

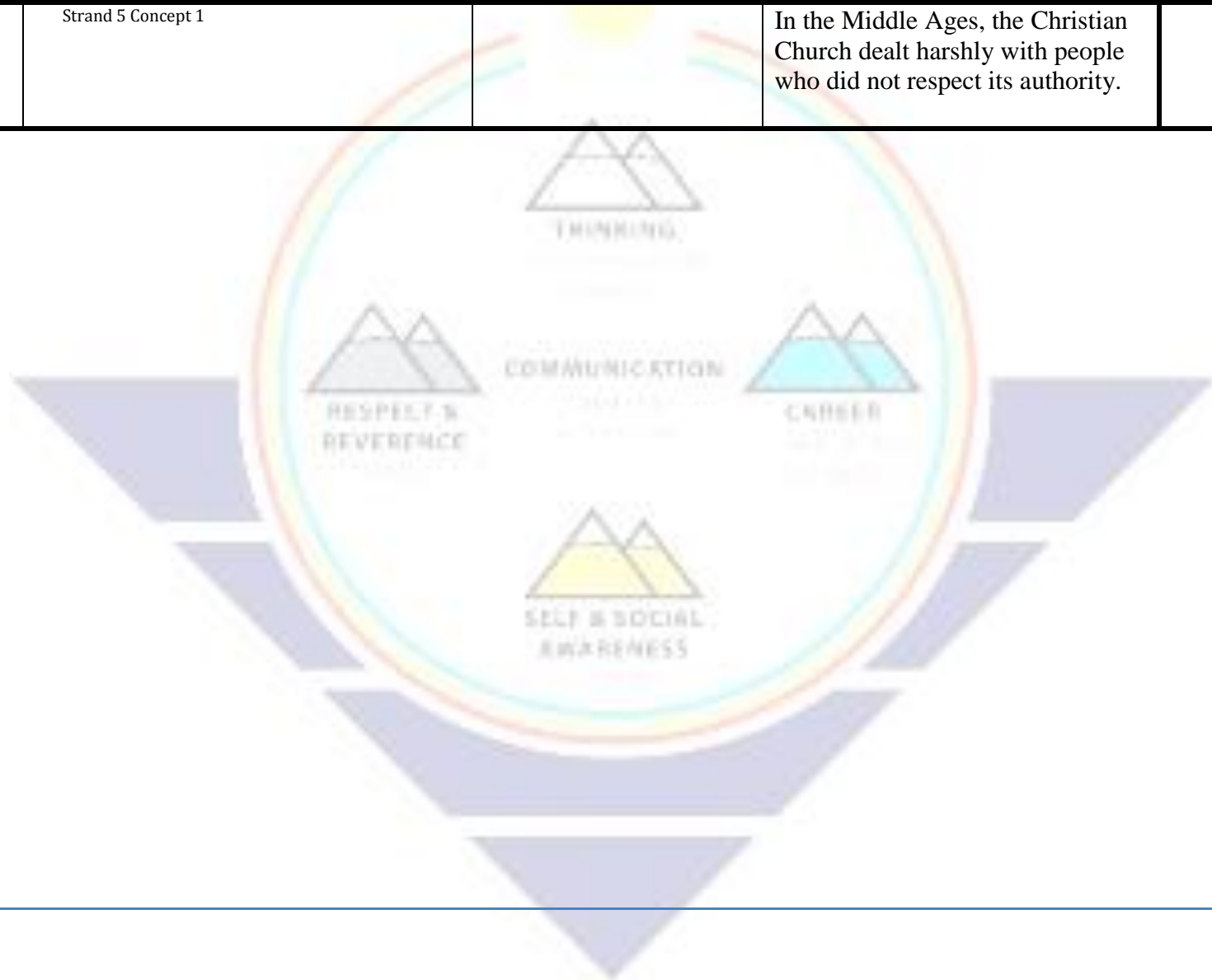
Ganado Unified School District

(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)
4th Quarter Middle Ages 2 – 3 Weeks	<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. 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: a. Crusades b. Inquisition c. education d. government e. spread of Christianity</p> <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. Connect with: Strand 3 Concept 1 Strand 4 Concept 4,5</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>Eurasia Middle Ages Medieval Monasteries Convent Charlemagne Knights Vassal Feudalism William the Conqueror Manor Serfs Chivalry Excommunicate Apprentice Clergy Gothic Guild Crusades Pope Constantinople Hundred Years' War</p>

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	Strand 5 Concept 1		In the Middle Ages, the Christian Church dealt harshly with people who did not respect its authority.	

