Ancient Egypt was shaped by religion, geography, and achievements which continue to impact modern society.

Unit: C: Egypt

Social Studies

Ancient Egypt was shaped by religion, geography, and achievements which continue to impact modern society.

**Acquisition Lesson:** How did Egypt shape civilization and influence history?

**Concept: Geography**
- What major physical features were found in Egypt? (C)
- How did the geography of Egypt influence the development of civilization? (C)
- What major cities rose in Egypt? (C)

**Concept: Government & Economics**
- How was Egypt ruled? (C)
- What are differences and similarities between old, middle, and new kingdoms? (C)
- Why are some Egyptian pharaohs significant in history? (C)
- How did the Nile River impact trade in Egypt? (C)

**Concept: Religion & Beliefs**
- How did the Egyptian belief in the afterlife affect their daily lives? (C)
- How were mummification and architecture linked to religion? (C)
- How did religious differences among Jews and Egyptians lead to conflict? (C)

**Concept: Culture**
- How did daily life differ among social classes in Egypt? (C)
- What lasting contributions did ancient Egypt make to modern society? (C)

**Concept: Vocabulary**
- Source, Mound, Delta, Silt (Sediment), Canals, Resource, Isolated, Fertile
- Pharaoh, Absolute Power, Dynasty, God, Drought
- Monument, Cube, Hieroglyph, Papyrus, Astronomy

**Essential Question:** How did ancient Egypt shape civilization and influence history?
Vocabulary Report

Source - Beginning place of a stream or river
Peasant - Member of a class of people (in Europe, Asia, or Latin American) who are small farmers or farm laborers of low social rank
Afterlife - Life after death
Pharaoh - Title of the rulers of ancient Egypt
Mouth - Where water is discharged from a stream or river into an ocean, sea, or lake
Absolute Power - The control over life is held by one ruler
Pyramid - Quadrilateral masonry made, shaped, and sharply sloping, used as a tomb or a platform for a temple
Dynasty - Ruling family
Architecture - Character or style of buildings
Mummification - Preservation of dead bodies by embalming and wrapping them in cloth
Delta - Land that forms at the mouth of some rivers by soil that is dropped as the river slows and enters the sea
Silt (Sediment) - Particles of soil, sand, and gravel carried and deposited by wind or water
Regent - Person with power over a kingdom in the absence of the ruler
Monument - Something (building or statue) in memory of a person or event
Cubit - Ancient linear unit based on the length of the forearm, from elbow to the tip of the middle finger, usually from 17 to 21 inches (43 to 53 cm)
Drought - Period of dry weather
Cataract - Waterfall
Hieroglyph - Pictures which represent objects, concepts, or sounds
Resource - Property that can be converted into money
Tomb - An excavation in earth or rock for the burial of a corpse
Papyrus - Plant used to make a paper-like writing material in ancient Egypt
Isolated - Alone
Fertile - Bearing or capable of producing vegetation
Astronomy - Science that deals with the material universe beyond the earth's atmosphere
Chambersburg Area SD Curriculum
Course: Ancient History - 7

Topic: B. The Fertile Crescent
Subject(s): Social Studies

Key Learning: Characteristics of the Fertile Crescent caused it to become the ideal location for civilization.

Unit Essential Question(s): How did The Fertile Crescent shape civilization and influence history?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept: Geography of Mesopotamia</th>
<th>Concept: People of Mesopotamia</th>
<th>Concept: Geography of Mediterranean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Lesson Essential Question(s):
What major physical features were present in Mesopotamia? (A)

How did geography influence the development of civilization in Mesopotamia? (A)

What major cities rose in Mesopotamia? (A)

What were the religious and cultural contributions of the Sumerians? (A)

What were the religious, cultural, and political contributions of the Babylonians? (A)

What were the political and cultural contributions of the Assyrians? (A)

What were the political and cultural contributions of the Chaldeans? (A)

What major physical features were present in the Mediterranean? (A)

