

Unit 4 Ancient China

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **Social Studies 6**
Time Period: **Marking Period 3**
Length: **5 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Course Pacing Guide

This pacing guide should include the vision and mission of the course. It will be the same for all units in your course.

The simpler, the better. Pacing guide flaws come when they are too constricting, so big ideas is best (Cobb, McClain, de Silva Lamberg, & Dean, 2003; Wiggins, Wiggins, & McTighe, 2005)

Model - remove/replace information in this table with information from your course --

Unit	Marking Period	Weeks
Early Humans & Rise of Civilization	MP 1	5 Weeks
Ancient Egypt & the Middle East	MP 1, 2	5 Weeks
Ancient India	MP 2, 3	5 Weeks
Ancient China	MP 3	5 Weeks
Ancient Greece	MP 4	5 Weeks
Ancient Rome	MP 4	5 Weeks

Unit Overview

In this unit, you will learn about the early civilizations of ancient China, including

- where people settled in ancient China.
- the rise and fall of dynasties including the Shang, Zhou, Qin, and Han dynasties.
- the influence of Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism in ancient China.
- the many technological advances that occurred in ancient China.
- the development of trade with western cultures along the Silk Road.

Enduring Understandings

Early river valley civilizations (e.g., Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus River [modern Pakistan and northwestern India], and, later, Yellow River Valley in China) developed due to favorable geographic conditions. They created centralized systems of government and advanced societies.

Classical civilizations (i.e., Greece, Rome, India and China) developed and expanded into empires of unprecedented size and diversity by creating centralized governments and promoting commerce, a common culture, and social values. Cultural exchange and diffusion dramatically increased, and enduring world religions emerged, during the era of classical civilizations. Classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weaknesses and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future civilizations.

Essential Questions

- How did the environment influence the development of civilization in China?
- What factors helped China unify into a single state under the Han dynasty? What social customs and government policies made the centralized state so powerful?
- How did the philosophical system of Confucianism support individuals, rulers, and societies?
- How did the establishment of the Silk Road increase trade, the spread of Buddhism, and the connections between China and other regions of Afroeurasia?

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (No CCS)

SOC.6.2.8 - [Standard] - All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically and systematically about how past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions as socially and ethically responsible world citizens in the 21st century.

SOC.6.2.8.D.1.b - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Describe how the development of both written and unwritten languages impacted human understanding, development of culture, and social structure.

SOC.6.2.8.D.1.c - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Explain how archaeological discoveries are used to develop and enhance understanding of life prior to written records.

SOC.6.2.8.CS2 - [Content Statement] - Early river valley civilizations (e.g., Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus River [modern Pakistan and northwestern India], and, later, Yellow River Valley in China) developed due to favorable geographic conditions. They created centralized systems of government and advanced societies.

SOC.6.2.8.A.2.b - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Determine the role of slavery in the economic and social structures of early river valley civilizations.

SOC.6.2.8.B.2.a - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Determine the extent to which geography influenced settlement, the development of trade networks, technological innovations, and the sustainability of early river valley civilizations.

SOC.6.2.8.B.2.b - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Compare and contrast physical and political maps of early river valley civilizations and their modern counterparts (i.e., Mesopotamia and Iraq; Ancient Egypt and Modern Egypt; Indus River Valley and Modern Pakistan/India; Ancient China and Modern China), and determine the geopolitical impact of these civilizations, then and now.

SOC.6.2.8.C.2.a - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Explain how technological advancements led to greater economic specialization, improved weaponry, trade, and the development of a class system in early river valley civilizations.

SOC.6.2.8.D.2.a - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Analyze the impact of religion on daily life, government, and culture in various early river valley civilizations.

SOC.6.2.8.D.2.b - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Explain how the development of written language transformed all aspects of life in early river valley civilizations.

SOC.6.2.8.D.2.c - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Analyze the factors that led to the rise and fall of various early river valley civilizations and determine whether there was a common pattern of growth and decline.

SOC.6.2.8.D.2.d - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Evaluate the importance and enduring legacy of the major achievements of the early river valley civilizations over time.