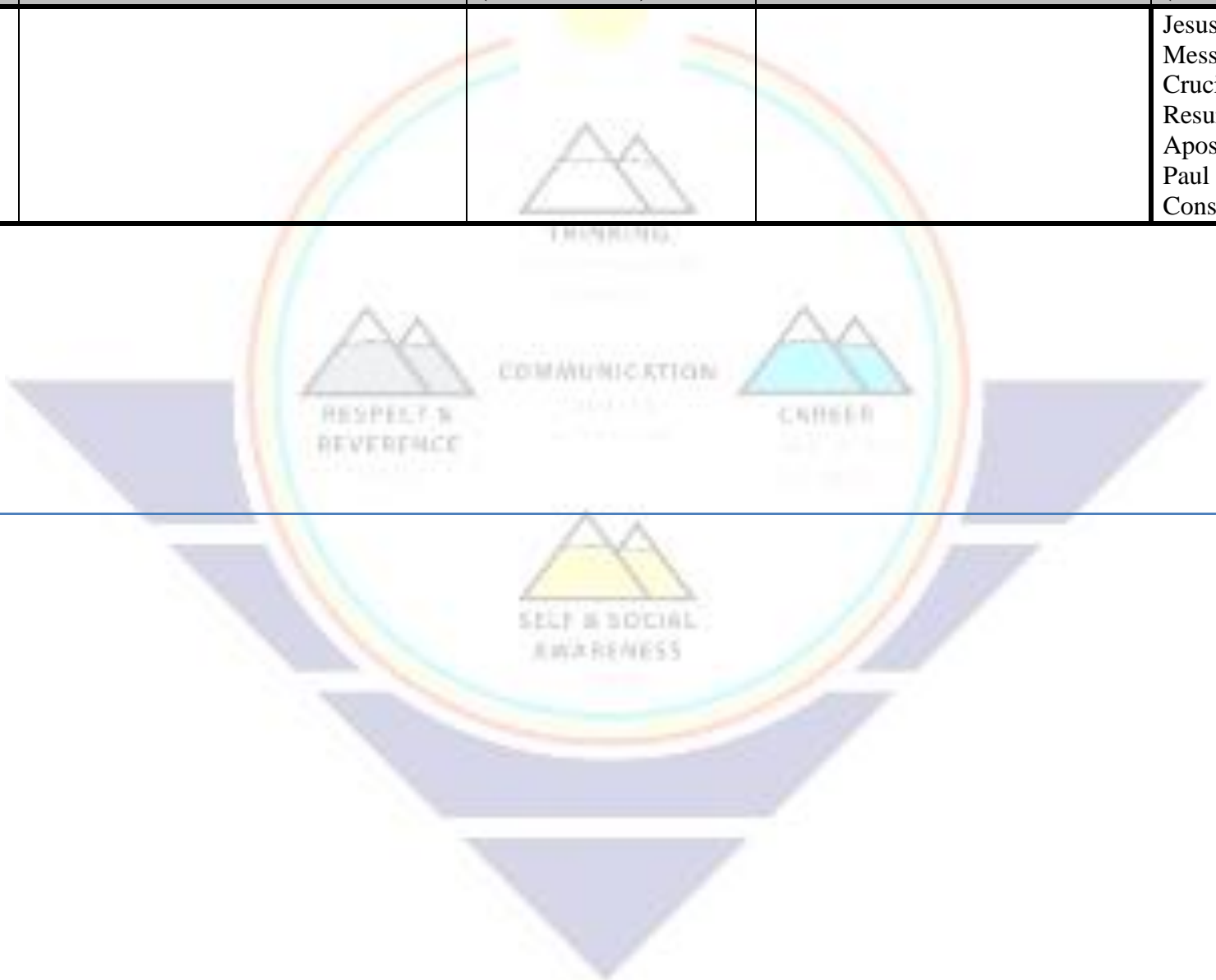


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4 th Quarter World in Transition 1 Week	<p>S2 C3 PO1 Describe aspects (e.g., geographic origins, founders and their teachings, traditions, customs, beliefs) of Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Connect with: Strand 4 Concept 2, 4</p> <p>S2 C3 PO2 Describe the development of the Medieval kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai: a. Islamic influences b. mining of gold and salt c. centers of commerce Connect with: Strand 5 Concept 1</p> <p>S2 C3 PO3 Describe the culture and way of life of the Arab Empire: a. Islam (i.e., Mohammad, Mecca) b. extensive trade and banking network c. interest in science (i.e., medicine, astronomy) d. translation and preservation of Greek and Roman literature Connect with: Strand 5 Concept 1</p>	<p>How do India's rich history and culture affect the world today?</p> <p>How were Muslim leaders able to spread Islam and create an empire?</p>	<p>Hinduism, the largest religion in India today, developed out of ancient Indian beliefs and practices.</p> <p>Buddhism, began in India and became a major religion.</p> <p>Originally, desert nomads, the Hebrew's established a great kingdom called Israel.</p> <p>The central ideas and laws of Judaism are contained in sacred texts such as the Torah.</p> <p>Sacred texts such as the Koran, guides Muslims in religion, daily life and laws.</p> <p>People in the Roman Empire practiced many religions before Christianity, which eventually spread and became Rome's official religion.</p>	<p>Hinduism Reincarnation Karma Nonviolence Fasting Mediation The Buddha Buddhism Nirvana Missionaries Monotheism Torah Synagogue Prophets Talmud Dead Sea Scrolls Muhammad Islam Muslim Koran Pilgrimage Mosque Jihad 5 Pillars of Islam Christianity</p>

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				Jesus of Nazareth Messiah Crucifixion Resurrection Apostles Paul of Tarsus Constantine

