Years' War
 Bubonic Plague
 Black Death
 Peasants' Revolt
 Invisible
 Network

- Picking an Organizing Strategy
- Develop a Clear Thesis
- Support Thesis with Details
- Update Your Thesis
- Draft your Essay

- Objective 2:** Explain how a strong monarchy emerged in France.
- Objective 3:** Identify the impact that the Norman Conquest had on the history and culture of England.
- Objective 4:** Explain how the Magna Carta supported the development of a limited monarchy.
- Objective 5:** Explain why Europeans launched the Crusades.
- Objective 6:** Analyze how the Crusades led to increased persecution of Jews, Muslims, and Christian heretics.
- Objective 7:** Identify the lasting social and economic effects of the Crusades.

Fourth Quarter

Resources	AZ College and Career Readiness Standards (CCSS) and AZ History and Social Science Standards	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goal	Vocabulary (Content/Academic)
Textbooks & Active Journals <i>World Geography</i> <i>MyWorld Interactive</i> <i>World History</i> <i>MyWorld Interactive</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic 15: The Renaissance and Reformation • Topic 16: Global Convergence • Topic 17: Absolutism and Enlightenment • Topic 19: The Modern World 	<p>The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.H1.1 Compare the development and characteristics of historical cultures and civilizations from different global regions within designated time periods. • 6.H1.2 Explain the causes and effects of interactions between cultures and civilizations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key concepts include but are not limited to trade, competition, warfare, slavery, serfdom, innovations, and contributions. <p>Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.</p>	<p>How do ideas grow and spread?</p> <p>What are the costs and benefits of human expansion?</p> <p>What is the Best Form of Government?</p> <p>What are the Costs and Benefits of Technology?</p> <p>How did the physical geography of the land affect trade routes which impacted the economic and cultural expansion of civilizations?</p>	<p>Objective 1: Explain how physical geography affects economic and cultural expansion.</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p>a. Identify natural resources and physical features that affected expansion.</p> <p>b. Describe the development of international trade via the desert, sea, and land and the resultant cultural exchanges between Asia, the Middle East, and Europe (e.g. the Silk Road).</p> <p>Objective 2: Explore the importance of religion in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance and its relevance to modern times.</p> <p>Indicators:</p>	<p>international trade</p> <p>cultural exchange</p> <p>middle ages</p> <p>merchant</p> <p>feudalism</p> <p>manor</p> <p>city-state</p> <p>Magna Carta</p> <p>Mercantile</p> <p>Renaissance</p> <p>Patron</p> <p>Humanism</p> <p>Secularism</p> <p>Vernacular</p> <p>Utopia</p> <p>Individualism</p> <p>Satire</p> <p>Civic</p>

Types of maps/Timeline:

<http://geology.com/world>

- The Renaissance and Reformation 91300-1648)
- Global Convergence
- Absolutism and Enlightenment (1516-1796)
- The Modern World
- Spanish Exploration and Conquest of the Americas
- Absolutism and Enlightenment (1516-1796)
- The Modern World
- Timeline of Medical Milestones

Interactive Map

- Renaissance Italy's City-States
- Major European Religions, About 1600
- Trade Among Europe, Africa, and Asia
- Triangular Trade Routes
- Expansion of Russia
- WWII in Europe, 1942-1945
- Fall of Soviet Union

Interactive Gallery

- Realism in Northern European Renaissance Art

• 6.H2.1 Evaluate the causes and effects of conflict and resolution among different societies and cultures.

▪ Key factors such as control and use of natural resources, political power, religious rivalry, acquisition of wealth, cultural diversity, and economic rivalry

Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.

• 6.H3.1 Analyze the impact of religious, government, and civic groups over time.

• 6.H3.2 Generate questions to examine the similarities and differences between major world religions and the role of religion in the formation of regions and their cultural, political, economic, and social identity.

▪ Key world religions such as Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Shintoism, Sikhism, and Taoism

• 6.H3.3 Explain why communities, states, and nations have different motivations for their choices including individual rights, freedoms, and responsibilities.

Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.

• 6.H4.1 Describe how different group identities such as racial, ethnic, class, gender, regional, and immigrant/migration status emerged and contributed to societal and regional development, characteristics, and interactions over time.

Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems.

Should your rights as a citizen be based on birth? Should these rights be based on the job you have? What should your rights be based on?

How and why did cultures transform during the Middle Ages and Renaissance?

What impact has that transformation had on the modern world?

How does physical geography affect economic and cultural expansion?

Why was religion important during the Middle Ages and Renaissance?

How is religious influence from those times relevant today?

How did governmental systems transition toward self-rule during the Middle Ages and Renaissance?

Why is the Renaissance described as a rebirth of cultural and intellectual pursuits?

a. Explain the influence of religion on cultural expression (e.g. the arts, architecture, government, education, family structure).
b. Compare relations between the Muslim, Christian, and Jewish faiths during the Middle Ages, Renaissance, and the modern world (e.g. Crusades, periods of peaceful coexistence, periods of conflict).

Objective 3: Examine how systems of governance began steps toward self-rule during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

Indicators:

a. Examine relationships between significant events and ideas and their influence on systems of government (e.g. the rise of the merchant class, the Magna Carta, the impact of the Black Death, Germanic tribes, feudalism, manors, city-states).
b. Compare individual rights of people in the United States today with the rights of selected groups in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance (e.g. serfs, nobility, merchant class).

