

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 1.1

Use with Chapter 1

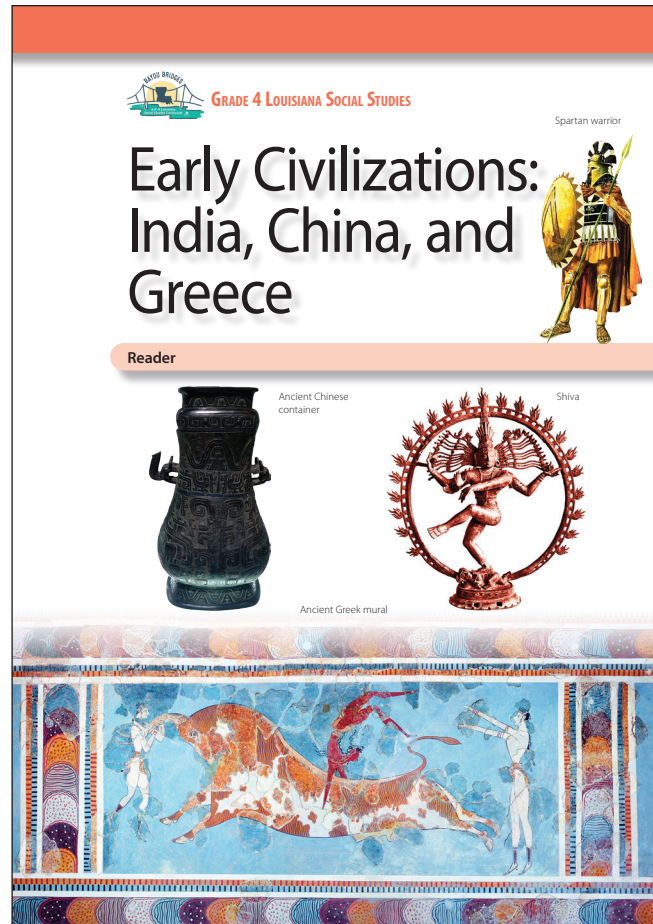
Letter to Family

During the next few weeks, as part of our study of the Bayou Bridges Louisiana Social Studies program, your child will be learning about early civilizations in ancient India, China, and Greece. They will learn about the geographies, cultures, economies, and politics of these early civilizations.

As part of their exploration, students will learn a little bit about several world religions, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Confucianism, and Daoism, as well as early Greek polytheism. Students will also learn a little bit about ancient beliefs and practices and encounter discussion of slavery in the ancient world. This information is presented in a factual, age-appropriate way rather than in a manner that suggests the value or correctness of any particular culture, group, or practice. The goal is to foster understanding of and respect for people and communities that may be different from those with which students are familiar.

Sometimes students have questions regarding how the information they are learning relates to themselves and their own experiences. In such instances, we will encourage each student to discuss such topics with you. We recognize that the best place to find answers to those types of questions is with your family and the adults at home.

Please let us know if you have any questions.



Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 1.2

Use with Chapters 1–4

Artifact Study

Describe the artifact.

1. What type of object is it? _____
2. Where is it from? _____
3. When was it made? _____
4. What color is it? _____
5. What shape is it? _____
6. What size is it? _____
7. What is it made of? _____

Think about the artifact.

8. What knowledge or experience was needed to create it?

9. Why was it made? What is its purpose?

10. Could it have been made by one person, or did it require a group?

11. How has the artifact changed over time?

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 1.2

Use with Chapters 1–4

Artifact Study

Describe the artifact.

1. What type of object is it? _____
2. Where is it from? _____
3. When was it made? _____
4. What color is it? _____
5. What shape is it? _____
6. What size is it? _____
7. What is it made of? _____

Think about the artifact.

8. What knowledge or experience was needed to create it?

9. Why was it made? What is its purpose?

10. Could it have been made by one person, or did it require a group?

11. How has the artifact changed over time?

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 1.2

Use with Chapters 1–4

Artifact Study

Describe the artifact.

1. What type of object is it? _____
2. Where is it from? _____
3. When was it made? _____
4. What color is it? _____
5. What shape is it? _____
6. What size is it? _____
7. What is it made of? _____

Think about the artifact.

8. What knowledge or experience was needed to create it?

9. Why was it made? What is its purpose?

10. Could it have been made by one person, or did it require a group?

11. How has the artifact changed over time?

Name _____ Date _____

Primary Source Analysis

<p>Describe the source.</p>	<p>Connect the source to what you know.</p>
<p>Understand the source. Identify its message, purpose, and/or audience.</p>	<p>Draw a conclusion from or about the source.</p>

SOURCE:

Name _____ Date _____

Primary Source Analysis

<p>Describe the source.</p>	<p>Connect the source to what you know.</p>
<p>Understand the source. Identify its message, purpose, and/or audience.</p>	<p>Draw a conclusion from or about the source.</p>

SOURCE:

Name _____ Date _____

Primary Source Analysis

<p>Describe the source.</p>	<p>Connect the source to what you know.</p>
<p>Understand the source. Identify its message, purpose, and/or audience.</p>	<p>Draw a conclusion from or about the source.</p>

SOURCE:

Name _____

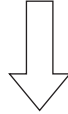
Date _____

Activity Page 1.4

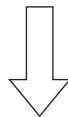
Use with Performance Task

Claims and Evidence

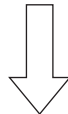
STATE THE CLAIM *What opinion or position are you defending?*



STATE THE REASON *Why should someone agree with this claim?*



IDENTIFY THE EVIDENCE *What details from the text and sources support the reason?*



RECOGNIZE A COUNTERCLAIM *What different opinion or position might someone have? What argument might be used against you?*

ANSWER THE COUNTERCLAIM *How will you disprove the counterclaim?*

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 1.5

Use with Chapters 1–2, 4

Characteristics of Civilization

Fill in the chart with details about the civilization. Remember, not every society has every characteristic.