How did geography influence the development of civilization in the Mediterranean? (A)

What major cities rose in the Mediterranean? (A)

Vocabulary:
Fertile Crescent, City-State

Scribe, Polytheism, Myth, Empire, Caravan, Bazaar, Zoroastrianism

Vocabulary:
Topic: B: The Fertile Crescent
Subject(s): Social Studies

Concept:
People of the Mediterranean

Lesson Essential Question(s):
What were the cultural contributions of the Phoenicians? (A)
How did the Phoenicians encourage trade with those around them? (A)
Why were the Israelites unique among the peoples of the Fertile Crescent? (A)
What are the basic beliefs of Judaism? (A)

Vocabulary:
Code, Cuneiform, Alphabet, Monotheism, Famine, Exile, Covenant, Prophet, Diaspora

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):
Vocab Report for Topic:  B: The Fertile Crescent
Subject(s):  Social Studies

Concept: Geography of Mesopotamia
Fertile Crescent - Region of the Middle East in which civilizations first arose
City-State - Political unit that includes a city and its surrounding lands and villages

Concept: People of Mesopotamia
Scribe - In ancient civilizations, a person specially trained to read, write, and keep records
Polytheism - Belief in many gods
Myth - A traditional story that explains the world view of a people
Empire - Group of states or territories controlled by one ruler
Caravan - A group of people traveling together, usually for trade
Bazaar - A permanent merchandising area, marketplace, or street of shops where goods are exchanged or sold
Zoroastrianism - Ancient religion that highlights the struggle between light (good) and dark (evil)

Concept: People of the Mediterranean
Code - A set of rules, principles, or laws; especially written ones
Cuneiform - In the ancient Middle East, a system of writing that used wedge-shaped marks
Alphabet - Writing system in which each symbol represents a single basic sound
Monotheism - Belief in one god
Famine - A severe shortage of food in which large numbers of people starve
Exile - To be away from one's home and unable to return due to threat or fear
Covenant - A binding agreement; specifically in the Jewish tradition, the binding agreement God made with Abraham
Prophet - A spiritual leader who interprets God's will for the people
Diaspora - The spreading of the Jews beyond their historic homeland
Key Learning: Ancient Greece was shaped by religion, geography, and achievements which continue to impact modern society.

Unit Essential Question(s): How did Greece shape civilization and influence society?

Concept: Geography
7.4.9.B 7.4.9.A 7.2.9.A

Lesson Essential Question(s):
What major physical features were found in Greece? (A)
How did the geography of Greece influence the development of civilization? (A)
What major city-states rose in Greece? (A)

Concept: Government & Economics

Lesson Essential Question(s):
How did government change in ancient Greece? (A)
How is democracy in ancient Greece different than democracy today? (A)
Who was considered to be a citizen of Greece? (A)
What is an oligarchy? (A)
Why did ancient Greece rely on trade? (A)

Concept: Culture

Lesson Essential Question(s):
How were ancient Greeks impacted by legends and myth? (A)
How were ancient Greeks impacted by conflict? (A)
How did daily life differ for Athenians and Spartans? (A)
What lasting contributions did ancient Greece make to modern society? (A)
How did Greek culture spread to other areas of the world? (A)

Concept: Religion & Beliefs

Lesson Essential Question(s):
Why did ancient Greeks create myths? (A)
What were the basic beliefs of the ancient Greeks? (A)

Vocabulary:
Topic: F: Greece
Subject(s): Social Studies

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):
### Key Learning:
Ancient India was shaped by religion, geography, and achievements which continue to impact modern society.