Objective 4: Explain the importance of the Renaissance as a rebirth of cultural and intellectual pursuits.

Indicators:

a. Investigate how technological and scientific developments of the time promoted literacy and the exchange of ideas that continue to this day (e.g. moveable type, telescope, microscope).

Linear Perspective
Engraving
Proportion
Sonnet
Picaresque
Censor
Recant
Doctrine
Reformation
Indulgence
Sacrament
Sect
Predestination
Theocracy
Ghetto
Temperament
Annulment
Edict
Armada
Federalism
Controversial
Invalid
Rationalism
Heliocentric Theory
Heresy
Empiricism
Inductive Reasoning
Scientific Method
Text
Conclude
Missionary
Circumnavigate
Cartography
Caravel
Conquistador
Colonization
Bullion
Immunity
Pagan
Viceroy
Encomienda
Peninsulare
Creole

- Brazil: Portuguese Exploration and Colonization

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Vocabulary Quizlet
<http://quizlet.com>

NBC Learn Videos

- Leonardo da Vinci, Renaissance Man
- The Conquest of a Golden City
- Louis XIV, An Absolute Monarch

Videos

- The Roots of the Italian Renaissance
- New Artistic Themes and Techniques
- The Printing Revolution
- Luther and the 95 Theses
- Compare Protestant England and Catholic Spain
- New Directions in Astronomy
- Technology of Exploration
- The Commercial Revolution in Europe
- The Conquest of the Incan
- Absolute Monarchy in Spain
- New Powers Emerge in Europe
- English Monarchs and Parliament Clash

- 6.E3.1 Describe the relationship between various costs and benefits of economic production.
- 6.E1.2 Explain the influence the factors of production have on the manufacture of goods and services within different cultures, regions, and communities.
 - Key concepts include traditional economic systems, manorialism, guilds, taxation systems, and coerced labor
- 6.E3.3 Analyze the influence of specialization and trade within diverse cultures and communities in regions studied.

The interconnected global economy impacts all individuals and groups in significant and varied ways.

- 6.E5.1 Describe the factors that influence trade between countries or cultures.
- 6.E5.2 Explain the effects of increasing economic interdependence within distinct groups.
- 6.H2.1 Evaluate the causes and effects of conflict and resolution among different societies and cultures.
 - Key factors such as control and use of natural resources, political power, religious rivalry, acquisition of wealth, cultural diversity, and economic rivalry

Citizens have individual rights, roles, and responsibilities

- 6.C2.1 Analyze the beliefs, experiences, perspectives, and values that underlie points of view regarding civic issues in the time period and regions studied.

Process, rules, and laws direct how individuals are governed and how society addresses problems.

- b. Identify leading Renaissance artists and thinkers and their contributions to visual arts, writing, music, and architecture (e.g. Machiavelli, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Palestrina, Shakespeare, Tallis)

- Mestizo
- Mulatto
- Mission
- Line of Demarcation
- Treaty of Tordesillas
- Spice Trade
- Privateer
- Lucrative
- Columbian Exchange
- Mercantilism
- Capitalism
- Inflation
- Cottage Industry
- Traditional/Market Economy
- Staple
- Incentive
- Northwest Passage
- Push-Pull Factor
- Indentured Servant
- Treaty of Paris
- Triangular Trade
- Middle Passage
- Mutiny
- Arbitrary
- Absolute Monarchy
- Armada
- Divine Right
- Institution
- Rebel
- Tsar
- Serf
- Partition
- Treason
- Republic
- Constitutional Monarchy
- Dissolve
- Abolish
- Natural Rights
- Separation of Powers
- Social Contract
- Tolerance
- Publications



- Ideas of the Enlightenment

Quick Activity

- Drawing in 3D
- Who Wrote What?
- A Memorable Map
- The Middle Passage
- Editorial Cartoon
- In Your Own Words

Primary Resources

- William Shakespeare, *As You Like It*
- Martin Luther, *Preface*
- Vasco da Gama, *Journal*
- Destruction of the Indies
- Mayflower Compact
- Olaudah Equiano, *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano*
- Jacques Boussuet, *Politics Drawn From the Very Words of Holy Scripture*

Writing Workshop

- Generate Questions to Focus Research
- Find and Use Credible Sources
- Develop a Clear Thesis
- Picking an Organizing Strategy
- Introduce Claims
- Support Claims

- 6.C4.1 Explain challenges and opportunities people and groups face when solving local, regional, and/or global problems.
- 6.C4.2 Describe and apply civic virtues including deliberative processes that contribute to the common good and democratic principles in school, community, and government.
 - Key concepts include but are not limited to civility, respect for the rights of others, individual responsibility, respect for law, open mindedness, critical examination of issues, negotiation and compromise, civic mindedness, compassion, patriotism, conciliation, and consensus building



- Interpret
- World War I
- Militarism
- Central Powers
- Trench Warfare
- Propaganda
- Reparation
- Bolsheviks
- Neutral
- Stalemate
- Mandate
- Great Depression
- New Deal
- Totalitarianism
- Fascism
- Tariff
- Axis Powers
- Appeasement
- Nonaggression Pact
- Blitzkrieg
- Holocaust
- Genocide
- Cold War
- Superpower
- Free Enterprise
- Command Economy
- Containment
- Détente
- Glasnost
- Sphere collapse