Name of Civilization: _____

Characteristic	Details About the Civilization
culture	
specialization	
infrastructure	
stable food supply	
government	
technology	
belief systems	
writing	
social structure	

Name _____

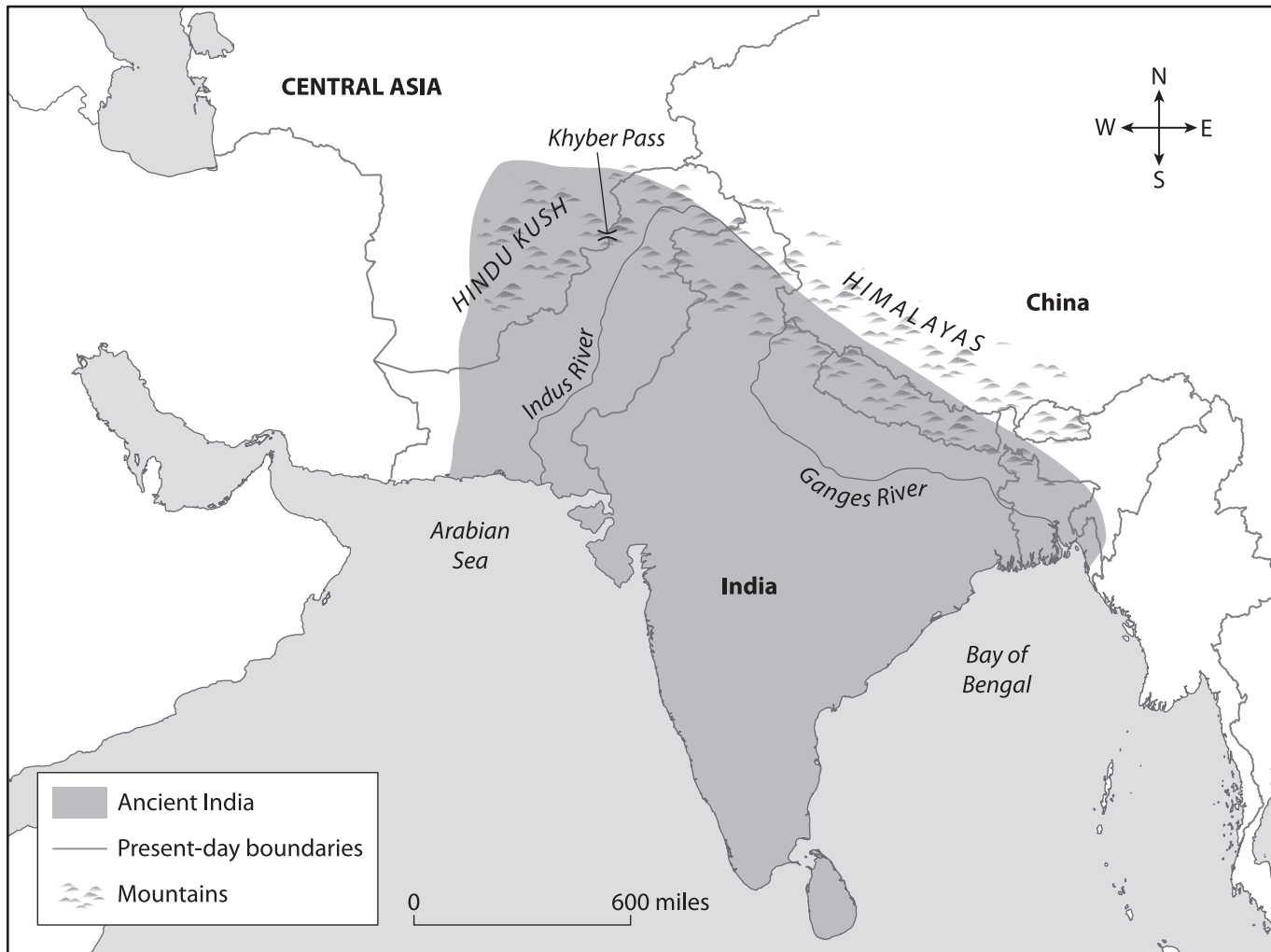
Date _____

Activity Page 1.6

Use with Chapter 1

The Geography of India

Use the map to answer the questions.



1. Which mountain range is located northeast of India? _____
2. Where is the Hindu Kush in relation to India? _____
3. The Ganges River starts in the Himalayas. Where does it end? _____
4. About how far is the Khyber Pass from the mouth of the Indus River? _____
5. Based on the map, how has the Indian subcontinent changed since ancient times?

