

PLC Question #1: What do we want all students to know and be able to do?

Mesoamerica (Maya, Inca, & Aztec) ✓ - Meissner			Mediterranean (Greece & Rome) ✓ - Harris		
Priority Standard(s)			Priority Standard(s)		
SS.Hist4: Evaluate a variety of primary and secondary sources to interpret the historical context, intended audience, purpose, or author’s point of view (Historical Methodology).			SS.Hist4: Evaluate a variety of primary and secondary sources to interpret the historical context, intended audience, purpose, or author’s point of view (Historical Methodology).		
SS.Inq1: Construct meaningful questions that initiate an inquiry			SS.Inq1: Construct meaningful questions that initiate an inquiry		
SS.Inq3: Develop claims using evidence to support reasoning.			SS.Inq3: Develop claims using evidence to support reasoning.		
SS.Hist3: Connect past events, people, and ideas to the present; use different perspectives to draw conclusions; and suggest current implications.			SS.Hist3: Connect past events, people, and ideas to the present; use different perspectives to draw conclusions; and suggest current implications.		
SS.Geog1: Use geographic tools and ways of thinking to analyze the world.			SS.Geog1: Use geographic tools and ways of thinking to analyze the world.		
SS.PS3: Analyze and evaluate the powers and processes of political and civic institutions.			SS.PS3: Analyze and evaluate the powers and processes of political and civic institutions.		
SS.BH2: Investigate and interpret interactions between individuals and groups			SS.BH2: Investigate and interpret interactions between individuals and groups		
SS.BH4: Examine the progression of specific forms of technology and their influence within various societies.			SS.BH4: Examine the progression of specific forms of technology and their influence within various societies.		
Supporting Standard(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A			Supporting Standard(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none">N/A		
Learning Outcomes			Learning Outcomes		
Students need to know (concrete knowledge)		DOK Level	Students need to know (concrete knowledge)		DOK Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ex. vocabulary, facts, concepts, etc.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ex. vocabulary, facts, concepts, etc.		
Key Civilizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Maya: Lived in the Yucatán Peninsula; organized into city-states; known for their advanced calendars, glyph writing, and monumental architecture.Aztec: Built Tenochtitlán on Lake Texcoco; created chinampas for farming; had a tribute-based empire with human sacrifices central to their religion.Inca: Lived in the Andes Mountains; built a vast road network; used terraces for farming; known for Machu Picchu and quipu record-keeping.			Key Civilizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Greece:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Comprised of city-states (e.g., Athens, Sparta) with varying governments (democracy in Athens, oligarchy in Sparta).Known for contributions to philosophy, drama, and science.Famous structures include the Parthenon.Olympic Games originated here.Key figures: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Alexander the Great.Rome:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Began as a Republic with elected leaders, later became an Empire led by emperors like Augustus and Julius Caesar.Built extensive road systems and aqueducts.Known for the Colosseum, Roman Forum, and military might (Roman legions).Key contributions: law (Twelve Tables), engineering, and Latin language.		
Geographic Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Maya: Lowlands, jungles, and karst landscapes.Aztec: Valley of Mexico with lakes and fertile land.Inca: Rugged Andes Mountains with varying climates.					
Trade and Economic Systems <ul style="list-style-type: none">Maya: Engaged in extensive trade networks exchanging goods like cacao, jade, and					

