

Grade 6

History Remote Learning Assignments

Week 1: March 23rd through March 27th

Day	Assignment	Links
Monday 3/23/2020	Packet 1: 1. Answer the do now questions in full sentences. 2. Read through the article jot and annotate using your Non-Fiction thinking job 3. Complete the See Think Wonder <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What did you see in the article? What did you think about it? What questions do you still have? 4. Answer the Exit ticket in full sentences use direct evidence from the article to support your answer.	Link to illuminate <i>*you must know your ID number in order to submit your answers in Illuminate. If you do not know your ID number, please let your teacher know and they can help you.</i>
Tuesday 3/24/2020	Packet 2. 1. Review Vocabulary - Make flashcards to practice all the time! 2. Use the Vocabulary to draw your own map on a piece of paper. Try to make it detailed as possible or make it a historical map! 3. Match the Letters to their vocab pictures. 4. Match the letters to the geographic locations on the map <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Answer the multiple choice. 5. Review landforms vocab answer the question below. 6. Play the two map games linked <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You will need to enable flash to play. Answer the questions on 	Link to illuminate <i>*you must know your ID number in order to submit your answers in Illuminate. If you do not know your ID number, please let your teacher know and they can help you.</i>

	<p>the Regions of Africa.</p> <p>7. Answer the Exit Ticket in complete sentences.</p>	
<p>Wednesday</p> <p>3/25/2020</p>	<p>Packet 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fill in the blanks on for the Do now. Some question spaces will require you to type multiple words into the answer section. Some words will be used more than once. Read the document on the regions of Africa and answer the questions in the order they appear. 	<p>Link to illuminate</p> <p><i>*you must know your ID number in order to submit your answers in Illuminate. If you do not know your ID number, please let your teacher know and they can help you.</i></p>
<p>Thursday</p> <p>3/26/2020</p>	<p>Packet 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Study the images and documents and answer the questions that are below each. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For Documents C - E the spaces below the document count as two questions. For Ex. Document B What is the Author showing me will be question 2. And What is the Author's point of view will be question 3. Answer the exit ticket question using evidence from at least two of the documents. 	<p>Link to illuminate</p> <p><i>*you must know your ID number in order to submit your answers in Illuminate. If you do not know your ID number, please let your teacher know and they can help you.</i></p>

• Name: _____
(First and Last, please)

Date: _____
(Month day, year)

Welcome to week 1 of online learning! We miss you all so much! We are excited to see you continue to learn and grow during this time!

Social distancing - means to limit the physical interactions we have between people to slow down the spread of a disease.

1. How can we support each other and our Girls Prep community while practicing social distance?

2. Why is it important to practice social distance right now?

Directions: Read and jot the article. Identify your thinking jobs.

Why Everything is Closing for Coronavirus: It's called "Flattening the Curve"



Schools have recently been shutting down all over the country, moving instruction online. Sporting events are being canceled and postponed. The future of the 2020 Summer Olympics in Japan is in doubt. Festivals and conferences are also being delayed or postponed.

The cause for all these closures is a flu-like illness called COVID-19. COVID-19 is short for coronavirus disease 2019. It began in China. It has been spreading across the globe since December 2019. There have been around 1,660 cases of COVID-19 diagnosed in the United States. There have been fewer than 50 deaths because of it.

Health officials are telling people to not gather in groups. This helps prevent the spread of the virus. Many people talk about the flu. Every year the flu makes millions of people sick. It kills tens of thousands of people. The flu is expected to make 50 million people in the United States sick this year. It is expected to kill as many as 52,000.

So why is everyone making such a big deal about the coronavirus? Why are events being canceled? Why are classes being moved online? Especially when there are so few cases right now.

Prevent Overburdening Health Care System

There's a good reason to "cancel everything." The goal is to slow down the spread of the virus. This will also help prevent overburdening the health care system. If someone gets the coronavirus, they have to go to the hospital. If a lot of people get sick at the same time, the hospital will get full quickly. If too many people get sick at the same time there will not be enough space for everyone who is sick to be taken care of. That is what is happening in Italy. It's called "flattening the curve." And that's exactly what it looks like when you see it drawn out.