Name _____ Date _____

The Geography of China



Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 2.2

Use with Chapter 2

Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1–2

Use the words in the word bank to complete the crossword puzzle. When filling in the puzzle, omit any spaces or hyphens in two-word terms.

annals	astronomy	canal	caste	city-state
domesticate	dynasty	feudal system	filial piety	mandate
monsoon	noble	nirvana	philosophy	plateau
reincarnation	seal	stupa	terra-cotta	virtue

Across:

- 1. a series of rulers who are all from the same family
- 5. baked or hardened brownish-red clay
- 6. a wind from the south or southwest that brings heavy rainfall to Asia during the summer months
- 8. a command; a responsibility given by an authority
- 9. a division of society based on differences in wealth, social status, and occupation; a term introduced by the British to describe this element of Indian society
- 11. an object that is pressed into a soft material to leave a design or other mark
- 14. rebirth in a new form of life
- 15. a state in which the human soul is at perfect peace
- 16. the study of ideas about knowledge, life, and truth; literally, the love of wisdom
- 17. a dome-shaped monument where special religious objects are kept and people can worship
- 18. to tame and use for agricultural or other purposes
- 20. a high moral standard

Down:

- 2. the study of the stars, planets, and other features of outer space
- 3. a large, flat area of land that is higher than the surrounding lands
- 4. a social organization in which kings, lords, and peasants are bound together by mutual obligations

