

Topic: D: South America
 Subject(s): Social Studies

Days: 40
 Grade(s): 6th

Key Learning: South America's geography, history, and mix of diverse cultures continue to influence the world today.

Unit Essential Question(s): What is unique about South America's geography, history, and culture?

<p>Concept: Physical Geography of South America 7.1.6.B, 7.2.6.A</p>	<p>Concept: History of South America 8.1.6.A, 8.1.6.B, 8.1.6.C, 8.1.6.D, 8.4.6.A, 8.4.6.B, 8.4.6.C, 8.4.6.D</p>	<p>Concept: Culture of South America 7.3.6.A, 7.3.6.B, 7.3.6.C</p>
<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What are the main physical geographic features of South America? (A) How has geography influenced the lifestyles of the people living in South America? (A) How do natural resources of the region affect their economy? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What was life like during the Incan Empire? (A) How did the Incans influence our society in past and present? (A) Why were European rulers interested in exploring this region? (A) How did European conquistadors and explorers impact life in South America? (A) What was the significance of the Treaty of Tordesillas? (A) How did Bolivar unite South Americans to achieve independence? (A)</p>	<p>Lesson Essential Question(s): What are current living conditions like for indigenous South Americans? (A) How has the geography of South America shaped culture? (A) What can we learn about South America from the arts? (A) How does life differ in rural and urban areas in South America? (A) How is culture influenced by popular sports? (ET)</p>
<p>Vocabulary: Pampas, Rainforest, El Nino, Hydroelectricity</p>	<p>Vocabulary: Cuzco, Census, Quipu, Aqueduct, Gauchos</p>	<p>Vocabulary:</p>

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Concept

Current Issues in South America

7.3.6.E, 7.3.6.D

Lesson Essential Question(s):

What role should the world play in preserving natural resources in this region? (A)

Why are Brazil's rainforests important to the world? How are they endangered? (A)

How has the availability of oil in Venezuela impacted their lifestyles and relationship with the U.S.? (A)

What type of government is found in Venezuela? (A)

Vocabulary:

Additional Information:

Text - 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 13.3, 16 (all), 11 (all)

<http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/eyindx.htm> - primary sources

<http://worldhistorymatters.org/> - primary sources from world history

Attached Document(s):

Cause and Effect

Galapagos Islands Notes

Vocabulary Guide Sheet - Student

Edition

Compare Contrast Summary

Analyzing a primary source - graphic organizer

Vocabulary Warm-Up Sheet - South America

Flow Chart Sequence

Analysis Tool for

Political Cartoon

Vocab Report for Topic: D: South America
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Concept: Physical Geography of South America

Pampas - Flat grasslands in South America (noun)
Rainforest - A dense evergreen forest that has abundant rainfall all year-round (noun)
El Nino - a warming of the ocean water along the western coast of South America (noun)
Hydroelectricity - Electric power produced by running water (noun)

Concept: History of South America

Cuzco - Capital of the Incan Empire (noun)
Census - An official count of all the people in an area (noun)
Quipu - Knotted strings on which the Incas recorded information (noun)
Aqueduct - Pipe or channel that carries water from a distant source (noun)
Gauchos - Cowboys of the pampas of Argentina

Western Hemisphere Vocabulary Warm Up South America



Week One

Cuzco (n) – capital of the Incan empire

Topa Inca (n) – emperor of the Incas, who expanded their empire

census (n) – an official count of all the people in an area

quipu (n) – knotted strings on which the Incas recorded information

West Indies : archipelago or islands :: Florida : peninsula
(classification/definition)

Week Two

aqueduct (n) – pipe or channel that carries water from a distant source

Simón Bolívar (n) – a South American revolutionary leader

José de San Martín (n) – a South American revolutionary leader

gauchos (n) – cowboys of the pampas of Argentina

Cuzco : Inca :: Tenochtitlan : Aztec
(location)

Week Three

canopy (n) – the dense mass of leaves and branches that form the top layer of a rain forest

Amazon rain forest (n) – a large tropical rain forest occupying the Amazon Basin in northern South America

Rio de Janeiro (n) – a large city in Brazil previously the capital of Brazil

savanna (n) – a flat, grassy region, or plain

Gauche : cowboy :: aqueduct : water channel
(Classification)

Week Four

Altiplano (n) – a high plateau in the Andes Mountains (hint: middle high alto)

sierra (n) – the mountain region of Peru (hint: high soprano)

oasis (n) – a fertile area in a desert that has a source of water

Ferdinand Magellan (n) – Portuguese explorer sailing for Spain, whose expedition first circumnavigated the globe

Canopy, Rainforest :: grassland : savanna
(part/whole)