AMISTAD Oct. Ch. 27: Life in Two City-States: Athens and Sparta

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s):
Time Period: **October**
Length: **2-3 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

This unit is a study of *Life in Two City-States: Athens and Sparta*

Enduring Understandings

There were many similarities and differences in life in ancient Athens and Sparta.

Essential Questions

What were major differences between Athens and Sparta?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Date:	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4
	Aim: Locate Athens and Sparta; describe government, economy, education, and treatment of women and slaves	**Aim:** Locate Athens and Sparta; describe government, economy, education, and treatment of women and slaves	**Aim**: Describe government, economy, education, and treatment of women and slaves in Athens and Sparta.	**Aim:** Describe government, econor education, and treat women and slaves i Athens and Sparta

	Procedure: 1. Distribute C27 Packet. Discuss essential question. 2. Project Visual *27A:Athens and Sparta.* Complete Preview Activity. Pair/share. 3. Orally read 27.1 4. Introduce vocab. terms. Complete vocab. sheet **Assessment:** preview activity; C27 vocab. sheet **Homework:** finish C27 vocab. sheet	**Procedure:** 1. Collect C27 vocab. sheet. 2. Orally read 27.2 and complete 27.2 in packet. 3. Introduce placard activity. Display *Visual 27B: Details of a Greek Temple* and discuss metopes. 4. Distribute *Student Handout 27: Placard Template* and review. Locate metopes on handout. 5. Project *Information Master 27A: Creating Placards* review. 6. Pairs complete read and complete a section of 27.3-27.10 in C27 packet and create placards. **Assessment:** C27 vocab.; placards **Homework:** finish section in packet	**Procedure:** 1. Distribute test prep. Pairs complete placards for assigned section. 2.Pairs post their placards on walls around the room (see p.343 for diagram in TE) 3. Review guidelines for station activity. 4. Pairs complete C27 packet visiting student created stations. **Assessment:** placards; C27 packet **Homework:** review packet	**Procedure:** 1. Finish station act from previous day. 2. Review packet fo correct answers. **Assessment:** C27 packet **Homework:** review packet

Date:	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day
	Aim: To analyze Primary Source Documents from Ancient Greece **Procedure:** 1. Review the meaning of	**Aim**: Assess C26 **Procedure:** 1. Pair/Share Processing.	**Aim**: Assess C27 **Procedure:** 1. Complete C27	

	primary v. secondary sources. 2. Show examples and students identify whether primary or secondary. 3. Distribute Using Documents sheet and discuss. 4. Analyze primary source by Confucius as guided practice. 5. Distribute and read Oration by Pericles as example from Ancient Greece. Complete questions in pairs. 6. Review answers. 7. Exit Slip **Assessment:** examples; guided practice, Pericles' oration, exit slip **Homework:** study for test	2. Complete Crack the Code Review 3. Silently re-read C27 independently. **Assessment:** Processing; Crack the Code **Homework:** study for test	assessment. 2. C28 vocabulary sheet **Assessment:** C27 test **Homework:** finish C28 vocabulary sheet	

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.4.8.CI	Creativity and Innovation
	Gathering and evaluating knowledge and information from a variety of sources, including global perspectives, fosters creativity and innovative thinking.
9.4.8.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
	An essential aspect of problem solving is being able to self-reflect on why possible solutions for solving problems were or were not successful.
9.4.8.CT.3	Compare past problem-solving solutions to local, national, or global issues and analyze the factors that led to a positive or negative outcome.

	Detailed examples exist to illustrate crediting others when incorporating their digital artifacts in one's own work.
9.4.8.DC.1	Analyze the resource citations in online materials for proper use.
9.4.8.DC.2	Provide appropriate citation and attribution elements when creating media products (e.g., W.6.8).
9.4.8.DC.5	Manage digital identity and practice positive online behavior to avoid inappropriate forms of self-disclosure.
9.4.8.GCA	Global and Cultural Awareness
	Awareness of and appreciation for cultural differences is critical to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction.
9.4.8.GCA.1	Model how to navigate cultural differences with sensitivity and respect (e.g., 1.5.8.C1a).
9.4.8.GCA.2	Demonstrate openness to diverse ideas and perspectives through active discussions to achieve a group goal.
9.4.8.IML	Information and Media Literacy
9.4.8.IML.1	Critically curate multiple resources to assess the credibility of sources when searching for information.

Technology Integration

Students will create reports using Google Drive.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RH.6-8.1	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.
LA.RH.6-8.2	Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.
LA.RH.6-8.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary specific to domains related to history/social studies.
LA.RH.6-8.10	By the end of grade 8, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 6-8 text complexity band independently and proficiently.
LA.WHST.6-8.2	Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
LA.WHST.6-8.2.B	Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples.
LA.WHST.6-8.2.D	Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
LA.WHST.6-8.4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.WHST.6-8.6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
LA.WHST.6-8.7	Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration.