SOC.6.2.8.CS3 - [Content Statement] - Classical civilizations (i.e., Greece, Rome, India and China) developed and expanded into empires of unprecedented size and diversity by creating centralized governments and promoting commerce, a common culture, and social values. Cultural exchange and

diffusion dramatically increased, and enduring world religions emerged, during the era of classical civilizations. Classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weaknesses and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future civilizations.

SOC.6.2.8.A.3.a - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Compare and contrast the methods (i.e., autocratic rule, philosophies, and bureaucratic structures) used by the rulers of Rome, China, and India to control and unify their expanding empires.

SOC.6.2.8.A.3.b - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Compare and contrast the rights and responsibilities of free men, women, slaves, and foreigners in the political, economic, and social structures of classical civilizations.

SOC.6.2.8.B.3.a - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Determine how geography and the availability of natural resources influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural systems of each of the classical civilizations and provided motivation for expansion.

SOC.6.2.8.C.3.a - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Analyze the impact of expanding land and sea trade routes as well as a uniform system of exchange in the Mediterranean World and Asia.

SOC.6.2.8.C.3.b - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Explain how classical civilizations used technology and innovation to enhance agricultural/manufacturing output and commerce, to expand military capabilities, to improve life in urban areas, and to allow for greater division of labor.

SOC.6.2.8.D.3.a - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.

SOC.6.2.8.D.3.b - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Determine common factors that contributed to the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, Gupta India, and Han China.

SOC.6.2.8.D.3.c - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Evaluate the importance and enduring legacy of the major achievements of Greece, Rome, India, and China over time.

SOC.6.2.8.D.3.d - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Compare and contrast the tenets of various world religions that developed in or around this time period (i.e., Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism, and Taoism), their patterns of expansion, and their responses to the current challenges of

globalization.

SOC.6.2.8.D.3.e - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Determine the extent to which religion, economic issues, and conflict shaped the values and decisions of the classical civilizations.

SOC.5-8.1.1.1 - Construct timelines of the events occurring during major eras including comparative events in world history for the different civilizations.

SOC.5-8.1.1.2 - Explain how major events are related to one another in time.

SOC.5-8.1.2.2 - Use maps and other documents to explain the historical migration of people, expansion and disintegration of empires, and growth of economic and political systems.

SOC.5-8.1.3.3 - Analyze primary and secondary sources for reconstructing the past and understanding historical perspectives (i.e., documents, letters, diaries, maps, images, etc.).

SOC.5-8.1.4.2 - Present information in a logical manner using evidence and reasoning while demonstrating presentation skills (e.g., eye contact, adequate volume, clear pronunciation).

Amistad Integration

The Amistad Mandate requires the teaching of the African slave trade, slavery in America, the vestiges of slavery in this country and the contributions of African Americans to our society. Throughout all units, students will investigate the role slaves/prisoners of war played in social class status and daily life.

Purpose:

The Amistad Commission ensures that the Department of Education and public schools of New Jersey implement materials and texts which integrate the history and contributions of African-Americans and the descendants of the African Diaspora.

Goals:

- 1) To infuse the history of Africans and African-Americans into the curriculum in order to provide an accurate, complete and inclusive history.
- 2) To ensure that New Jersey teachers are equipped to effectively teach the revised social studies core curriculum content standards.

3) To create and coordinate workshops, seminars, institutes, memorials and events which raise public awareness about the importance of the history of African-Americans to the growth and development of American society in global context.

SOC.6.2.8.A.3.b	Compare and contrast the rights and responsibilities of free men, women, slaves, and foreigners in the political, economic, and social structures of classical civilizations.
SOC.6.2.8.A.3.d	Compare the status (i.e., political, economic, and social) of groups in the Ancient World to those of people today and evaluate how individuals perceived the principles of liberty and equality then and now.

Holocaust/Genocide Education

The curricula addresses issues of bias, prejudice, and bigotry in all units. Students will investigate how the rise of empires led to ancient slavery, class systems, and conquering of lands from civilizations.