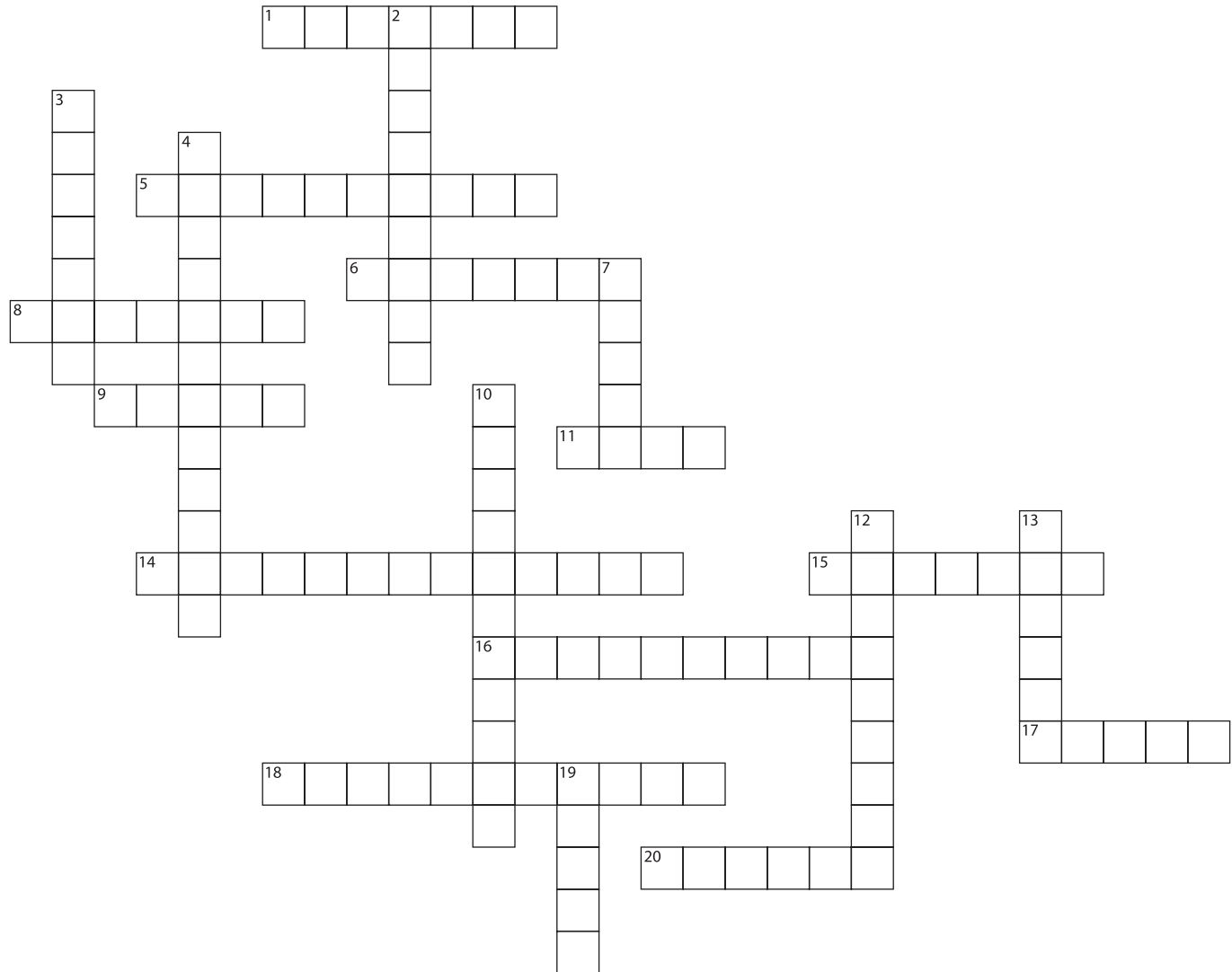
7. a member of a high social class

10. deep respect for one's parents

12. a city that is its own political unit and has its own ruling government

13. a record of events

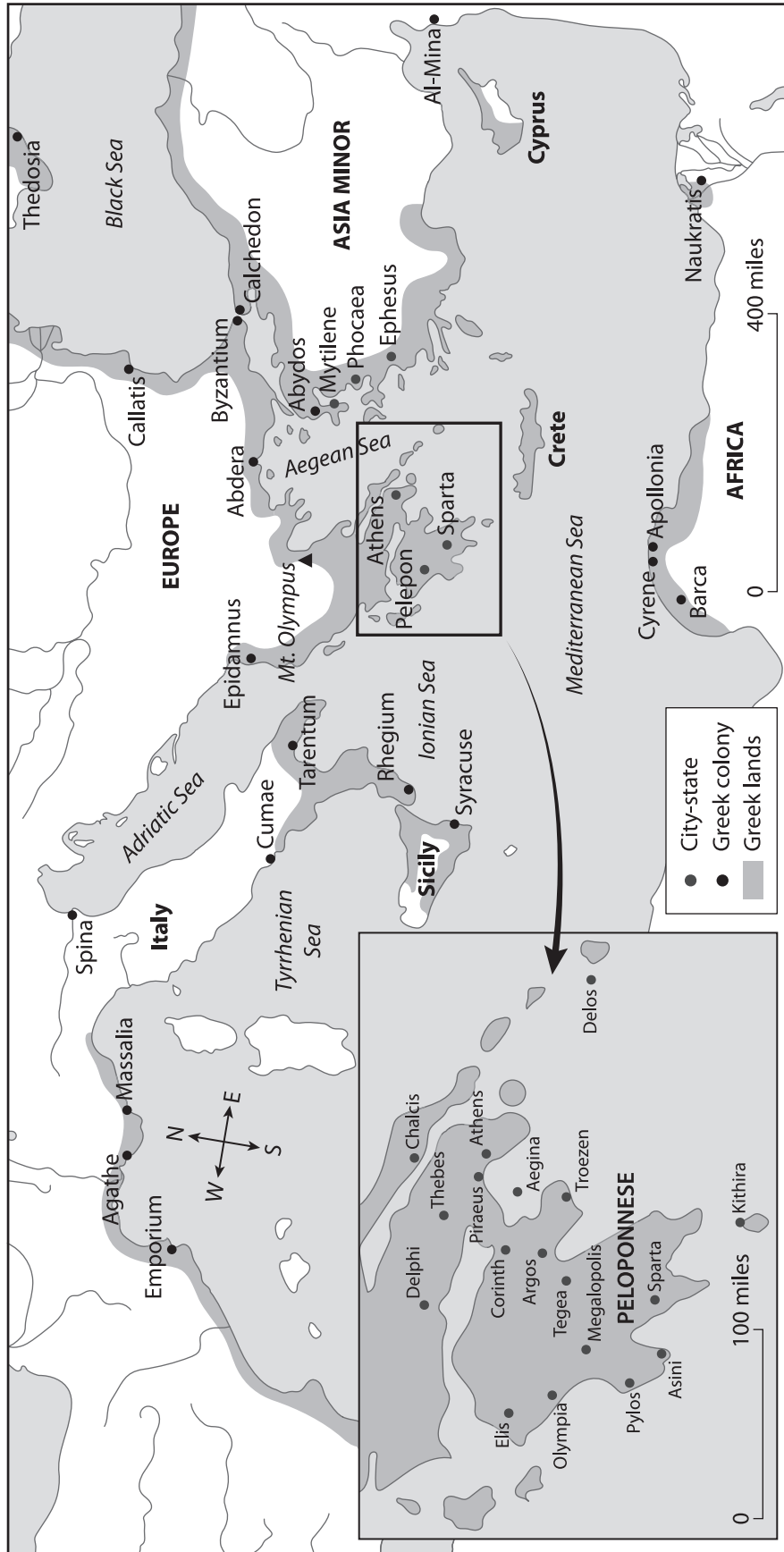
19. a channel dug by people; used by boats or for irrigation



Name _____ Date _____

The Geography of the Mediterranean

Use the map to answer the questions.



Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 3.1 (continued)

Use with Chapters 3

1. On what continent is Greece located? _____
2. Where is Asia Minor in relation to Greece? _____
3. What three seas border the Peloponnesus? _____
4. If you were to travel from Sparta to Mt. Olympus, in what direction would you be traveling?

5. How far is Mt. Olympus from Sparta? _____
6. What bodies of water would you use to sail from Athens to Spina? _____
7. Which is farther from Mt. Olympus: Agathe or Al-Mina? _____
8. If you were traveling from Athens to Delphi, which city-state(s) might you stop at along the way?