<p>obsidian; relied on slash-and-burn agriculture and advanced irrigation techniques.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Aztec: Developed chinampas (floating gardens) for farming and had a tribute-based economy where conquered regions provided goods like food, textiles, and gold.● Inca: Relied on terrace farming in the Andes and a state-controlled economy; used a vast road system to distribute goods and employed quipus for inventory and taxation records. <p>Philosophies and Social Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Maya: Society was organized into city-states led by kings; religion centered on gods of nature, astronomy, and rituals, including bloodletting and sacrifices.● Aztec: A hierarchical society with an emperor at the top; religion emphasized human sacrifices to honor gods like Huitzilopochtli and maintain cosmic order.● Inca: Centralized rule under the Sapa Inca, believed to be divine; religion worshipped Inti, the sun god, and involved elaborate rituals, including child sacrifices (Capacocha). <p>Collapse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The Maya civilization’s decline is attributed to drought, warfare, and resource depletion.● The Aztec and Inca were conquered by Spanish conquistadors (Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro, respectively) with the aid of diseases like smallpox and alliances with local groups.		<p>○ Key figures: Julius Caesar, Augustus, Cicero, Constantine.</p> <p>Geographic Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Greece: Mountainous terrain led to independent city-states; surrounded by the Aegean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas, which encouraged trade and colonization.● Rome: Located on the Italian Peninsula; central location in the Mediterranean facilitated trade and conquest. Fertile plains for farming (e.g., Po and Tiber River Valleys). <p>Trade and Economic Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Greece: Mountainous terrain fostered independent city-states, but proximity to the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas encouraged trade and colonization; traded olive oil, wine, and pottery for grain, metals, and other goods.● Rome: The Italian Peninsula’s fertile plains supported farming, while an extensive road network and central location in the Mediterranean enabled trade and conquest; exported wine, olive oil, and goods while importing grain, spices, and silk. <p>Philosophies and Social Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Greece: City-states had diverse governments, from Athenian democracy to Spartan oligarchy; Greek philosophy, led by Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, shaped Western thought, while social structures varied between city-states.● Rome: The Republic emphasized civic participation and rule of law, later transitioning to imperial rule; Roman law (Twelve Tables) and engineering innovations reflected their structured society, with social classes including patricians, plebeians, and slaves. <p>Collapse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Greece: Decline due to internal conflicts like the Peloponnesian War; eventually conquered by Alexander the Great and later absorbed by Rome.● Rome: Western Roman Empire fell due to economic troubles, political corruption, military defeats, and invasions by Germanic tribes in 476 CE. Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantium) continued for centuries.	
<p>Students will understand (abstract ideas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Ex. connections, relationships, frameworks, etc.	<p>DOK Level</p>	<p>Students will understand (abstract ideas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Ex. connections, relationships, frameworks, etc.	<p>DOK Level</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Strong leadership, organized governments, and military strength allowed these civilizations to thrive and expand.● The physical geography of their regions—mountains, jungles, and lakes—shaped how they farmed, built, and traded.● Agriculture was the foundation of their economies, supplemented by trade to exchange goods, resources, and ideas.● Religious beliefs unified their people and influenced daily life, governance, and architecture.● Their architectural, artistic, and technological innovations reflected their values, knowledge, and creativity.● These civilizations declined due to internal conflicts, environmental challenges, and European invasions.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Strong leadership, organized governments, and military strength allowed Greece and Rome to thrive and expand.● The physical geography of Greece and Rome—mountains, rivers, and access to the sea—shaped their trade, agriculture, and political systems.● Both civilizations relied heavily on agriculture but also developed extensive trade networks to exchange goods, resources, and ideas across the Mediterranean.● Religion and mythology unified their people and influenced governance, daily life, and cultural expressions like architecture and literature.● Greek and Roman cultural achievements in art, science, philosophy, and engineering set foundations for modern civilizations.● The decline of these civilizations resulted from internal conflicts, economic struggles, and external invasions.	

