

Ganado Unified School District #20

(Social Studies/6th Grade)

PACING Guide SY 2018-2019

Resources	AZ College and Career Readiness Standard	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goal	Vocabulary (Content/Academic)
First Quarter				
<p>1st Quarter</p> <p>Paleolithic Age/ Neolithic Revolution</p> <p>3 Weeks</p> <p>ConnectEd</p> <p>Discovering our Past Textbook: Chapter 3</p>	<p>S2 C2 PO2 Determine how the following factors influenced groups of people to develop into civilizations in Egypt, India, Mesopotamia, and China:</p> <p>a. farming methods</p> <p>b. domestication of animals</p> <p>c. division of labor</p> <p>d. geographic factors</p> <p>Connect with: Strand 4 Concept 2, 4,6 Strand 5 Concept 1</p> <p>S2 C2 PO1 Describe the lifestyles of humans in the Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages.</p> <p>S4 C5 PO1 Describe ways that human dependence on natural resources influences economic development, settlement, trade, and migration.</p> <p>S1 C1 PO1 Construct charts, graphs, and narratives using historical data.</p> <p>S1 C1 PO2 Interpret historical data displayed in graphs, tables, and charts.</p>	<p>Why domestication of plants and animals significant?</p> <p>What evidence can you find that justifies that domestication of plants and animals occurred as a result of setting up permanent settlements?</p> <p>What is the domestication of plants and animals?</p> <p>What are the parts and features of your lifestyles that would differ if you had grown up during the Neolithic Revolution/Paleolithic Age?</p>	<p>Maximum utilization of resources essential for civilization survival and growth.</p> <p>Cultural norms influence civilization survival and growth.</p> <p>Explain how humans' ways of living change as they interacted and adapted.</p> <p>Compare/Contrast Paleolithic/Neolithic lifestyles.</p> <p>I can describe the life of a Paleolithic person.</p>	<p>Prehistory</p> <p>Hominid</p> <p>Ancestor</p> <p>Tool</p> <p>Paleolithic Era</p> <p>Society</p> <p>Hunter-gatherers</p> <p>Migrate</p> <p>Ice ages</p> <p>Land bridge</p> <p>Mesolithic Era</p> <p>Neolithic Era</p> <p>Domestication</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Stone Age</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Civilization</p> <p>Nomads</p> <p>Systematic</p> <p>Agriculture</p> <p>Specialization</p> <p>Bronze Age</p> <p>Monarchy</p> <p>Shrine</p>

S1 C1 PO3 *Construct timelines of the historical era being studied (e.g., presidents/ world leaders, key events, people).*
S1 C1 PO4 Formulate questions that can be answered by historical study and research.

How do people adapt to their environment?
What was life like during the Paleolithic Age?

S1 C1 PO5 *Describe the difference between primary and secondary sources.*

How do people adapt to survive during the Ice Ages?

S1 C1 PO6 Determine the credibility and bias of primary and secondary sources.

How did farming change people's lives?

S1 C1 PO7 Analyze cause and effect relationships between and among individuals and/or historical events.

S1 C1 PO8 *Describe how archaeological research adds to our understanding of the past.*

S4 C4 PO1 Interpret the demographic structure of places and regions using a population pyramid.

S4 C4 PO2 Describe the environmental, economic, cultural, and political effects of human migrations and cultural diffusion on places and regions.

S4 C4 PO3 Analyze the causes and effects of settlement patterns.
Connect with:
Strand 1 Concept 2
Strand 2 Concept 2

S4 C4 PO4 Identify how factors such as river/coastal civilizations and trade influenced the location, distribution, and

interrelationships of economic activities over time and in different regions.