9. If you were sailing directly south from Athens, which African colony would you arrive at?

10. What three Greek colonies are not on Greek lands? _____

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 4.1

Use with Chapter 4

Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 3–4

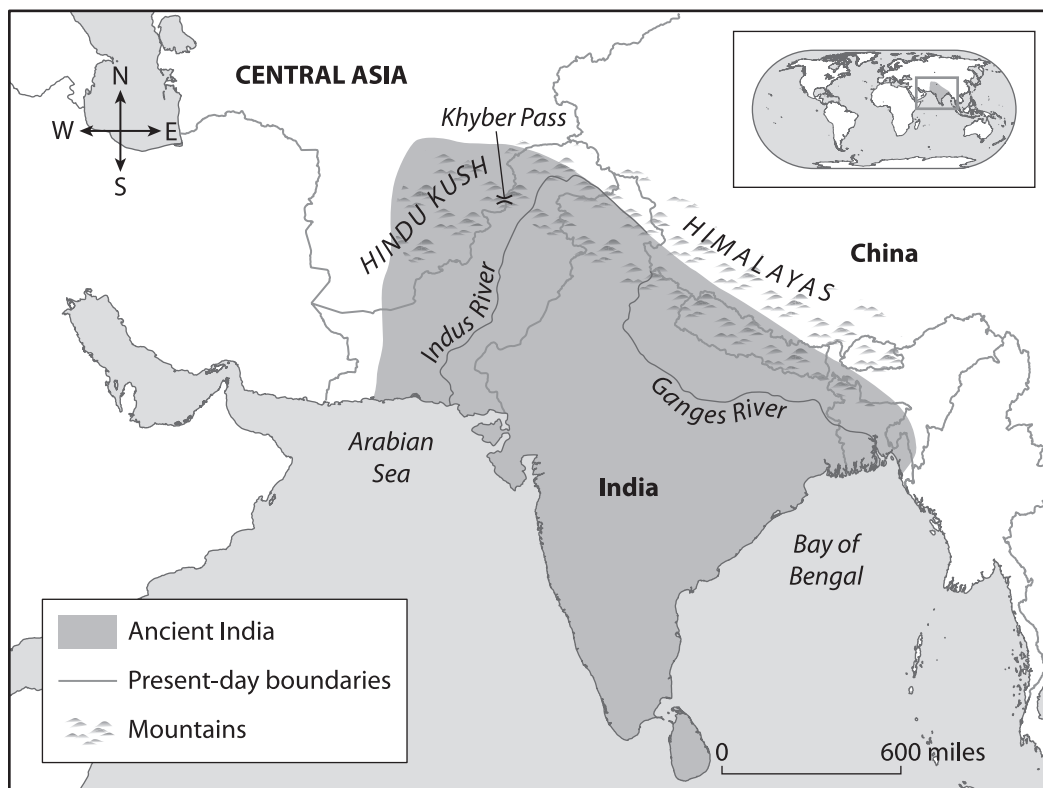
For each word, write the letter of the definition.

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------|---|
| _____ | 1. helot | a) an area settled by people who come from elsewhere |
| _____ | 2. truce | b) the upper or noble class whose members' status is usually passed down through family; government by such a class |
| _____ | 3. archipelago | c) an enslaved person in Sparta |
| _____ | 4. isthmus | d) a story explaining reasons for a belief or an event |
| _____ | 5. oligarchy | e) a city-state of ancient Greece |
| _____ | 6. tyranny | f) in ancient Greece, a person with legal rights and responsibilities in a city-state |
| _____ | 7. metic | g) a narrow piece of land that connects two larger landmasses |
| _____ | 8. polis | h) relating to ideas of right and wrong |
| _____ | 9. democracy | i) an agreement to stop fighting |
| _____ | 10. jury | j) a group of people who listen to information presented in court and make decisions about whether or not someone is guilty |
| _____ | 11. citizen | k) a foreigner living in an ancient Greek city |
| _____ | 12. aristocracy | l) a type of government in which one person holds all power, usually ruling in a harsh and brutal way |
| _____ | 13. colony | m) a chain of islands |
| _____ | 14. moral | n) a form of government in which people choose their leaders |
| _____ | 15. myth | o) the study of ways of thinking and making reasonable arguments |
| _____ | 16. logic | p) a government where all power is held by a small group of wealthy or powerful people |

Assessment: Chapter 1—Ancient India

A. On your own paper, write the letter that provides the best answer.

Use the map to answer questions 1 and 2.



1. Why is India considered to be part of a subcontinent? (4.6, 4.15.a)
 - a) It is located farthest south of all the Asian countries.
 - b) It is part of an island chain far from the Asian mainland.
 - c) It is isolated from the rest of Asia by mountains and water.
 - d) It does not share a language or culture with other Asian countries.
2. Where did ancient Indian peoples move after the decline of the Indus River valley civilization? (4.6, 4.7, 4.15.a)
 - a) into Central Asia
 - b) near the Ganges River
 - c) near the southern peninsula
 - d) into the central plateau region

Use the image to answer questions 3 and 4.



3. What type of artifact is depicted in this image? (4.2.a, 4.15.b)
 - a) a piece of pottery
 - b) a piece of leather
 - c) a sculpture
 - d) a seal
4. How was this artifact used? (4.2.a, 4.15.b)
 - a) as money
 - b) as a decoration
 - c) to mark ownership
 - d) to provide directions
5. Use the image to answer the question.



Which religion worshipped the god shown in this sculpture? (4.2.a, 4.8, 4.15)

- a) Jainism
- b) Vedism
- c) Hinduism
- d) Buddhism

6. Which of these beliefs is shared by Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism? (4.8, 4.15)

- a) reincarnation
- b) nirvana
- c) karma
- d) caste

Use the image to answer questions 7 and 8.