Students will do (active application)	DOK Level	Students will do (active application)	DOK Level
<div>HISTORICAL SKILLS<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain how the time when something was made impacts its meaning?I can explain how knowing who something was made for helps me understand it better.I can explain why something was made and how its purpose changes what it says.I can explain how the writer’s opinions or experiences change what a source means.</div> <div>INQUIRY<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can ask big questions to learn about people, events, or ideas in history.I can make a strong statement about history and support it with evidence.</div> <div>HISTORY<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain what helped the Maya, Aztec, and Inca become strong civilizations.I can explain how and why the Maya, Aztec, and Inca civilizations fell.I can explain how the Spanish conquest changed the Aztec and Inca and their cultures.</div> <div>GEOGRAPHY<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can find the locations ofMaya, Aztec, and Inca civilizations and explain how the environment shaped their way of life.I can describe how the Maya, Aztec, and Inca changed and used their environments.I can explain how the geography of Mesoamerica and the Andes led to innovations like the Inca’s terrace farming or the Aztec’s chinampas.I can make a map showing important cities, trade routes, and natural resources of the Maya, Aztec, and Inca.</div> <div>POLITICAL SCIENCE<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can describe how Maya, Aztec, and Inca societies were organized and the roles of leaders and citizens.I can explain how leaders helped their civilizations succeed or fail.I can describe how the Maya, Aztec, and Inca worked with or fought their neighbors.</div> <div>ECONOMICS<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain how the Maya, Aztec, and Inca got resources, grew food, and traded.I can describe how trade helped share goods, ideas, and culture between these civilizations.</div> <div>BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can compare the beliefs, rituals, and daily lives of the Maya, Aztec, and Inca and explain how they shaped behavior and rules.</div>		<div>HISTORICAL SKILLS<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain how the time when something was made impacts its meaning?I can explain how knowing who something was made for helps me understand it better.I can explain why something was made and how its purpose changes what it says.I can explain how the writer’s opinions or experiences change what a source means.</div> <div>INQUIRY<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can ask big questions to learn about people, events, or ideas in history.I can make a strong statement about history and support it with evidence.</div> <div>HISTORY<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain how Greece and Rome became powerful through their armies, governments, and cultures.I can explain how Greece and Rome worked with or fought their neighbors through trade, wars, and agreements.I can explain how Greece and Rome fell and how events shaped their societies.</div> <div>GEOGRAPHY<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can find the locations of Greece and Rome and explain how the environment shaped their way of life.I can describe how the Greeks and Romans changed and used their environments.I can make a map showing important cities, trade routes, and natural resources of Greece and Rome.</div> <div>POLITICAL SCIENCE<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can describe how Greece and Rome organized their societies, including the roles of leaders and citizens.I can explain how leaders helped their civilizations succeed or fail.I can explain how Greek and Roman thinkers like Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and Cicero changed government, education, and ideas about right and wrong.I can describe how Greece and Rome worked with other societies through trade, agreements, and wars.</div> <div>ECONOMICS<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain how Greece and Rome got resources, grew food, and traded.I can describe how trade networks spread goods, ideas, and culture across the Mediterranean and beyond.</div> <div>BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES</div>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain the religious beliefs of the Maya, Aztec, and Inca and how these beliefs influenced their traditions and rituals. ART / TECHNOLOGY <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can describe the art, buildings, and inventions of the Maya, Aztec, and Inca and explain why they were important.I can explain why inventions like the quipu, aqueducts, and Mayan calendar were important.I can explain how written languages, like Mayan glyphs and Inca quipu, helped record and share knowledge and culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">I can compare the beliefs, traditions, and daily lives of the Greeks and Romans and explain how they shaped behavior and rules.I can explain the religious beliefs of the Greeks and Romans and how they influenced their traditions, stories, and rituals.I can explain the religious beliefs of ancient Greece (like belief in gods such as Zeus and Athena) and ancient Rome (including their gods and later Christianity) and how they shaped traditions, art, and government. ART / TECHNOLOGY <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can describe the art, buildings, and inventions of Greece and Rome and explain why they were important.I can explain how written languages, like Greek and Latin, helped preserve knowledge, ideas, and culture in ancient Greece and Rome.I can explain how ideas from Greece and Rome, like government, architecture, and language, still affect the world today.
Domain-specific Vocabulary <ul style="list-style-type: none">MayaAztecIncaTenochtitlanMachu PicchuChichen ItzaMesoamericaYucatan PeninsulaAndes MountainsChinampasTerracingMontezuma IIPachacutiHierarchyTributeCity-stateMaizeTrade routesQuipuAgricultureBarter systemHuman sacrificePolytheismRitualsGlyphsPyramids	Domain-specific Vocabulary <ul style="list-style-type: none">City-state (Polis)DemocracyOligarchyTyrantPhilosophyAcropolisParthenonAthensSpartaPeloponnesian WarAlexander the GreatHellenistic EraMythologyOracleOlympic GamesRepublicSenateConsulTribunePatriciansPlebeiansTwelve TablesPax RomanaJulius CaesarAugustus CaesarGladiators

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Astronomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ColosseumRoman ForumAqueductsRoman Legions
---	---

PLC Question #1: What do we want all students to know and be able to do?