RE: N.J.S.A. 18A:35-28, Holocaust/Genocide Education

- a.** Every board of education shall include instruction on the Holocaust and genocides in an appropriate place in the curriculum of all elementary and secondary school pupils.
- b.** The instruction shall enable pupils to identify and analyze applicable theories concerning human nature and behavior: to understand that genocide is a consequence of prejudice and discrimination; and to understand that issues of moral dilemma and conscience have a profound impact on life. The instruction shall further emphasize the personal responsibility that each citizen bears to fight racism and hatred whenever and wherever it happens.

Interdisciplinary Connections

NJSLSA.R1. Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

NJSLSA.R2. Determine the central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.

NJSLSA.R3. Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

NJSLSA.R4. Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

NJSLSA.R7. Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.

NJSLSA.R10. Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently

with scaffolding as needed.

NJSLSA.W4. Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.

NJSLSA.W5. Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.

NJSLSA.W7. Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects, utilizing an inquiry-based research process, based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.

NJSLSA.W8. Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.

NJSLSA.W9. Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.

NJSLSA.W10. Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

NJSLSA.SL2. Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.

NJSLSA.SL3. Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric.

NJSLSA.L4. Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.

NJSLSA.L6. Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.

Technology Standards

TECH.8.1.8.A.2 Create a document (e.g. newsletter, reports, personalized learning plan, business letters or flyers) using one or more digital applications to be critiqued by professionals for usability.

TECH.8.1.8.B.CS1 - Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes.

TECH.8.1.8.B.CS2 - Create original works as a means of personal or group expression.

TECH.8.1.8.C.CS1 - Interact, collaborate, and publish with peers, experts, or others by employing a variety of digital environments and media.

TECH.8.1.8.C.CS4 - Contribute to project teams to produce original works or solve problems.

TECH.8.1.8.D.4 Assess the credibility and accuracy of digital content.

TECH.8.1.8.F.CS2 - Plan and manage activities to develop a solution or complete a project.

21st Century Themes/Careers

SOC.6.2.8.C.2.a - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Explain how technological advancements led to greater economic specialization, improved weaponry, trade, and the development of a class system in early river valley civilizations.

SOC.6.2.8.D.3.a - [Cumulative Progress Indicator] - Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.

Financial Literacy Integration

PFL.9.1.8.A.4 - Relate earning power to quality of life across cultures.

PFL.9.1.8.A.5 - Relate how the demand for certain skills determines an individual's earning power.

PFL.9.1.8.B.6 - Evaluate the relationship of cultural traditions and historical influences on financial practice.

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Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

- THIEVES strategy - students will look at Titles, Headings, Introduction, Every first sentence, Visuals/Vocab, End of unit questions, and Summary to preview unit.
- In a Problem Solving Group Work, students create a relief map and a geographic poster of China's five regions. In their groups, students share information about China's geography and then analyze how geography affected settlement and ways of life in ancient China.
- students become "archaeologists" who have just discovered a Shang tomb, which they will "excavate" to learn about this civilization. Students then brainstorm ways they can avoid misinterpretation as they analyze artifacts from a Shang tomb.
- In an experiential activity, students learn the basic tenets of Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism by experiencing each one in action. Then, they discuss quotes from Confucius, Laozi, and Hanfeizi, and decide which philosophy the quote matches.
- In a Visual Discovery activity, students analyze four images and read the lesson to learn about and evaluate the rule of the Emperor of Qin.
- Students evaluate the Emperor of Qin's rule by designing a commemorative plaque or a wanted poster.
- Students examine images and predict how the Chinese might have benefited from practices,

discoveries, and inventions during the Han period.

- In a Social Studies Skill Builder, students visit seven stations, each one representing a part of Chinese life that was improved by a new practice, discovery, or invention during the Han dynasty.
- Students evaluate the effect of Han achievements on daily life and on the expansion of the Han government and empire. They choose a practice, invention, or discovery that most influenced the Chinese people and government during the Han period. [
- Students identify travel difficulties along the Silk Road and explain how the Silk Road led to an exchange of goods, ideas, and beliefs.
- Students will create an expandable Chinese Temple for review of GRAPES for Ancient China. Government, Religion, Achievements, Politics, Economy, and Social Structure of Ancient Chinese Civilization.

