





Standard #1: Events can be arranged in order of occurrence using the conventions of B.C. and A.D. or B.C.E. and C.E.


 I can explain and arrange dates in order using B.C. (Before Christ) and A.D. (Anno Domini - in the year of our Lord) or B.C.E. (Before the Common Era) and C.E. (Common Era).

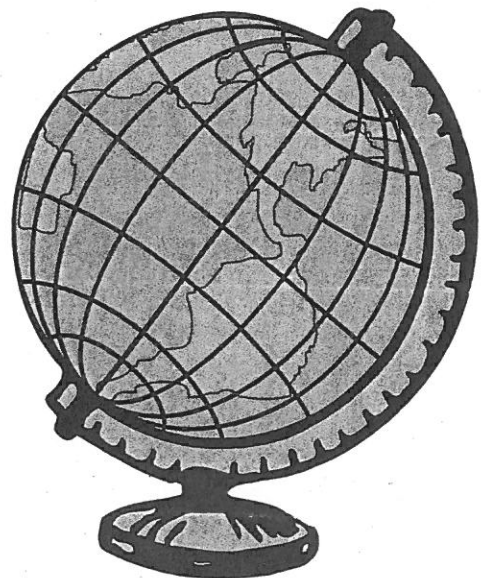
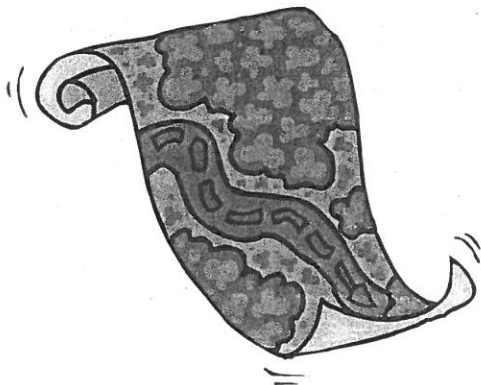
 I can construct a multi-tier timeline from an event list.

Standard #3: Cartographers create globes and other geographic tools that can be used to gather, process and report information about people, places and environments.

 I can communicate information from a spatial perspective by using a globe and digital satellite imagery.

 I can use a globe, map, or diagram to collect information about people, places, and the environment.

 I can state the definition of a cartographer.



Standard #4: Latitude and longitude can be used to identify absolute location.



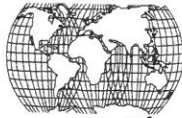
I can define latitude: measures distances north and south of Earth's equator. These lines are circular around the globe.



I can define longitude: measures distances east and west of the prime meridian. These lines go from the North Pole to the South Pole.



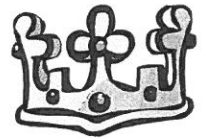
I can use coordinates of latitude and longitude to locate absolute location on a world map.



Standard #9: Different perspectives on a topic can be obtained from a variety of historic and contemporary sources that can be examined for accuracy.



I can compare two articles that contain information on the same subject from two different media sources concerning facts, details, perspectives and opinions expressed.



Standard #10: Governments can be categorized as monarchies, theocracies, dictatorships or democracies. The citizens' liberties and responsibilities varies according to governmental authority.



I can describe the characteristics of a monarchy - a government in which the authority over the people is kept through a tradition of allegiance or family.



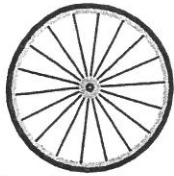
I can describe the characteristics of a theocracy - a government in which authority over the people is held by religious leaders who represent divine power and keep authority through religious beliefs.



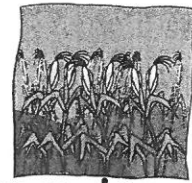
I can describe the characteristics of a dictatorship - a ruler with absolute power over the people and keeps that power often through force.








I can describe the characteristics of a democracy - the power of those in authority is limited because the people retain the supreme power.