Mesopotamia (Sumeria, Egypt, Persia) ✓ - Pepich			Asia (India & China) ✓ - Lovings		
Priority Standard(s)			Priority Standard(s)		
SS.Hist4: Evaluate a variety of primary and secondary sources to interpret the historical context, intended audience, purpose, or author's point of view (Historical Methodology).			SS.Hist4: Evaluate a variety of primary and secondary sources to interpret the historical context, intended audience, purpose, or author's point of view (Historical Methodology).		
SS.Inq1: Construct meaningful questions that initiate an inquiry			SS.Inq1: Construct meaningful questions that initiate an inquiry		
SS.Inq3: Develop claims using evidence to support reasoning.			SS.Inq3: Develop claims using evidence to support reasoning.		
SS.Hist3: Connect past events, people, and ideas to the present; use different perspectives to draw conclusions; and suggest current implications.			SS.Hist3: Connect past events, people, and ideas to the present; use different perspectives to draw conclusions; and suggest current implications.		
SS.Geog1: Use geographic tools and ways of thinking to analyze the world.			SS.Geog1: Use geographic tools and ways of thinking to analyze the world.		
SS.PS3: Analyze and evaluate the powers and processes of political and civic institutions.			SS.PS3: Analyze and evaluate the powers and processes of political and civic institutions.		
SS.BH2: Investigate and interpret interactions between individuals and groups			SS.BH2: Investigate and interpret interactions between individuals and groups		
SS.BH4: Examine the progression of specific forms of technology and their influence within various societies.			SS.BH4: Examine the progression of specific forms of technology and their influence within various societies.		
Supporting Standard(s)			Supporting Standard(s)		
•			•		
Learning Outcomes			Learning Outcomes		
Students need to know (concrete knowledge)		DOK Level	Students need to know (concrete knowledge)		DOK Level
• Ex. vocabulary, facts, concepts, etc.			• Ex. vocabulary, facts, concepts, etc.		
Key Civilizations:			Key Civilizations:		
• Sumeria: Located in Mesopotamia (between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers); developed the first cities, cuneiform writing, and ziggurats; organized into city-states with leaders like Hammurabi (Babylonian Empire).			• India: Located in South Asia with key rivers like the Ganges and Indus; known for the Mauryan and Gupta empires, Ashoka's spread of Buddhism, and advancements in mathematics and astronomy.		
• Egypt: Centered around the Nile River; known for pharaohs, pyramids, and a centralized theocratic monarchy; developed hieroglyphics, a calendar, and advanced irrigation systems.			• China: Located in East Asia with key rivers like the Yellow and Yangtze; known for the Qin and Han dynasties, the Great Wall, Confucianism, and significant scientific and technological achievements.		
• Persia: Spanned from Mesopotamia to the Indus Valley; known for the Achaemenid Empire under leaders like Cyrus the Great and Darius I; developed a vast road network (Royal Road) and a standardized bureaucracy.			Geographic Features		
Geographic Features:			• India: Monsoons shaped agriculture and settlement patterns; the Himalayas and deserts served		