Differentiated Instruction

- Inquiry/Problem-Based Learning
- Learning preferences integration (visual, auditory, kinesthetic)
- Sentence & Discussion Stems
- Learning through play
- Meaningful Student Voice & Choice
- Relationship-Building & Team-Building
- Self-Directed Learning
- Choice Boards
- Debate
- Game-Based Learning
- Grouping
- Socratic Seminar
- Rubrics
- Learning Menus
- Jigsaws

- Learning Through Workstations
- Flipped Classroom
- Assessment Design

Formative Assessments

- Geography Challenge
- Interactive notebook responses
- TCI Lesson games
- Newsela & Commonlit quiz questions
- Relief Map
- In an experiential activity, students show understanding of the basic tenets of Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism by experiencing each one in action. Then, they discuss quotes from Confucius, Laozi, and Hanfeizi, and decide which philosophy the quote matches.
- Expandable GRAPES Chinese Temple
- Timeline Challenge

Summative Assessment

- Lesson Quizzes
- Unit Test

Benchmark Assessments

Link It Assessments

Departmental Diagnostic Assessments

Alternate Assessments

- teacher modified TCI lesson quizzes
- teacher modified TCI unit tests
- Kahoot
- Google Forms

Resources & Technology

- TCI Textbook History Alive! The Ancient World copyright 2017
- teachtci.com (online textbook)
- Student Chromebooks
- Promethean Board
- newsela.com
- commonlit.org
- activelylearn.com
- ducksters.com
- PBS Learning Media interactives
- National Geographic Videos
- TED-Ed.com
- flocabulary.com
- Kahoot.com
- Ancient History Encyclopedia: <https://www.ancient.eu/>

BBC Bitesize World History: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9jxhyc>

BOE Approved Texts

- Arizona Smith China video

- Engineering an Empire - China
- Mulan
- Abominable

Closure

- Snowstorm - Students write down what they learned on a piece of scratch paper and wad it up. Given a signal, they throw their paper snowballs in the air. Then each learner picks up a nearby response and reads it aloud.
- Parent Hotline - Give students an interesting question about the lesson without further discussion. Email their guardians the answer so that the topic can be discussed over dinner.
- DJ Summary - Learners write what they learned in the form of a favorite song. Offer to let one or two sing thier summary.
- Gallery Walk - On chart paper, small groups of students write and draw what they learned. After the completed works are attached to the classroom walls, others students affix post-its to the posters to extend on the ideas, add questions.
- Sequence It - create timelines of major events discussed
- Low-Stakes Quizzes - Give a short quiz using technologies like Kahoot or a Google form.
- Have students write down three quiz questions (to ask at the beginning of the next class).
- Question Stems - Have students write questions about the lesson on cards, using [question stems framed around Bloom's Taxonomy](#). Have students exchange cards and answer the question they have acquired.
- Kids answer the following prompts: "What takeaways from the lesson will be important to know three years from now? Why?"
- Have students dramatize a real-life application of a skill.
- Ask a question. Give students ten seconds to confer with peers before you call on a random student to answer. Repeat.
- Have kids orally describe a concept, procedure, or skill in terms so simple that a child in first grade would get it.
- Direct kids to raise their hands if they can answer your questions. Classmates agree (thumbs up) or disagree (thumbs down) with the response.
- Have kids create a cheat sheet of information that would be useful for a quiz on the day's topic.
- Kids write notes to peers describing what they learned from them during class discussions.
- Ask students to summarize the main idea in under 60 seconds to another student acting as a well-known personality who works in your discipline. After summarizing, students should identify why the famous person might find the idea significant.
- Have students complete the following sentence: "The [concept, skill, word] is like _____ because _____."
- Ask students to write what they learned, and any lingering questions on an "exit ticket". Before they leave class, have them put their exit tickets in a folder or bin labeled either "Got It," "More Practice, Please," or "I Need Some Help!"
- After writing down the learning outcome, ask students to take a card, circle one of the following options, and return the card to you before they leave: "Stop (I'm totally confused. Go (I'm ready to move on.)" or "Proceed with caution (I could use some clarification on . . .)"