7. What is pictured in this image? (4.2.a, 4.8, 4.15)

- a) a Gupta home
- b) an Indus valley city
- c) a Mauryan hospital
- d) a Buddhist place of worship

8. Under whose leadership was the building in the image constructed? (4.2.a, 4.8, 4.15)

- a) Shiva
- b) Ashoka
- c) Harappan
- d) Samudragupta

9. Which were achievements of the Gupta empire? Select the **two** correct answers. (4.15.c)

- a) determining Earth is round
- b) creating the first writing system
- c) inventing addition and subtraction
- d) recording the first known sighting of a shooting star
- e) creating the symbol 0

10. What caused the decline of the Gupta empire? (4.15)

- a) the death of Ashoka
- b) the influence of Islamic powers
- c) famine caused by climate change
- d) illnesses introduced by foreigners

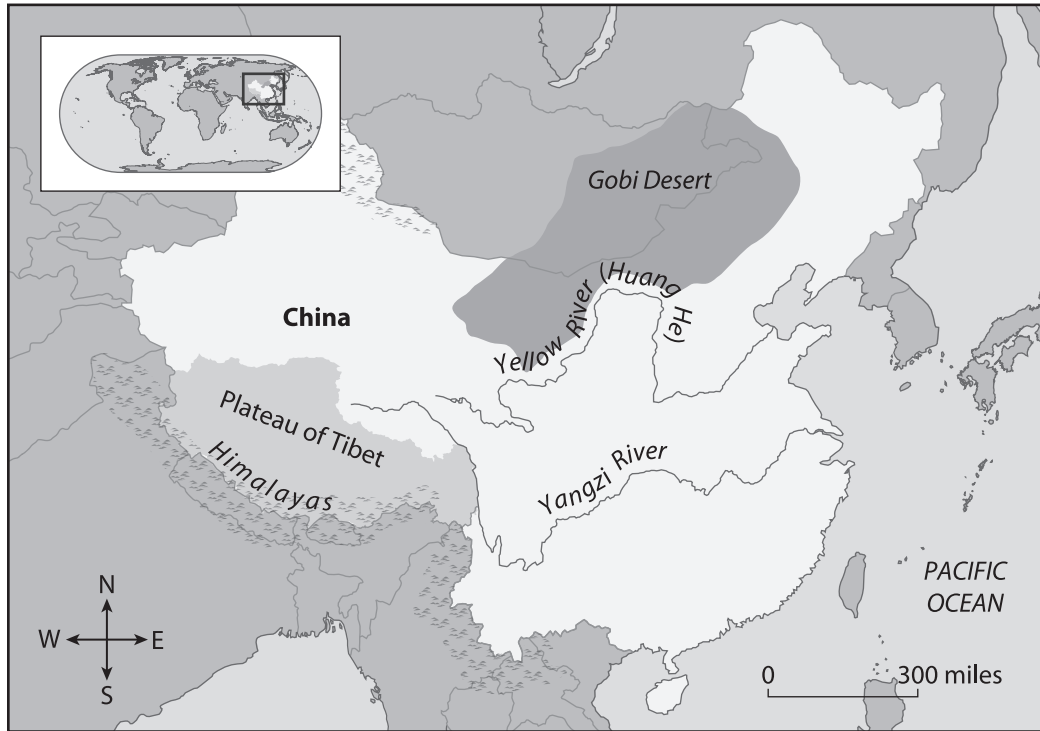
B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt:

What evidence from Chapter 1 supports the claim that leaders in ancient India believed that what and how a person worshipped was a personal choice? (4.3, 4.5.a, 4.5.b, 4.15, 4.15.b)

Assessment: Chapter 2—Ancient China: The First Dynasties

A. On your own paper, write the letter that provides the best answer.

Use the map to answer questions 1 and 2.



1. What physical feature separates China and India? (4.6, 4.7, 4.15, 4.18)
 - a) Himalayas
 - b) Hindu Kush
 - c) Gobi Desert
 - d) Indian Ocean
2. Where did the first Chinese civilizations emerge? (4.7, 4.18.a, 4.18.b)
 - a) in western China
 - b) near the Huang He
 - c) on the Tibetan Plateau
 - d) along the Pacific Coast
3. Which textile was most important to the economy of ancient China? (4.11, 4.18)
 - a) silk
 - b) flax
 - c) wool
 - d) cotton

4. Which recurring natural disaster shaped the lives of ancient Chinese people up through the Xia dynasty? (4.7, 4.18.b)
- a) earthquakes
 - b) monsoons
 - c) typhoons
 - d) floods
5. Which concept was introduced by the rulers of the Zhou dynasty? (4.18, 4.18.c)
- a) Daoism
 - b) filial piety
 - c) Confucianism
 - d) mandate of heaven
6. How was Zhou society organized? (4.12, 4.18)
- a) by a feudal system
 - b) by castes
 - c) by wealth
 - d) by clans
7. What role did Confucius play in ancient China? (4.18, 4.18.c)
- a) warlord
 - b) emperor
 - c) philosopher
 - d) religious leader
8. Which ideas were supported by the value of filial piety? Select the **two** correct answers. (4.18.c)
- a) Dao keeps the world in balance.
 - b) A country's rulers should be respected.
 - c) Children owe a deep respect to their parents.
 - d) The supreme power of the universe can give and take away the right to rule.
 - e) Society should be organized based on social status, wealth, occupation, and family connections.
9. What is the core idea of Daoism? (4.8)
- a) The family is the basic unit of society.
 - b) The purpose of life is service to others.
 - c) Rulers have a duty to care for their people.
 - d) The world works according to a natural order.