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sumeria: Fertile Crescent, marshlands, and unpredictable rivers that required irrigation systems.• Egypt: Nile River Valley and Delta, deserts on either side, and predictable river flooding for farming.• Persia: Plateaus, deserts, and mountain ranges like the Zagros; developed qanat systems for water management. <p>Trade and Economic Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sumeria: Agriculture relied on irrigation from the Tigris and Euphrates; trade networks connected Mesopotamia to the Indus Valley, Anatolia, and Egypt, exchanging grain, textiles, and pottery for wood and metals.• Egypt: Agriculture thrived due to the Nile’s predictable flooding; traded gold, papyrus, and grain with Nubia, the Levant, and Mediterranean regions, supported by canals and ships.• Persia: Agriculture and trade flourished with qanats and the Royal Road; traded textiles, metals, and spices with neighboring regions, using standardized coinage under Darius I. <p>Philosophies and Social Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sumeria: City-states were theocratic, led by kings and priests; Hammurabi’s Code provided one of the first legal systems; ziggurats served as religious and administrative centers.• Egypt: Pharaohs ruled as divine leaders; social hierarchy was rigid, emphasizing the afterlife with practices like mummification and pyramid-building.• Persia: Zoroastrianism emphasized moral duality and individual responsibility; a structured bureaucracy and tolerance of local customs unified the diverse empire. <p>Collapse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sumeria: Weakened by constant warfare and invasions by Akkadians and Babylonians.• Egypt: Declined due to invasions (e.g., Hyksos, Assyrians) and later incorporation into the Persian and Roman empires.• Persia: Conquered by Alexander the Great due to internal instability and military defeats.		<p>as natural barriers and influenced trade routes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• China: Rivers like the Yellow and Yangtze supported agriculture but caused devastating floods; mountains and deserts provided isolation and protection. <p>Trade and Economic Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• India: Agriculture was centered around the fertile plains of the Ganges and Indus; trade expanded along routes connecting to Central Asia and the Mediterranean.• China: The Silk Road connected China to Europe and Asia, facilitating the exchange of silk, spices, and ideas; the standardization of currency and measurements under the Qin Dynasty stabilized the economy. <p>Philosophies and Social Structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• India: The caste system defined social roles and opportunities; Hinduism and Buddhism shaped moral, spiritual, and social practices.• China: Confucianism influenced governance and social behavior; Legalism enforced strict laws under the Qin Dynasty; Taoism encouraged harmony with nature. <p>Collapse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• India: The decline of the Mauryan Empire was due to weak leadership after Ashoka and internal divisions. The Gupta Empire fell due to invasions by the Huns and economic decline.• China: The Qin Dynasty fell due to harsh rule and uprisings, while the Han Dynasty declined due to corruption, internal rebellion, and external invasions.	
<p>Students will understand (abstract ideas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ex. connections, relationships, frameworks, etc.	<p>DOK Level</p>	<p>Students will understand (abstract ideas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ex. connections, relationships, frameworks, etc.	<p>DOK Level</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong leadership and organized governments allowed Sumeria, Egypt, and Persia to grow and maintain control over large populations and territories. However, ineffective leadership contributed to their decline.• The physical geography of their regions shaped their agriculture, trade, and societal organization. Access to rivers, fertile land, and natural barriers like deserts or mountains influenced their success.• Trade, diplomacy, and warfare facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas, and technology, which enriched these civilizations and influenced their neighbors.• Religious beliefs unified people and influenced governance, laws, and cultural practices.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong governments, cultural achievements, and technological innovations allowed India and China to grow and maintain control over vast territories. However, weak leadership and internal conflicts contributed to their decline.• The physical geography of India and China, including rivers, monsoons, and natural barriers, shaped their agriculture, trade, and societal organization. These environmental factors influenced how people lived and interacted with others.• Trade routes like the Silk Road facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas, and technology across Asia and beyond. This interaction enriched both India and China and their neighbors.• Belief systems like Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism shaped traditions,	

<p>Temples, rituals, and mythologies reflected their views on life, death, and the divine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Advances in writing, architecture, and engineering reflected their problem-solving abilities and contributed to their legacy. Early technologies like irrigation and road systems were critical to their growth.Internal conflicts, environmental challenges, and external invasions often contributed to the collapse of even the most powerful civilizations.		<p>governance, and societal values in India and China. These philosophies unified their people and influenced their cultural practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Systems like the caste structure in India and Confucian principles in China created order and stability, but they also defined individual opportunities and responsibilities in society.Architectural and technological advancements in India and China reflected their creativity and problem-solving abilities. Innovations in writing, mathematics, and engineering contributed to their legacy and influenced future civilizations.Internal rebellions, environmental challenges, and invasions often led to the fall of even the most powerful empires in India and China, demonstrating patterns of rise, prosperity, and decline in human history.	
Students will do (active application)	DOK Level	Students will do (active application)	DOK Level
<p>HISTORICAL SKILLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain how the time when something was made impacts its meaning?I can explain how knowing who something was made for helps me understand it better.I can explain why something was made and how its purpose changes what it says.I can explain how the writer's opinions or experiences change what a source means. <p>INQUIRY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can ask big questions to learn about people, events, or ideas in history.I can make a strong statement about history and support it with evidence. <p>HISTORY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain how Sumeria, Egypt, and Persia became powerful through their governments, cultures, and armies.I can explain how Sumeria, Egypt, and Persia fell and how events shaped their societies. <p>GEOGRAPHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can find the locations of Sumeria, Egypt, and Persia and explain how the environment shaped their way of life.I can explain how the geography and climate of Sumeria, Egypt, and Persia influenced farming and where people lived.I can make a map showing important cities, trade routes, and natural resources of Sumeria, Egypt, and Persia. <p>POLITICAL SCIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can describe how Sumeria, Egypt, and Persia organized their societies, including the roles of leaders and citizens.I can explain how leaders helped their civilizations succeed or fail.I can describe how Sumeria, Egypt, and Persia worked with other societies through		<p>HISTORICAL SKILLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain how the time when something was made impacts its meaning?I can explain how knowing who something was made for helps me understand it better.I can explain why something was made and how its purpose changes what it says.I can explain how the writer's opinions or experiences change what a source means. <p>INQUIRY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can ask big questions to learn about people, events, or ideas in history.I can make a strong statement about history and support it with evidence. <p>HISTORY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain how India and China became powerful through their governments, cultures, and technology.I can explain how events inside India and China led to changes in their societies.I can explain key events, like the rise and fall of dynasties and empires, that shaped India and China. <p>GEOGRAPHY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can find the locations of ancient India and China and explain how the environment shaped their way of life.I can explain how weather patterns, like monsoons in India, affected farming and where people lived.I can describe how natural barriers, like the Himalayas and deserts, affected how India and China developed and interacted with other regions.I can make a map showing important cities, trade routes (like the Silk Road), and natural resources of India and China. <p>POLITICAL SCIENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can describe how India and China organized their societies, including the roles of leaders,	