What it means to "flatten the curve"

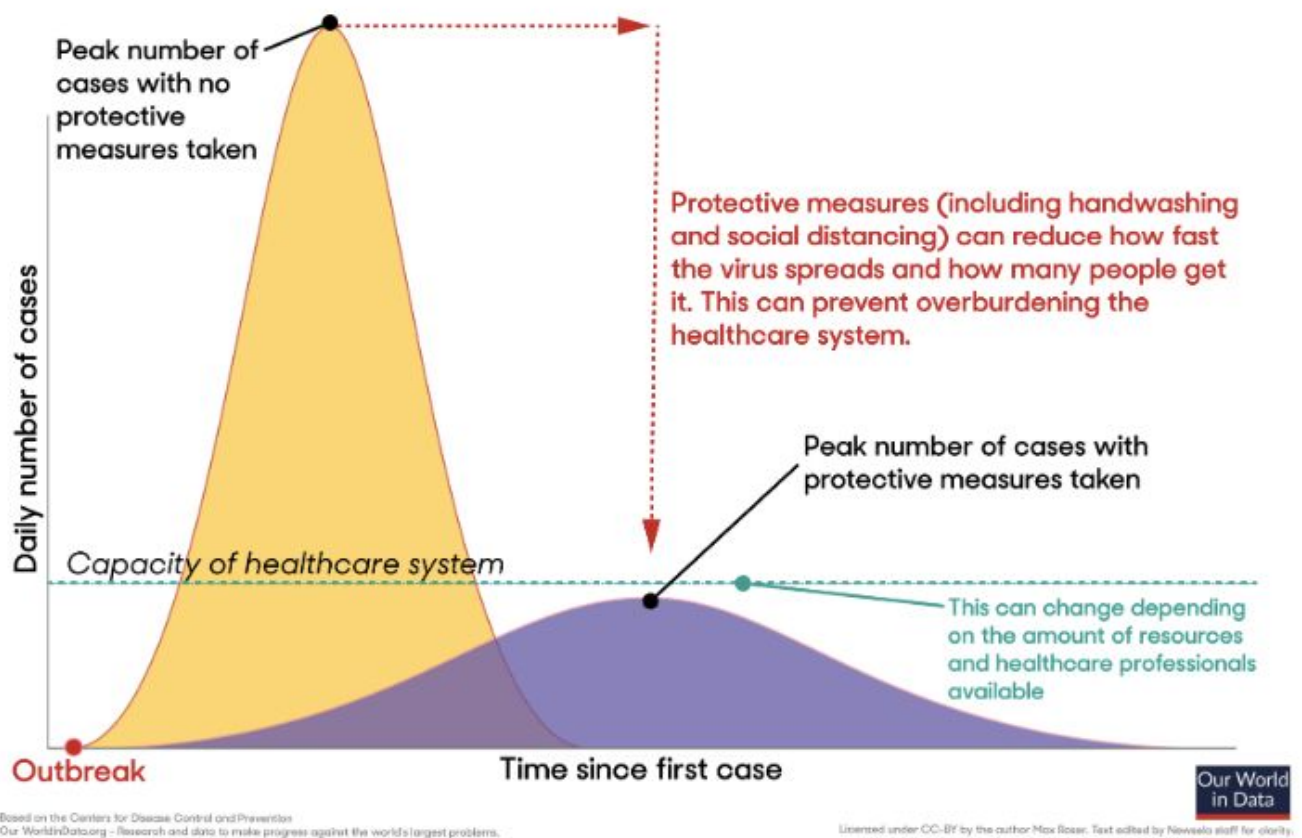


Image 2. What it means to "flatten the curve." The peak on the left represents the number of COVID-19 cases if no protective measures are taken, such as hand washing and social distancing. Protective measures can reduce how fast the virus spreads over time, hopefully preventing hospitals from becoming overburdened. The capacity of the health care system can change depending on the amount of resources and health care professionals available. Graph: Max Roser/Our World in Data. Modified by Newsela staff.