MESOPOTAMIA

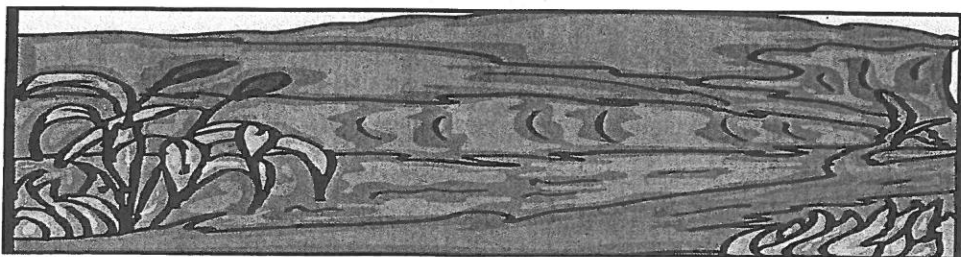


Standard #2: Early civilizations with governments, economics, social structures, religions, technologies and agriculture practices flourished due to geographic characteristics.

-  I can understand that civilizations in Mesopotamia grew near favorable geographic characteristics, such as in river valleys (Tigris and Euphrates rivers).
-  I can describe the impact that the unique civilization, technologies and agricultural practices and products of Mesopotamia has on the modern Eastern Hemisphere (plow, irrigation system, coin money, trade with areas close by).
-  I can explain Mesopotamia's social structure (Upper class - priests, govt. officials and land owners; Middle class - merchants, craftspeople, fishermen and farmers; Common class - slaves)
-  I can list the economics of Mesopotamia that still influence the Eastern Hemisphere - Natural resources (metal, clay, stone, crops); Products (wheel, cups, mirrors, steles); Trade (grain, woven cloth).
-  I can describe the government - Theocracy (kings who thought to be chosen by the Gods).




Standard #5: Regions can be determined, classified and compared using various criteria (e.g., landform, climate, population, cultural)

-  I can list the landforms of Mesopotamia - hilly in the Northern part; low plains in the Southern part.
-  I can state the climate of Mesopotamia - mild and rainy in the foothills; very dry and hot in the plains.
-  I can tell that the population of Mesopotamia started in the foothills, but then moved to the plains for water from the rivers.
-  I can describe the culture of Mesopotamia - cuneiform writing, artisans and craftspeople.






MESOPOTAMIA

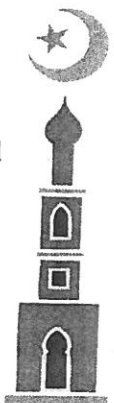




Standard #6: Variations among physical environments within the Eastern Hemisphere influence human activities. These activities can alter the physical environment.

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-  I can explain how human activities develop in response to physical environments - Movement of Mesopotamian farmers from the foothill (limited farmland for growing population) to the river valley (to be close to the Tigres and Euphrates rivers).
 -  I can explain how the environment can be adapted or modified by humans and the resulting consequences - irrigation canals (fighting over maintaing them and use of the water; disturbed animals' natural habitats).

Standard #7: Political, environmental, social and economic factors cause people, products and ideas to move from place to place in the Eastern Hemisphere in the past and today.

-  I can describe political factors that may have caused movement in early Mesopotamia: new empires/rulers conquering neighboring land, cruel rulers
-  I can describe environmental factors that caused early Mesopotamian people to move from place to place (Food shortages in the foothills caused them to move to the plains)
-  I can describe how these factors still affect the Eastern Hemisphere today (civil unrest due to changes in political leadership and religious freedoms cause many Iraqies to move)

Standard #8: Modern cultural practices and products show the influence of traditionand diffusion, including the impact of major world religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism).

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-  I can define diffusion (the spread of people, ideas and products among places).
 -  I can show examples of how the river valley civilization of Mesopotamia had on modern cultural practices and products (we still use a plow and irrigation systems today)
 -  I can the identify the geographic origins (Arabian peninsula), founding leader (Mohammed) and teachings of Islam (The Five Pillars of Islam are 1. ritual profession of faith; 2. ritual prayer; 3. charity; 4. fasting; and 5. a pilgrimage to Mecca, a sacred city.)
 -  I can describe the influence of religious diffusion (or spread of) in the modern world as Islam is now practiced in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas with 1.5 billion members.