<p>trade, agreements, and wars.</p> <p>ECONOMICS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain how Sumeria, Egypt, and Persia got resources, grew food, and traded.I can explain how early writing systems like cuneiform and hieroglyphics helped share goods, ideas, and culture. <p>BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can compare the beliefs, traditions, and daily lives of Sumeria, Egypt, and Persia and explain how they shaped behavior and rules.I can explain the religious beliefs of Sumeria, Egypt, and Persia and how they influenced their traditions and governments.I can explain the religious beliefs of Sumeria (like gods connected to nature), Egypt (like gods such as Ra and Osiris), and Persia (like Zoroastrianism) and how they influenced traditions, rulers, and daily life. <p>ART / TECHNOLOGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can describe the art, buildings, and inventions of Sumeria, Egypt, and Persia and explain why they were important.I can explain how written languages, like cuneiform in Sumeria, hieroglyphics in Egypt, and Persian scripts, helped preserve knowledge and culture.	<p>dynasties, and citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain how leaders helped their civilizations succeed or fail.I can explain how ideas like Confucianism and legalism influenced government and law in ancient China.I can describe how the caste system in India affected people's daily lives and opportunities.I can describe how India and China worked with other societies through trade, agreements, and wars. <p>ECONOMICS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can explain how India and China got resources, grew food, and traded.I can explain how using standard money and measurements, like under Qin Shi Huang, made the economy more stable.I can describe how trade routes like the Silk Road helped share goods, ideas, and culture across Asia and beyond. <p>BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can compare the beliefs, traditions, and daily lives of ancient India and China and explain how they shaped behavior and rules.I can explain the religious beliefs of ancient India (like Hinduism and Buddhism) and ancient China (like Confucianism and Taoism) and how they shaped traditions and governments. <p>ART / TECHNOLOGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">I can describe the art, buildings, and inventions of ancient India and China and explain why they were important.I can explain the scientific achievements of ancient India and China, like in math, medicine, and astronomy.I can explain how written languages, like Sanskrit in India and Chinese characters, helped preserve knowledge and culture.
<p>Domain-specific Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">MesopotamiaFertile CrescentZigguratCuneiformHammurabi's CodeCity-stateNile RiverPharaohHieroglyphicsPyramidsMummificationPapyrusSphinx	<p>Domain-specific Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">DynastyEmpireCaste systemSilk RoadConfucianismTaoism (Daoism)HinduismBuddhismMandate of HeavenCivil serviceLegalismAshokaQin Shi Huang

- Delta
- Sargon of Akkad
- Babylon
- Assyrians
- Cyrus the Great
- Darius I
- Satrap
- Persepolis
- Royal Road
- Zoroastrianism
- Qanat
- Tigris River
- Euphrates River
- Dynasty
- Irrigation
- Trade route
- Empire

- Indus River
- Yellow River (Huang He)
- Monsoons
- Oracle bones
- Great Wall
- Sanskrit
- Terracotta Army
- Four Noble Truths
- Eightfold Path
- Karma
- Dharma
- Nirvana
- Filial piety
- Vedas
- Brahmin
- Gupta Empire
- Zhou Dynasty