Connect with:

Strand 2 Concept 2, 3, 4

Second Quarter

<p>2ND Quarter Ancient China 3 Weeks ConnectEd Discovering our Past: Chapter 10</p>	<p>S2 C2 PO5 Describe the religious traditions that helped shape the culture of the following ancient civilizations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sumeria, India (i.e., polytheism) Egypt (i.e., belief in an afterlife) China (i.e., ancestor worship) <p>Middle East (i.e., monotheism)</p> <p>S2 C2 PO6 Analyze the impact of cultural and scientific contributions of ancient civilizations on later civilizations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mesopotamia (i.e., laws of Hammurabi) Egypt (i.e., mummification, hieroglyphs, papyrus) China (i.e., silk, gun powder/fireworks, compass) Central and South America (i.e., astronomy, agriculture) <p>Connect with: Strand 5 Concept 2</p> <p>S2 C2 PO9 Identify the roles and contributions of individuals in the following ancient civilizations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Greece and Greek empires (i.e., Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Sophocles, Euripides, Pericles, Homer, Alexander the Great) Rome (i.e., Julius Caesar, Augustus) China (i.e., Qin Shi Huan Di, Confucius) Egypt (i.e., Hatshepsut, Ramses, Cleopatra) <p>Connect with: Strand 3 Concept 5</p>	<p>How does the geography of ancient China impact the civilizations?</p> <p>What are the scientific, cultural and religious influences of Ancient China made?</p> <p>What cultural and scientific contributions of impacted Ancient China?</p> <p>How did trade promote economic growth?</p> <p>How do the people, events, and ideas that shaped ancient China continue to influence the world?</p>	<p>Explain how the geography of China had many effects on the development of the civilization.</p> <p>Analyze why the Chinese civilization began with the Shang dynasty along the Huang He.</p> <p>Draw conclusions as to why Confucius and other philosophers taught ways to deal with political and social problems in ancient China the way they did.</p> <p>Describe why the Qin dynasty unified China with a strong government and a system of standardization.</p> <p>Explain why the Han dynasty created a new form of government that valued family, art, and learning.</p> <p>Explain how trade routes led to the exchange of new products and ideas among</p>	<p>Oracle Lords Peasants Confucius Daoism Laozi Legalism Shi Huangdi Great Wall Sundial Silk Silk Road Shang Zhao Han Qin Loess Buddhism Calligraphy Philosophy Mandate of Heaven Warlord Currency Liu Band Wudi Extended Family Ancestor</p>
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S2 C2 PO4 S2 C2 PO4 Compare the forms of government of the following ancient civilizations:

- a. Mesopotamia – laws of Hammurabi
- b. Egypt – theocracy
- c. China – dynasty

Connect with:
Strand 3 Concept 3, 5

S2 C2 PO2 Determine how the following factors influenced groups of people to develop into civilizations in Egypt, India, Mesopotamia, and China:

- e. farming methods
- f. domestication of animals
- g. division of labor
- h. geographic factors

Connect with:
Strand 4 Concept 2, 4, 6
Strand 5 Concept 1

S2 C2 PO3 Describe the importance of the following river valleys in the development of ancient civilizations:

- a. Tigris and Euphrates - Mesopotamia
- b. Nile - Egypt
- c. Huang He - China
- d. Indus- India

Connect with:
Strand 4 Concept 1, 2, 4, 5

S2 C1 PO8 *Describe how archaeological research adds to our understanding of the past.*

China, Rome and other peoples.