Epidemiologists study diseases and how they spread. They try to predict how diseases spread. They look at how the disease behaves. If everyone acted like normal and did not limit social interaction the number of cases would increase. The number of people infected would grow quickly. They would overwhelm hospitals. This will result in more people dying. This is happening in Italy. There are not enough hospital beds or

medicine for everyone who is sick. There aren't even enough healthy doctors and nurses to take care of everyone at once.

However, if that same number of cases gets stretched out over months it changes things. Then people can get the care they need. More health care providers can avoid illness and burnout, and fewer people are likely to die — as South Korea has shown.

But are we really headed for that many cases?

Yes.

Beyond Containment

Scott Gottlieb used to work for the Food and Drug Administration. He explained in a recent interview, the novel coronavirus — just declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization — is beyond containment. A pandemic is when a disease has spread all over a country or the world. If it's not already in your community, it's coming soon. The only reason total U.S. cases aren't already skyrocketing is that coronavirus testing has been such a mess that too few people — just 77 by the CDC in the whole week of March 8— are being tested. The CDC is short for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It is the U.S. health care agency. You can't count cases you haven't found yet.

So what do we do to avert disaster? We have to flatten the curve. Fortunately, people are listening. And the idea has caught on so well among armchair epidemiologists that

the #flatteningthecurve and #FlattenTheCurve hashtags have trended several times on Twitter in recent days.

Clearly, public officials and businesses are listening to the warnings of public health officials, as evidenced by all the closings and cancellations. But to be effective, ordinary people need to do their part by avoiding as much as possible any crowds and places where large numbers of people congregate, such as movie theaters, malls and events that haven't been canceled.

Directions: Complete the see-think-wonder chart below for the article.

See	Think	Wonder

Exit Ticket

Directions: Answer the following prompt in complete sentences. Cite at least two pieces of evidence to support your claim.

What is a theme of this text? Identify a theme, and describe how the author develops that theme through the characters, plot, and other aspects of the text.

6th Grade History Review Vocabulary

Hi scholars! We hope that you are all staying safe and healthy during this time away from school! We miss you and want you to keep building your historical vocabulary. Study the following words each day we will have an online quiz on ALL these words :)

Vocabulary Term	Definition
Equator	An imaginary line that runs horizontally through the center of the Earth, dividing the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
Prime Meridian	An imaginary line that runs through the center of the Earth vertically dividing the Eastern and Western hemispheres.
Map Key/ Legend	A small chart included on a map that gives descriptions of what symbols are used and what they stand for.
Scale	Represents the distance between two locations on the map. Ex: 1 inch on the map equals 1 mile on the ground.
Compass Rose	A design on a map that shows directions.
Cardinal Directions	The four major compass points of North, South, East, West used to navigate a map.
Intermediate Directions	The in-between compass points of Northeast, Northwest, Southeast, Southwest.
Symbol	A picture that is used to represent an object on a map.
Physical Map	A physical map is a style of map that shows natural made landmarks. These may include and are not limited to rivers, lakes and mountains.
Political Map	A political map shows the boundaries defining nations, countries, states, provinces and territories and the major cities that lie within them.

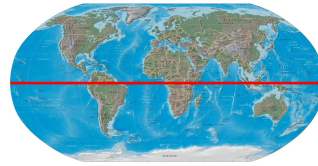
Draw Your Own Map!

Directions: Draw a map of any place in the world (real or fake) that you'd like. Make sure your map includes- 1. Title, 2. Compass Rose, 3. A Map Key, 4. Is a political or physical map.

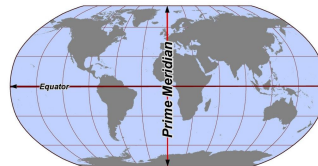


Directions: Draw a line from the vocabulary term to the correct picture. Use the Power Point on Map terms if you need to review!