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4 th Quarter Renaissance and Reformation 2 – 3 Weeks	<p>S2 C5 P01 Describe how new ways of thinking in Europe during the Enlightenment fostered the following changes in society:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific Revolution (i.e., Copernicus, Galileo, Newton) natural rights (i.e., life, liberty, property) governmental separation of powers vs. monarchy religious freedom Magna Carta <p>Connect with: Strand 3 Concept 1, 4, 5 Science Strand 2 Concept 1</p> <p>S2 C4 P01 Renaissance was a time of renewal and advancement in Europe:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> rebirth of Greek and Roman ideas new ideas and products as a result of trade the arts science <p>Connect with: Strand 3 Concept 5, Strand 4 Concept 2, 4, 5 Strand 5 Concept 1, 2</p> <p>S2 C4 P02 Describe the contributions or accomplishments of the following individuals during the Renaissance and Reformation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Leonardo da Vinci Michelangelo 	<p>Identify and give the significance of the Renaissance period.</p> <p>How did new ideologies during the Renaissance help society to prosper?</p> <p>What political and economic changes led to the Renaissance?</p>	<p>The Renaissance was a rebirth of Greek and Roman ideals.</p> <p>Through trade and technology, ideas were passed through cultures and regions.</p> <p>The growth of wealthy trading cities in Italy, led to a rebirth of the arts and learning called the Renaissance.</p> <p>The Renaissance spread far beyond Italy, and as it spread, it changed.</p> <p>Efforts to reform the Catholic Church led to changes in society and the creation of new churches.</p>	<p>Marco Polo</p> <p>Renaissance</p> <p>Humanism</p> <p>Machiavelli</p> <p>Michelangelo</p> <p>Leonardo Da Vinci</p> <p>Johann Gutenberg</p> <p>William Shakespeare</p> <p>Reformation</p> <p>John Calvin</p> <p>Catholic Reformation</p> <p>Jesuits</p> <p>Moveable Type</p> <p>Indulgence</p> <p>Enlightenment</p>

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	<p>c. Gutenberg d. Martin Luther</p> <p>Connect with: Strand 3 Concept 1 Strand 4 Concept 4</p> <p>S3 C1 PO1 Discuss the important ideas of the Enlightenment Period (e.g., Natural Rights, separation of powers, religious freedom) that fostered the creation of the United States government. Connect with: Strand 2 Concept 4, 5</p> <p>S4 C4 PO2 Describe the environmental, economic, cultural, and political effects of human migrations and cultural diffusion on places and regions.</p>			