


Ganado Unified School District

(Social Studies/6th Grade)

PACING Guide SY 2015-2016

Timeline & Resources	AZ College and Career Readiness Standard	Essential Question (HESS Matrix)	Learning Goal	Vocabulary (Content/Academic)
3 rd Quarter Ancient Rome 4 – 6 Weeks ConnectEd Discovering Our Past: Chapter 11 and Chapter 12	<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>S2 C2 PO10 Describe the transition from the Roman Empire to the Byzantine Empire:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> “decline and fall” of the Roman Empire Empire split in eastern and western regions capital moved to Byzantium/ Constantinople Germanic invasions <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>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>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>

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	<p>S4 C5 PO2 Describe the intended and unintended consequences of human modification (e.g., irrigation, aqueducts, canals) on the environment. Connect with: Strand 2 Concept 2</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>		<p>People in the Roman Empire practiced many religions before Christianity, which eventually spread to become Rome's official religion.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Byzantine Empire Carthage Colosseum Arch Senator</p>

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3rd Quarter Mesoamerica 2 – 3 Weeks	<p>S1 C2 P03 Describe the cultures of the Mogollon, Ancestral Puebloans (Anasazi), and Hohokam:</p> <p>a. location, agriculture, housing, arts, and trade networks</p> <p>how these cultures adapted to and altered their environment</p> <p>S1 C2 P04 Describe the Adena, Hopewell, and Mississippian mound-building cultures:</p> <p>a. location, agriculture, housing, arts, and trade networks</p> <p>how these cultures adapted to and altered their environment</p> <p>S1 C2 P05 Describe the Mayan, Aztec, and Incan/Inkan civilizations:</p> <p>a. location, agriculture, housing, and trade networks</p> <p>b. achievements (e.g., mathematics, astronomy, architecture, government, social structure, arts and crafts)</p> <p>how these cultures adapted to and altered their environment</p> <p>S2 C2 P06 Analyze the impact of cultural and scientific contributions of ancient civilizations on later civilizations:</p> <p>a. Mesopotamia (i.e., laws of Hammurabi)</p>	<p>What evidence can you find that will justify that the geography of Mesoamerica shaped the civilization of the Mayan, Aztec, and Incan societies?</p> <p>Prioritize the achievements of the Mayan, Aztec and Incan societies from most significant to least significant.</p> <p>What are the elements and features of Mesoamerica landscape that allowed for the growth of the Mayan, Aztec and Incan societies?</p> <p>What led to the development of complex</p>	<p>Geography shapes the civilization.</p> <p>Mesoamerican achievements contributed to today's society.</p> <p>Adaptations that the Mesoamerican made to their environment allowed for the growth of the civilization.</p> <p>They Maya developed an advanced civilization that thrived from 250 until the 900s.</p> <p>The strong Aztec Empire founded in central Mexico in 1325, lasted until the Spanish conquest in 1521</p> <p>The Inca controlled a huge empire in South America, but it was conquered by the Spanish.</p>	<p>Maize</p> <p>Observatories</p> <p>Causeways</p> <p>Conquistadors</p> <p>Hernan Cortes</p> <p>Monteczuma</p> <p>Masonry</p> <p>Atahualpa</p> <p>Francisco Pizarro</p> <p>Andes</p> <p>Quipu</p> <p>Inca</p> <p>Maya</p> <p>Aztec</p> <p>Tenochtitlan</p> <p>Slash-and-burns</p> <p>Aqueduct</p> <p>Chinampas</p> <p>Terrace Farming</p> <p>Tikal</p> <p>Olmec</p> <p>Macchu Picchu</p>

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	<p>b. Egypt (i.e., mummification, hieroglyphs, papyrus)</p> <p>c. China (i.e., silk, gun powder/fireworks, compass)</p> <p>d. Central and South America (i.e., astronomy, agriculture)</p> <p>Connect with: Strand 5 Concept 2</p> <p>S1 C2 PO1 Describe the characteristics of hunting and gathering societies in the Americas.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Connect with: Strand 4 Concept 2, 4, 5 Strand 5 Concept 2</p> <p>S2 C2 PO2 Describe how farming methods and domestication of animals led to the development of cultures and civilizations from hunting and gathering societies.</p>	<p>societies in the Americas?</p> 