10. Which phrase best describes how oracle bones were used in ancient China? (4.7, 4.18)

- a) to show respect for a parent
- b) to express feelings through art
- c) to support the authority of an leader
- d) to seek knowledge through a ceremony

11. Which advancements helped the government of the Zhou and Qin dynasties solve problems that they experienced?

Select the **two** correct answers. (4.18.e)

- a) development of paper
- b) invention of the wheel
- c) construction of canals
- d) use of forms of money
- e) discovery of gunpowder

12. Use the quotation to answer the question.

“Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.”

—*The Analects of Confucius*, Book II, Chapter XV

Which statement best summarizes this quotation?

- a) You should think before you speak.
- b) Knowing facts is better than having an opinion.
- c) It is important to think deeply about what you have learned.
- d) Knowledge is a powerful tool as long as you know what do to with it.

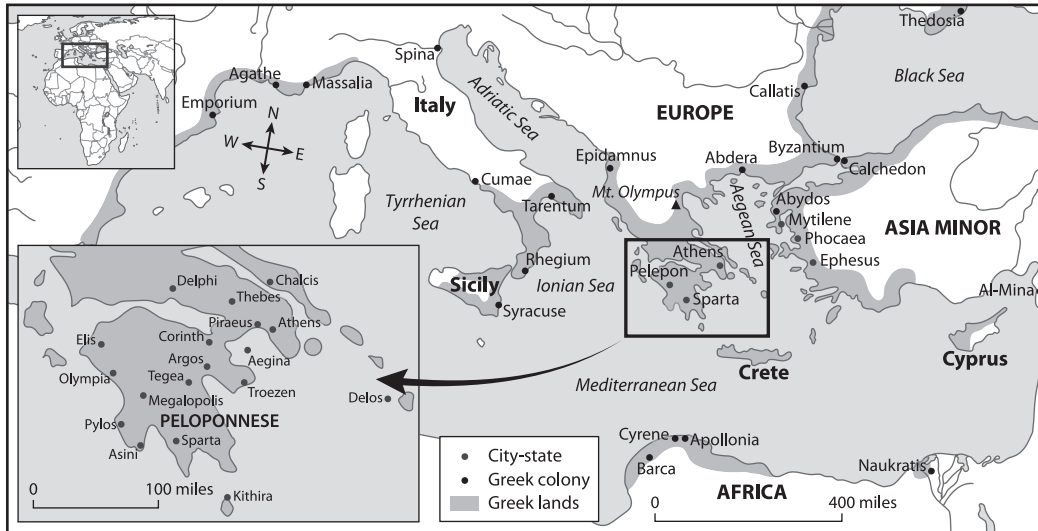
B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt:

Explain how two different achievements during the Shang and Zhou dynasties helped the development of ancient China. Then support your claim with evidence from Chapter 2. (4.5.a, 4.5.b, 4.5.c, 4.5.d, 4.8, 4.18)

Assessment: Chapter 3—The City-States of Ancient Greece

A. On your own paper, write the letter that provides the best answer.

Use the map to answer questions 1 and 2.



- Most of ancient Greece's territory was located _____. (4.6, 4.16, 4.16.a)
 - on islands
 - south of Crete
 - along coastlines
 - in the Black Sea
- How did Greece's geography affect the development of Greek culture? Select the **two** correct answers. (4.6, 4.7, 4.16.a, 4.16.b)
 - Mountains and islands made travel difficult, so Greek cities developed apart from each other.
 - Plateaus and open plains made travel easy, which encouraged sharing among Greek cultures.
 - Earthquakes and flooding made travel difficult, so Greek cities developed apart from each other.
 - Abundant rivers and flat coastlines made travel easy, which encouraged sharing among Greek cultures.
 - Mountainous land made it difficult for outsiders to attack cities as they developed their individual cultures.
- In which type of government in ancient Greece was power shared by a large number of male citizens? (4.16, 4.16.d)
 - democracy
 - aristocracy
 - oligarchy
 - tyranny

4. Who qualified for citizenship in ancient Athens? (4.16.e)
- a) all men
 - b) all people
 - c) wealthy men
 - d) wealthy people
5. How did education in Sparta differ from education in Athens? (4.16.e)
- a) Sparta focused on arts and sciences; Athens focused on physical education.
 - b) Sparta focused on citizenship; Athens focused on managing the household.
 - c) Sparta focused on military training; Athens focused on producing well-rounded citizens.
 - d) Sparta focused on logic, math, and science; Athens focused on reading, writing, and the arts.
6. Which city-state operated as a military unit? (4.16.e)
- a) Athens
 - b) Sparta
 - c) Minoa
 - d) Crete
7. How did Athens become involved in the Persian Wars? (4.16.f)
- a) It defended another Greek city-state against Persian forces.
 - b) It allied with the Persians against Spartan forces.
 - c) It attacked and captured Persian colonies.
 - d) It was attacked by the Persians.
8. What was a cause of the Peloponnesian War? (4.16)
- a) Sparta wanted revenge for the destruction caused by the Persian Wars.
 - b) Athens thought Sparta's military power had become too strong.
 - c) Sparta wanted to unite all of Greece under a single emperor.
 - d) Athens tried to spread democracy to other city-states.
9. How did Sparta ultimately win the Peloponnesian War? (4.16)
- a) It cut off the enemy's food supplies.
 - b) It burned Athens to the ground.
 - c) It doubled the size of its army.
 - d) It trapped the enemy's ships.