2 nd Quarter	S4 C4 PO2 Describe the environmental, economic, cultural, and political effects of human migrations and cultural diffusion on places and regions.	How did ancient religions develop in India?	Ancient religions influenced the culture of modern societies.	Subcontinent
Ancient India				Monsoons
2 Weeks				Sanskrit
ConnectEd	S2 C2 PO4 Compare the forms of government of the following ancient civilizations:	How did ancient religions influence modern societies?	Indian civilizations first developed on the Indus River.	Caste system
Discovering our Past: Chapter 9	d. Mesopotamia – laws of Hammurabi			Hinduism
	e. Egypt – theocracy		Hinduism, the largest religion in India today, developed out of ancient beliefs and practices.	Reincarnation
	f. China – dynasty	How do India’s rich history and culture affect the world today?		Karma
	Connect with: Strand 3 Concept 3, 5			Fasting
	S2 C2 PO5 Describe the religious traditions that helped shape the culture of the following ancient civilizations:	How did geography and climate influence the development of civilization in India?	Buddhism began in India and became a major religion.	Meditation
	d. Sumeria, India (i.e., polytheism)		The Mauryas and Guptas built great empires in India.	The Buddha
	e. Egypt (i.e., belief in an afterlife)		The people of ancient India made great contributions to the arts and sciences.	Buddhism
	f. China (i.e., ancestor worship)			Asoka
	g. Middle East (i.e., monotheism)			Astronomy
	S2 C2 PO6 Analyze the impact of cultural and scientific contributions of ancient civilizations on later civilizations:			Absolute Power
	e. Mesopotamia (i.e., laws of Hammurabi)			Aryan
	f. Egypt (i.e., mummification, hieroglyphs, papyrus)			Mohenjo-Daro
	g. China (i.e., silk, gun powder/fireworks, compass)			Brahman
	h. Central and South America (i.e., astronomy, agriculture)			Vishnu
	Connect with: Strand 5 Concept 2			Shiva
				8-Fold Path
				Nirvana
				Monastery
				Tibet
				Maurya

Third Quarter

<p>3rd Quarter</p> <p>Ancient Rome</p> <p>5 Weeks</p> <p>ConnectEd</p> <p>Discovering Our Past: Chapter 11 and Chapter 12</p>	<p>S2 C2 PO9 Identify the roles and contributions of individuals in the following ancient civilizations:</p> <p>e. Greece and Greek empires (i.e., Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Sophocles, Euripides, Pericles, Homer, Alexander the Great)</p> <p>f. Rome (i.e., Julius Caesar, Augustus)</p> <p>g. China (i.e., Qin Shi Huan Di, Confucius)</p> <p>h. Egypt (i.e., Hatshepsut, Ramses, Cleopatra)</p> <p>Connect with: Strand 3 Concept 5</p> <p>S2 C2 PO10 Describe the transition from the Roman Empire to the Byzantine Empire:</p> <p>a. “decline and fall” of the Roman Empire</p> <p>b. Empire split in eastern and western regions</p> <p>c. capital moved to Byzantium/ Constantinople</p> <p>d. Germanic invasions</p> <p>Connect with: Strand 4 Concept 2</p> <p>S4 C4 PO5 Identify cultural norms that influence different social, political, and economic activities of men and women.</p> <p>Connect with: Strand 2 Concept 2</p> <p>S4 C5 PO2 Describe the intended and unintended consequences of human modification (e.g., irrigation, aqueducts, canals) on the environment.</p> <p>Connect with: Strand 2 Concept 2</p>	<p>What are the foundational values and beliefs of a Roman republic?</p> <p>How is the Roman republic similar to our American republic democracy?</p> <p>How did Julius Caesar and Augustus Caesar impact the development of Roman culture and modern ideologies?</p> <p>Why did the Roman Empire fall and what is its legacy?</p>	<p>Describe the impact the Roman republic had an important impact on modern government.</p> <p>Analyze the foundation of a Roman republic.</p> <p>Rome’s location and government helped it become a major power in the ancient world.</p> <p>Identify how Rome’s tripartite government and written laws helped create a stable society.</p> <p>Identify why the later period of the Roman Republic was marked by wars and political crises.</p> <p>Describe how after changing from a republic to an empire, Rome grew politically and economically and developed a culture that influenced later civilizations.</p> <p>People in the Roman Empire practiced many religions before Christianity, which</p>	<p>Romulus and Remus</p> <p>Republic</p> <p>Dictators</p> <p>Cincinnatus</p> <p>Plebeians</p> <p>Patricians</p> <p>Consuls</p> <p>Roman Senate</p> <p>Veto</p> <p>Latin</p> <p>Forum</p> <p>Legions</p> <p>Punic Wars</p> <p>Hannibal</p> <p>Spartacus</p> <p>Julius Caesar</p> <p>Augustus</p> <p>Pax Romana</p> <p>Aqueduct</p> <p>Christianity</p> <p>Crucifixion</p> <p>Constantine</p> <p>Diocletian</p> <p>Attila</p> <p>Justinian</p> <p>Byzantine Empire</p> <p>Carthage</p> <p>Colosseum</p> <p>Arch</p> <p>Senator</p>
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S2 C2 PO7 Describe the development of the following types of government and citizenship in ancient Greece and Rome:

- a. democracy
- b. republics/ empires

Connect with:
Strand 3 Concept 5

S3 C3 PO3 Describe the impact of the Roman republic on ancient Romans and how it relates to current forms of government.

Connect with:
Strand 2 Concept 2

S2 C2 PO8 Describe scientific and cultural advancements (e.g., networks of roads, aqueducts, art and architecture, literature and theatre, mathematics, philosophy) in ancient civilizations.

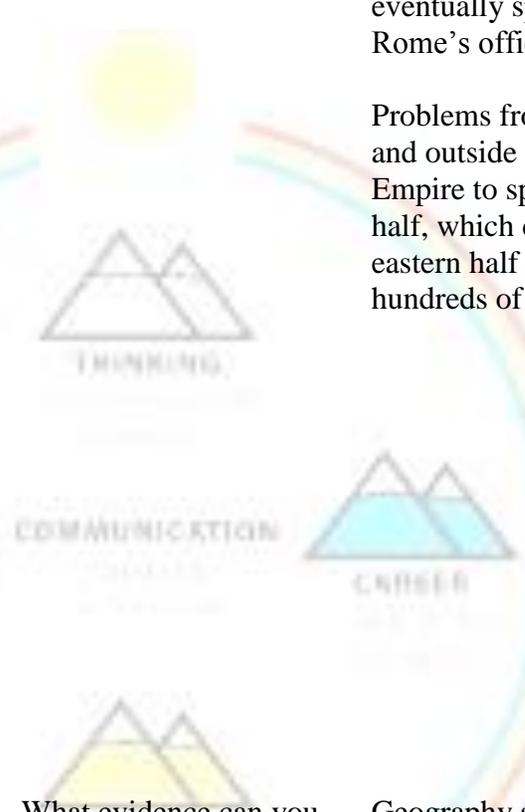
Connect with:
Strand 4 Concept 2, 4, 5
Strand 5 Concept 2

S1 C2 PO3 Describe the cultures of the Mogollon, Ancestral Puebloans (Anasazi), and Hohokam:

- a. location, agriculture, housing, arts, and trade networks
- how these cultures adapted to and altered their environment

S1 C2 PO4 Describe the Adena, Hopewell, and Mississippian mound-building cultures:

- a. location, agriculture, housing, arts, and trade networks
- how these cultures adapted to and altered their environment



eventually spread to become Rome's official religion.

Problems from both the inside and outside caused the Roman Empire to split into a western half, which collapsed, and an eastern half that prospered for hundreds of years.

3rd Quarter
Mesoamerica
3 Weeks

What evidence can you find that will justify that the geography of Mesoamerica shaped the civilization of the Mayan, Aztec, and Incan societies?

Prioritize the achievements of the Mayan, Aztec and Incan societies from most significant to least significant.

Geography shapes the civilization.

Mesoamerican achievements contributed to today's society.

Adaptations that the Mesoamerican made to their environment allowed for the growth of the civilization.