Differentiation

- Understand that gifted students, just like all students, come to school to learn and be challenged.
- Pre-assess your students. Find out their areas of strength as well as those areas you may need to address before students move on.
- Consider grouping gifted students together for at least part of the school day.
- Plan for differentiation. Consider pre-assessments, extension activities, and compacting the curriculum.
- Use phrases like "You've shown you don't need more practice" or "You need more practice" instead of words like "qualify" or "eligible" when referring to extension work.
- Encourage high-ability students to take on challenges. Because they're often used to getting good grades, gifted students may be risk averse.
- **Definitions of Differentiation Components**:
    - Content – the specific information that is to be taught in the lesson/unit/course of instruction.
    - Process – how the student will acquire the content information.
    - Product – how the student will demonstrate understanding of the content.
    - Learning Environment – the environment where learning is taking place including physical location and/or student grouping

Differentiation occurring in this unit:

Learners Reading and Writing Below Grade Level

- **Read One Section at a Time** Break up the reading during the Visual Discovery activity so that students read only one section at a time.
- To break up the reading for *Physical Geography of Greece*:
- Ask all but the last bulleted question in Step 2. Have students read Section 2 and complete the corresponding Reading Notes.
- Ask the last bulleted question in Step 2. Have students read Section 3 and complete the corresponding Reading Notes.
- To break up the reading for *Ancient Greek Colonies and Trade Routes*: Ask all but the last two bulleted questions in Step 5. Have students read Section 4 and complete the corresponding Reading Notes.
- Ask the last two bulleted questions in Step 5. Have students read Section 5 and complete the corresponding Reading Notes.
- **Scaffold the Reading Notes** Use the Guide to Reading Notes to scaffold the Reading Notes so that students take steps toward working more independently.
- For Section 2, omit key words that students can fill in.
- For Sections 3 and 4, provide prompts that students can complete.
- For Section 5, have students complete as written.

Learners with Special Education Needs

- **Divide the Preview Question** Divide the Preview question in the Interactive Student Notebook into two separate questions: *How do you think the physical geography of Greece influenced where people settled? and How do you think the physical geography of Greece influenced how people lived?* Students should write a brief response to each question.
- **Offer a Choice for the Processing Activity** Have students complete two of the four storyboard pages for the Processing activity. Allow students the choice of doing Pages 1 and 2 or Pages 3 and 4. Alternatively, consider pairing students to work together to complete all four pages of the storyboard.

Advanced Learners

- **Add Questions to the Debrief** Add the following questions to Step 8 in the Visual Discovery activity:

Modifications & Accommodations

Refer to QSAC EXCEL SMALL SPED ACCOMMOCATIONS spreadsheet in this discipline.
Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

IEP and 504 Accommodations will be utilized.

Benchmark Assessments

Benchmark Assessments are given periodically (e.g., at the end of every quarter or as frequently as once per month) throughout a school year to establish baseline achievement data and measure progress toward a standard or set of academic standards and goals.
Schoolwide Benchmark assessments:
Aimsweb benchmarks 3X a year
Linkit Benchmarks 3X a year
Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:

sentence construction

paragraph writing

DBQ

Formative Assessments

Assessment allows both instructor and student to monitor progress towards achieving learning objectives, and can be approached in a variety of ways. **Formative assessment** refers to tools that identify misconceptions, struggles, and learning gaps along the way and assess how to close those gaps. It includes effective tools for helping to shape learning, and can even bolster students' abilities to take ownership of their learning when they understand that the goal is to improve learning, not apply final marks (Trumbull and Lash, 2013). It can include students assessing themselves, peers, or even the instructor, through writing, quizzes, conversation, and more. In short, formative assessment occurs throughout a class or course, and seeks to improve student achievement of learning objectives through approaches that can support specific student needs (Theal and Franklin, 2010, p. 151).
Formative Assessments used in this unit:

See assessments listed above.

Summative Assessments

Summative assessments evaluate student learning, knowledge, proficiency, or success at the conclusion of an instructional period, like a unit, course, or program. Summative assessments are almost always formally graded and often heavily weighted (though they do not need to be). Summative assessment can be used to great effect in conjunction and alignment with formative assessment, and instructors can consider a variety of ways to combine these approaches.

Summative assessments for this unit:

See assessments listed above.

Instructional Materials

History Alive! textbook series

See materials listed in lesson plans above.

Standards

6.1.8.CivicsHR.3.b	Evaluate the impact of the institution of slavery on the political and economic expansion of the United States.
6.2.8.CivicsHR.3.a	Compare and contrast the rights and responsibilities of free men, women, slaves, and foreigners in the political, economic, and social structures of classical civilizations.
	Relationships between humans and environments impact spatial patterns of settlement and movement.
6.2.8.GeoPP.3.a	Use geographic models to describe how 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.
6.2.8.GeoPP.3.b	Explain how geography and the availability of natural resources led to both the development of classical civilizations and to their decline.
6.2.8.EconGE.3.a	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.
6.2.8.HistoryUP.3.a	Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.