10. Use the excerpt to answer the question. (4.2.a, 4.16, 4.16.c)

“We run our city-state differently than they do in nearby city-states. We prefer to be a model for other communities rather than copy them. Our government is a democracy because many people have a say in how it is run, not just a few. The law makes it so that everyone is treated equally in private disagreements, and we respect every person based on their good character and actions, not on their social class.”

—from Pericles’s Funeral Oration

Who was Pericles talking to?

- a) the gods
- b) Persians
- c) Spartans
- d) Athenians

- B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt:**

Evaluate the claim that ancient Greece’s geographical features protected it from outsiders but caused tensions between fellow Greeks by providing evidence that supports or refutes it. (4.5.a, 4.5.b, 4.5.c, 4.7, 4.16, 4.16.a, 4.16.b, 4.16.e, 4.16.f)

Assessment: Chapter 4—The Culture of Ancient Greece

A. On your own paper, write the letter that provides the best answer.

1. Use this image to answer the question.



What was the purpose of this building? (4.2.a, 4.16.i)

- a) Plays were performed there.
 - b) The government ruled from there.
 - c) The Olympic Games were held there.
 - d) Religious ceremonies were conducted there.
2. What is the difference between Greek comedy and Greek tragedy? (4.16)
- a) Only one of these has a happy ending.
 - b) Only one of these has music and singing.
 - c) Only one of these was performed in Athens.
 - d) Only one of these discusses gods and myths.

Use the image to answer questions 3 and 4.

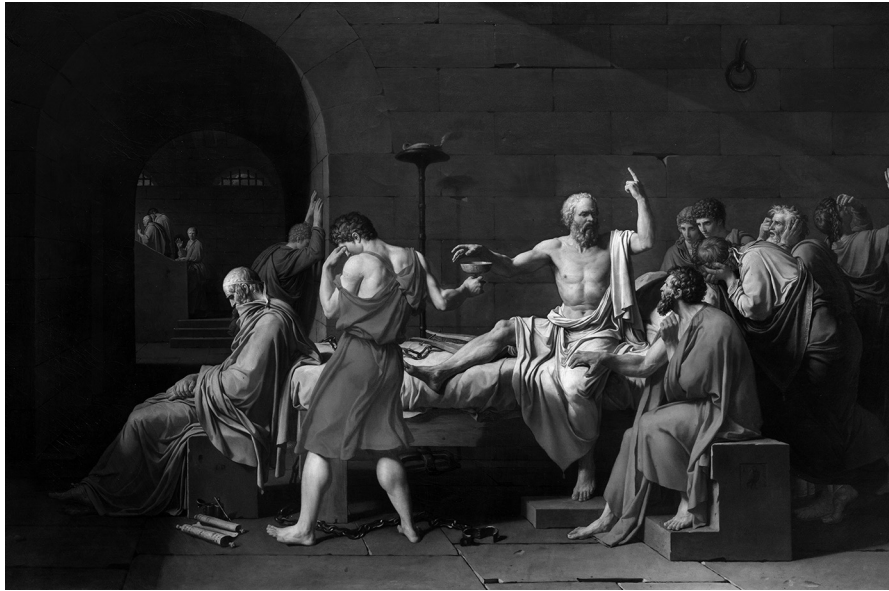


3. Poseidon was the god of _____. (4.16.g)
 - a) love
 - b) the sun
 - c) the sea
 - d) thunder

4. This statue of Poseidon is located in Spain's Canary Islands. This is evidence that _____. (4.8)
 - a) Greek myths are known across much of the world
 - b) Greek religion included many minor gods and goddesses
 - c) citizens of the various Greek city-states worshipped the same set of Greek gods
 - d) Greeks believed that it was necessary to honor, thank, and bargain with the gods

5. What did the ancient Greeks call themselves? (4.16)
 - a) Hellenes
 - b) Grecians
 - c) Acropolis
 - d) Corinthians

6. Use the image to answer the question.



Which Greek philosopher is the subject of this painting? (4.2.a, 4.16.h)

- a) Plato
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Socrates
 - d) Euripides
7. What were key characteristics of the ancient Olympic Games? Select the **three** correct answers. (4.16.h)
- a) It was a gathering of kings.
 - b) It was an athletic competition.
 - c) It was a festival honoring Zeus.
 - d) It was an exhibition of Greek arts.
 - e) It was a time for peace and negotiation.
 - f) It was a remembrance of the Peloponnesian War.

8. Use the map to answer the question.



How far east did Alexander the Great's empire extend? (4.6, 4.7, 4.16.j)

- a) to India
 - b) to Syria
 - c) to Egypt
 - d) to Arabia
9. What is the main idea of Plato's *Republic*? (4.16.h)
- a) What makes a good life
 - b) Life should be about avoiding pain.
 - c) Questions are the key to self-knowledge.
 - d) How to organize a just society
10. Use the excerpt to answer the question. (4.2.a, 4.16.h)

"We need friends when we are young to keep us from error, when we get old to tend upon us and to carry out those plans which we have not strength to execute ourselves, and in the prime of life to help us in noble deeds."

—Aristotle, *Nicomachean Ethics*

When does Aristotle think it is important to have friends?

- a) at the beginning of one's life
 - b) at every stage of one's life
 - c) in the middle of one's life
 - d) at the end of one's life
- B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt:

State a claim about how Alexander the Great influenced the world. Then support your claim with evidence from Chapter 4. (4.5.a, 4.5.b, 4.5.c, 4.5.d, 4.16.j)

