Unit 5 - The Roman World

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **Social Studies**
Time Period: **Ongoing**
Length: **approx 18 days**
Status: **Published**

NCS 6th grade Social Studies Curriculum

BOE Adopted & Approved October 2017

Big Idea

Rome's location and climate helped it to become a major world power. In 509 BCE, Roman nobles overthrew the monarchy and established a new form of government called a republic. From a small town in Italy, Rome grew to become the center of one of the world's greatest empires. Like the Greeks, whom they admired, the Roman had a lasting influence on world history.

The legacy of Rome was great. The Romans made many huge advances in engineering and architecture, and they developed advanced systems of written laws and government. In the first century AD, a new religion called Christianity appeared and spread throughout the empire.

The unit will focus on the rise of Rome, the growth and spread of Christianity, and the ultimate division and decline of one of the world's greatest empires.

Enduring Understanding

Civilizations around the world during the Classical Age manipulate their geographical setting

Civilizations make significant improvements in living from the river valley civilizations in the areas of: cities, technology, arts and arch. and government

Because of these improvements, cultural diffusion increases and has a major impact on their way of life

Parallels exist between the "Classical Way" of living and the modem age

A civilization is a multi-faceted organization

Ancient civilizations developed because of the civilization's relationship with its environment

Ancient civilizations are the root of today's governmental structures

Essential Questions

How did Rome's location and government helped it become a major power in the ancient world?

How was the development of the Roman Empire influenced by geography? How does this compare to the experiences of the Greeks?

How did the social structure of Rome change as it evolved from the republic to the empire?

What similarities exist between the government and legal system of the ancient Roman Republic and the modem United States?

How did the creation of the Empire transform the Roman government, society, economy and culture?

What achievements did the Romans make in the fields of literature, philosophy, history, art, architecture, technology and science?

Why were Christian teachings seen as being at odds with Roman values and religious ideas?

Why did Western Roman civilization eventually collapse and how did greed influence this?

How has ancient Roman culture influenced later civilizations?

Skills

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

Analyze the impact of expanding land and sea trade routes through the Mediterranean Basin

Determine common factors that contributed to the decline and fall of the Roman Empire

Compare the golden age Rome to the other classic empires and justify major achievements that represent world legacies

Determine the foundational concepts and principles of Athenian democracy and the Roman Republic that later influenced the development of the United States Constitution

Compare and contrast the American legal system and the legal systems of classical civilizations, and to determine the extent to which the early systems influenced the current legal system

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

Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth and equality

Learning Targets include but not limited to:

The geography of Italy made land travel difficult but helped the Romans prosper

Cultural Diffusion lead to new products, increased trade and spread of culture and ideas, interdependence between societies, complex religions, specializations, social classes, arts and architecture, public works, writing (literacy)

Similarities between past and present: government, architecture, social structure, the arts, public works, interdependence, cultural diffusion

Ancient historians were very interested in Rome's legendary history

Once a monarchy, the Romans created a republic

Rome's tripartite government and written laws helped create a stable society

The later period of the Roman Republic was marked by wars of expansion and political crises

Disorder in the Roman Republic created an opportunity for Julius Caeser to gain power

The Republic ended when Augustus became Rome's first emperor

The Roman Empire grew to control the entire Mediterranean world

The Romans accomplished great things in science, engineering, architecture, art, literature & law

Performance Tasks include but not limited to:

Explaining Roman Society - A key reason the Roman Republic fell was because the Roman people gave up on it. The army, once Rome's protector, let itself be turned against the Roman people. The Senate gave up on debate and compromise when it turned to political violence. Click on the go.hrw.com button. Research the fall of the Roman Republic and create an exhibit for a local history museum. Make sure your exhibit contains information about key figures in the Roman military and government. Use words and pictures to explain the political, religious, and social structures that made Rome an empire and what caused its eventual downfall.

Create a diagram that illustrates the organization of the Roman government.

Complete a dialogue between a Roman and Christian to illustrate conflicting religious values and beliefs.

Create a series of political cartoons to explore the reasons why the Roman Empire fell

Write a letter - How Rome changed from a republic to Empire, how it grew and some of the Roman's accomplishments

Compare tripartite government of Rome to three branches of US government

Create a sketch of your vision of modern day forum

Open-ended responses, DBQs

Standards

SOC.6.2.8	World History/Global Studies: 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.A	Civics, Government, and Human Rights
SOC.6.2.8.A.3.c	Determine the foundational concepts and principles of Athenian democracy and the Roman Republic that later influenced the development of the United States Constitution.
SOC.6.2.8.D	History, Culture, and Perspectives
SOC.6.2.8.D.3.b	Determine common factors that contributed to the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, Gupta India, and Han China.

Assessments

Quizzes & Tests

Projects/Performance Tasks/DBQs

Classwork

Student Participation

Study Guides, scribe notes

Resources/Instructional Materials

Include but not limited to:

Google Classroom

BYOD

Google Drawing & Docs

Quizlet

Kahoot

Chromebooks, Tablets, Smart phones

Smart Board

Primary Source Documents

Videos (World Religious Series, History Channel, Discovery Channel, National Geographic, PBS)

Newsela

Maps

Timelines

Informational Text

Holt World History Textbook

Articles, Periodicals...

Modifications

Modifications for Special Education Students	Note IEP, audio recordings, digital media, screen casts, visual presentation, study guides, outlines, teacher's notes, graphic organizers, essay template
Modifications for English Language Learners	Extended time, assign preferential seating, positive reinforcement, peer tutoring, study guides, lower reading level, read directions aloud, alternative assignments, study guides, outlines, teacher's notes, graphic organizers, essay template
Modifications for Students Who Lack Support for School	Extended time, assign preferential seating, positive reinforcement, peer tutoring, study guides, lower reading level, read directions aloud, alternative assignments, study guides, outlines, teacher's notes, graphic organizers, essay template
Modifications for Gifted Students	Integrate, abstract, complex and varied assignments, freedom of choice when applicable, variable pacing levels

Integration of 21st Century Skills/Career Education

Focus on the development of 21st Century Content Skills:

- Global awareness
- Financial, economic, business and entrepreneurial literacy
- Civic literacy

- Health and wellness awareness
- Environmental literacy

Focus on the Development of Learning and Thinking Skills:

- Critical Thinking and Problem Solving Skills
- Communication Skills
- Creativity and Innovation Skills
- Collaboration Skills
- Information and Media Literacy Skills
- Contextual Learning Skills

Focus on the Development of Life Skills:

- Leadership
- Ethics
- Accountability
- Adaptability
- Personal Productivity
- Personal Responsibility
- People Skills
- Self Direction
- Social Responsibility

Interdisciplinary Connections

- Academic and Technical Rigor - Projects are designed to address key learning standards identified by the school or district.
- Authenticity - Projects use a real world context (e.g., community and workplace problems) and address issues that matter to the students.
- Applied Learning - Projects engage students in solving problems calling for competencies expected in high-performance work organizations (e.g.,teamwork, problem-solving, communication, etc.).
- Active Exploration - Projects extend beyond the classroom by connecting to internships, fieldbased investigations, and community explorations.
- Adult Connections - Projects connect students with adult mentors and coaches from the wider community.
- Assessment Practices - Projects involve students in regular, performance-based exhibitions and assessments of their work; evaluation criteria reflect personal, school, and real-world standards of performance.