

Unit 5: East Asia in the Middle Ages

Unit #:	APSDO-00022347	Duration:	4.0 Week(s)	Date(s):	
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Team:
Juliana McCormick (Author), Timothy Curtis, Jamaal Lee, Elizabeth Sanborn

Grades:
9

Subjects:
Social Studies

Unit Focus

In this unit, students will examine the histories of Southeast Asia, China, Korea and Japan between A.D. 600 and 1500. The students will be expected to analyze the cross-cultural effects of increased trade along the Silk Road and the European voyages of exploration. Students will also identify the environmental and cultural factors that contributed to the cultural continuity that is characteristic of Asian states. In addition to standard quizzes and tests, students will conduct an inquiry activity related to the Silk Road. In addition to the world history textbook, primary instructional materials for this unit will include primary and secondary textual and visual sources.

Stage 1: Desired Results - Key Understandings

Established Goals	Transfer	
<p>Common Core <i>History/Social Studies: 9</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. <i>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.9-10.4</i> • Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the authors claims. <i>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.9-10.8</i> <p>Connecticut Goals and Standards <i>Social Studies : 9</i></p>	<p>T1 (T3) Use textual evidence to form generalizations, make predictions and draw conclusions.</p> <p>T2 (T4) Communicate information and ideas based on purpose, task and intended audience using appropriate language.</p> <p>T3 (T5) Apply social studies concepts and content to make connections to a given situation, problem or challenge.</p>	
	Meaning	
	Understandings	Essential Questions
	<p>U1 (U300) Economic systems provide for the production and distribution of resources in ways that benefit some and harm others.</p> <p>U2 (U500) Beliefs influence cultural practices and human behaviors.</p>	<p>Q1 (Q301) How do economic and political systems interact?</p> <p>Q2 (Q500) How do beliefs influence social and political institutions?</p> <p>Q3 (Q502) What causes beliefs to develop</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze change and continuity in historical eras. <i>HIST.9-12.2</i> Analyze the reciprocal nature of how historical events and the spatial diffusion of ideas, technologies and cultural practices have influenced migration patterns and the distribution of human population. <i>GEO.9-12.7</i> Analyze the role of comparative advantage in international trade of goods and services. <i>ECO.9-12.8</i> Construct arguments using precise and knowledgeable claims, with evidence from multiple sources, while acknowledging counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses. <i>INQ.9-12.10</i> Gather relevant information from multiple sources representing a wide range of views while using the origin, authority, structure, context and corroborative value of the sources to guide the selection. <i>INQ.9-12.6</i> Use maps and other geographic representations to analyze the relationships between the locations of places and their political, cultural and economic history. <i>GEO.9-12.4</i> 	<p>U3 (U501) Cultural Practices: Global diversity creates varied perspectives, contributions and challenges.</p> <p>U4 (U502) Cultural Practices: Culture unifies people through shared beliefs and customs.</p> <p>U5 (U600) Groups, cultures, societies and nations are influenced by the actions, ideas and goods of others.</p> <p>U6 (U602) Cooperation: Conflict can be created in the struggle for resources, power and sovereignty.</p>	<p>and spread?</p> <p>Q4 (Q600) What happens when groups interact?</p>
Acquisition of Knowledge and Skill		
Knowledge		Skills
<p>K1</p> <p>Geography promoted and hindered cultural diffusion between China, Japan and Southeast Asia</p> <p>K2</p> <p>China was ruled by hereditary dynasties that had varying practices, approaches to power and influence on society</p> <p>K3</p> <p>Buddhism spread from India to Southeast Asia and evolved into different schools</p> <p>K4</p> <p>There were architectural and artistic achievements of Southeast Asia including Haiku, Bushido, the Ajanta Caves, Angkor Wat, the Pagoda and the Stupa</p> <p>K5</p> <p>Technological advancements impacted future exploration</p>	<p>S1</p> <p>Cite specific textual evidence from primary and secondary sources to support analysis</p> <p>S2</p> <p>Conduct short research task to answer a question or solve a problem</p> <p>S3</p> <p>Evaluate the accuracy and credibility of a source to determine bias</p>	

K6

China, Japan and Korea turned inward after Zheng He's voyages

K7

The feudal structure of Japan was similar to that in Europe

K8

The feudal structure of Japan contributed to Japanese resistance

K9

The Mongols achieved the largest land-based empire of all time