*Add to or remove any of these as you see fit.

ELL

Such as:

- Alternate Responses
- Advance Notes
- Extended Time
- Teacher Modeling
- Simplified Written and Verbal Instructions
- Frequent Breaks
- E-Dictionaries
- Google Translate

*Add to or remove any of these as you see fit.

Special Education

List is not inclusive but may include examples such as:

- Shorten assignments to focus on mastery of key concepts.
- Shorten spelling tests to focus on mastering the most functional words.
- Substitute alternatives for written assignments (clay models, posters, panoramas, collections, etc.)
- Specify and list exactly what the student will need to learn to pass.
- Evaluate the classroom structure against the student's needs (flexible structure, firm limits, etc.).
- Keep workspaces clear of unrelated materials.
- Keep the classroom quiet during intense learning times.
- Reduce visual distractions in the classroom (mobiles, etc.).
- Provide a computer for written work.
- Seat the student close to the teacher or a positive role model.
- Use a study carrel. (Provide extras so that the student is not singled out.)
- Provide an unobstructed view of the chalkboard, teacher, movie screen, etc.
- Keep extra supplies of classroom materials (pencils, books) on hand.
- Maintain adequate space between desks.
- Give directions in small steps and in as few words as possible.
- Number and sequence the steps in a task.
- Have student repeat the directions for a task.
- Provide visual aids.
- Go over directions orally.
- Provide a vocabulary list with definitions.
- Permit as much time as needed to finish tests.
- Allow tests to be taken in a room with few distractions (e.g., the library).
- Have test materials read to the student, and allow oral responses.

- Divide tests into small sections of similar questions or problems.
- Allow the student to complete an independent project as an alternative test.
- Give progress reports instead of grades.
- Grade spelling separately from content.
- Allow take-home or open-book tests.
- Show a model of the end product of directions (e.g., a completed math problem or finished quiz).
- Stand near the student when giving directions or presenting a lesson.
- Mark the correct answers rather than the incorrect ones.
- Permit a student to rework missed problems for a better grade.
- Average grades out when assignments are reworked, or grade on corrected work.
- Use a pass-fail or an alternative grading system when the student is assessed on his or her own growth.

*Add to or remove any of these as you see fit.

504

Examples of accommodations in 504 plans include but are not limited to:

- preferential seating
- extended time on tests and assignments
- reduced homework or classwork
- verbal, visual, or technology aids
- modified textbooks or audio-video materials
- behavior management support
- adjusted class schedules or grading
- verbal testing
- excused lateness, absence, or missed classwork
- pre-approved nurse's office visits and accompaniment to visits
- occupational or physical therapy

*Add to or remove any of these as you see fit.

At Risk

Examples may include:

- Use of mnemonics
- Have student restate information
- Provision of notes or outlines
- Concrete examples
- Use of a study carrel
- Assistance in maintaining uncluttered space
- Weekly home-school communication tools (notebook, daily log, phone calls or email messages)
- Peer or scribe note-taking

- Lab and math sheets with highlighted instructions
- Graph paper to assist in organizing or lining up math problems
- Use of manipulatives
- No penalty for spelling errors or sloppy handwriting
- Follow a routine/schedule
- Teach time management skills
- Verbal and visual cues regarding directions and staying on task
- Adjusted assignment timelines
- Visual daily schedule
- Immediate feedback
- Work-in-progress check
- Pace long-term projects
- Preview test procedures
- Film or video supplements in place of reading text
- Pass/no pass option
- Cue/model expected behavior
- Use de-escalating strategies
- Use peer supports and mentoring
- Have parent sign homework/behavior chart
- Chart progress and maintain data

*Add to or remove any of these as you see fit.

Gifted and Talented

Focus on effort and practice

Offer the Most Difficult First

Offer choice

Speak to Student Interests

Allow G/T students to work together

Encourage risk taking