They Maya developed an advanced civilization that

- Maize
- Observatories
- Causeways
- Conquistadors
- Hernan Cortes
- Montezuma
- Masonry
- Atahualpa
- Francisco Pizarro
- Andes
- Quipu
- Inca
- Maya
- Aztec

S1 C2 PO5 Describe the Mayan, Aztec, and Incan/Inkan civilizations:

- a. location, agriculture, housing, and trade networks
- b. achievements (e.g., mathematics, astronomy, architecture, government, social structure, arts and crafts)

how these cultures adapted to and altered their environment

S2 C2 PO6 Analyze the impact of cultural and scientific contributions of ancient civilizations on later civilizations:

- i. Mesopotamia (i.e., laws of Hammurabi)
- j. Egypt (i.e., mummification, hieroglyphs, papyrus)
- k. China (i.e., silk, gun powder/fireworks, compass)
- l. Central and South America (i.e., astronomy, agriculture)

Connect with:
Strand 5 Concept 2

S1 C2 PO1 Describe the characteristics of hunting and gathering societies in the Americas.

S2 C2 PO8 Describe scientific and cultural advancements (e.g., networks of roads, aqueducts, art and architecture, literature and theatre, mathematics, philosophy) in ancient civilizations.

Connect with:
Strand 4 Concept 2, 4, 5
Strand 5 Concept 2

S2 C2 PO2 Describe how farming methods and domestication of animals led to the development of cultures and civilizations from hunting and gathering societies.

What are the elements and features of Mesoamerica landscape that allowed for the growth of the Mayan, Aztec and Incan societies?

What led to the development of complex societies in the Americas?

thrived from 250 until the 900s.

The strong Aztec Empire founded in central Mexico in 1325, lasted until the Spanish conquest in 1521

The Inca controlled a huge empire in South America, but it was conquered by the Spanish.

Tenochtitlan
Slash-and-burns
Aqueduct
Chinampas
Terrace Farming
Tikal
Olmec
Macchu Picchu

Fourth Quarter

<p>4th Quarter</p> <p>Middle Ages</p> <p>2 – 3 Weeks</p>	<p>S2 C3 PO6 Describe the trade routes that established the exchange of goods (e.g., silk, salt, spices, gold) between eastern and western civilizations during the 15th and 16th centuries.</p> <p>Connect with: Strand 4 Concept 2, 4 Strand 5 Concept 1</p> <p>S2 C3 PO4 Describe the Catholic Church's role in the following activities during the Middle Ages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Crusades Inquisition education government spread of Christianity <p>S2 C3 PO5 Describe the transition from feudalism to nationalism at the end of the Middle Ages.</p> <p>S2 C3 PO7 Describe how trade routes led to the exchange of ideas (e.g., religion, scientific advances, literature) between Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East during the 15th and 16th centuries.</p> <p>Connect with: Strand 3 Concept 1 Strand 4 Concept 4,5 Strand 5 Concept 1</p>	<p>How did life in Europe change after the fall of Rome?</p> <p>Describe the role the Catholic Church played in social, political and economic issues during the Middle Ages.</p> <p>How did feudalism define social structure during the Middle Ages?</p> <p>How did the Crusades effect the spread of religion?</p>	<p>Due to the many types of landforms and climate in Europe, maybe different ways of life developed there.</p> <p>A complex web of duties and obligations governed relationships between people in the Middle Ages.</p> <p>Popes and kings dominated European society in the Middle Ages.</p> <p>The Christian and Muslim cultures fought over holy sites during a series of religious wars.</p> <p>The Christian Church was central to life in the Middle Ages.</p> <p>Europe's political and social systems underwent great changes in the late Middle Ages.</p> <p>In the Middle Ages, the Christian Church dealt harshly with people who did not respect its authority.</p>	<p>Eurasia</p> <p>Middle Ages</p> <p>Medieval</p> <p>Monasteries</p> <p>Convent</p> <p>Charlemagne</p> <p>Knights</p> <p>Vassal</p> <p>Feudalism</p> <p>William the Conqueror</p> <p>Manor</p> <p>Serfs</p> <p>Chivalry</p> <p>Excommunicate</p> <p>Apprentice</p> <p>Clergy</p> <p>Gothic</p> <p>Guild</p> <p>Crusades</p> <p>Pope</p> <p>Constantinople</p> <p>Hundred Years' War</p>
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