### Unit Essential Question(s):
How did India shape civilization and influence history?

#### Concept: Geography
7.2.9.A, 7.4.9.A, 7.4.9.B

Lesson Essential Question(s):
What major physical features were found in India? (A)
How did the geography of India influence the development of civilization? (A)
What major cities rose in India? (A)
How has civilization in India been affected by climate and natural disasters? (A)
How were cities of ancient India unique? (A)

#### Concept: Government & Economics

Lesson Essential Question(s):
How was India ruled? (A)
Why was trade difficult for this civilization? (A)
How did people of ancient India begin trade? (A)

#### Concept: Culture

Lesson Essential Question(s):
What is the caste system? (A)
How does the caste system impact daily life and society in ancient India and today? (A)
What lasting contributions has ancient India made to modern society? (A)

### Vocabulary: (Blank)

### Vocabulary: (Blank)

### Vocabulary: (Blank)
Topic: D: India
Subject(s): Social Studies

Concept:
Religion

Lesson Essential Question(s):
What are the basic beliefs of Hinduism? (A)
What is the Hindu trinity? (A)
How does Hinduism support the caste system? (A)
What are the basic beliefs of Buddhism? (A)
How was Buddhism received inside and outside of India? (A)
How are Hinduism and Buddhism similar and different? (A)

Vocabulary:

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):
Key Learning: The civilizations of the world were influenced by discoveries of prehistoric people.

Unit Essential Question(s):
How do we know about prehistoric times?

Concept:
How to Understand History

Lesson Essential Question(s):
What tools do we use to understand history? (A)
What methods are used to measure time span? (A)
How has history been passed on through time? (A)
How do we learn about prehistoric times without written record? (A)

Concept:
Discoveries of Prehistoric Times

Lesson Essential Question(s):
How did the discoveries during prehistoric times influence the development of civilizations? (A)
What are the characteristics of a civilization? (A)

Additional Information:
Text - Chapter 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Know:</th>
<th>Understand:</th>
<th>Do:</th>
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<tr>
<td>CONCEPT ONE: How to Understand History</td>
<td>The civilizations of the world were influenced by the discoveries of prehistoric people.</td>
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<td>Archaeology - Artifacts</td>
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<td>Timelines - BC - AD</td>
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<td>Primary Source</td>
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<td>Cave Art</td>
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<td>CONCEPT TWO: Discoveries of Prehistoric Times</td>
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<td>End of prehistory - discovery of writing</td>
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<td>Tools &amp; weapons</td>
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<td>Stone Age</td>
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<td>Fire</td>
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<td>Hunter-Gatherers</td>
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<td>Domestication of animals</td>
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<td>Bronze Age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Characteristics of Civilization - Cities, towns, government, social classes, population growth,</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Key Learning:
Ancient Rome was shaped by religion, geography, and achievements which continue to impact modern society.

### Unit Essential Question(s):
How did ancient Rome shape civilization and influence history?

### Concept: Geography
- 7.4.9.B, 7.4.9.A, 7.2.8.A

### Lesson Essential Question(s):
- What major physical features were found in ancient Rome? (A)
- How did the geography of ancient Rome influence the development of civilization? (A)

### Concept: Government & Economics

### Lesson Essential Question(s):
- How was ancient Rome ruled? (A)
- How did government in ancient Rome change over time? (A)
- How was the government of ancient Rome organized? (A)
- What events led to the fall of Rome? (A)

### Concept: Culture

### Lesson Essential Question(s):
- How did ancient Rome influence the development of civilization? (A)
- What lasting contributions did ancient Romans make to modern society? (A)
- What types of entertainment/arts were found in ancient Rome? (A)

### Concept: Religion & Beliefs

### Lesson Essential Question(s):
- How was religion in ancient Rome influenced by the ancient Greeks? (A)
- What led to the rise of Christianity in ancient Rome? (A)
- What are the basic beliefs of Christianity? (A)
- How did Christianity impact life in ancient Rome? (A)

### Vocabulary:

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**Curriculum:** Chambersburg Area SD Curriculum

**Course:** Ancient History - 7

**Date:** July 19, 2010 ET
Curriculum: Chambersburg Area SD Curriculum
Course: Ancient History - 7

Topic: G: Rome
Subject(s): Social Studies

Additional Information:

Attached Document(s):

Days: 25
Grade(s): 7th