(A) Compass Rose



(B) Political Map



(C) Physical Map



(D) Key/Legend



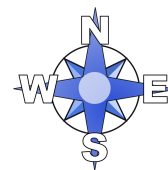
(E) Equator



(F) Prime Meridian



(G) Scale

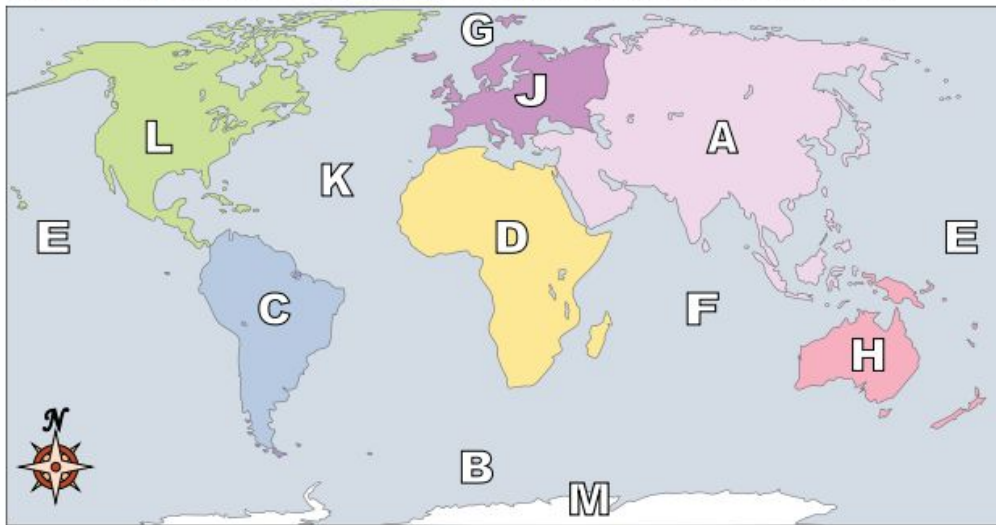




World Geography - Continents

Name: _____

Using the map below, determine which letter represents each continent or ocean.







- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) North America _____ | 8) Pacific Ocean _____ |
| 2) South America _____ | 9) Atlantic Ocean _____ |
| 3) Europe _____ | 10) Indian Ocean _____ |
| 4) Asia _____ | 11) Arctic Ocean _____ |
| 5) Africa _____ | 12) Southern Ocean _____ |
| 6) Australia _____ | |
| 7) Antarctica _____ | |





Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

- 13) Which of these continents is closest to Africa?
A. Antarctica C. Europe
B. North America D. Australia
- 14) Which continent is not touching any other continents?
A. Asia C. Africa
B. Antarctica D. North America
- 15) Which continent is touching the eastern border of Europe?
A. North America C. Africa
B. Australia D. Asia
- 16) Which ocean touches Africa's western border?
A. Arctic Ocean C. Indian Ocean
B. Pacific Ocean D. Atlantic Ocean
- 17) Which ocean touches Africa's eastern border?
A. Atlantic Ocean C. Pacific Ocean
B. Indian Ocean D. Arctic Ocean

12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____

Landforms	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lakes <p>Lakes are bodies of water surrounded on all sides by land. They can be quite small, like a secret fishing hole tucked deep in the woods. Lakes can also be enormous, like the Great Lakes of the U.S.. In fact, some giant bodies of water that we call seas are technically lakes (more on that later)!</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rivers <p>A river is flowing, moving stream of water. Usually a river feeds water into an ocean, lake, pond, or even another river. Rivers can vary in size and there is no hard definition or rule on how big a flow of water must be to be categorized as a river.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mountains <p>A mountain is a landform that rises high above its surroundings. Taller than a hill, it usually has steep slopes and a rounded or sharp peak. Mountains are rarely found alone. Groups of mountains are called ranges. Lines of ranges form mountain belts.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Oceans <p>An ocean is a huge body of salt water. Oceans cover nearly 71 percent of Earth's surface. They contain almost 98 percent of all the water on Earth.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Volcanoes <p>A volcano is an opening in Earth's crust. When a volcano erupts, hot gases and molten rock from deep within Earth find their way up to the surface.</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ponds <p>Ponds are watery habitats that provide good conditions for many types of living things. They have fresh water like a lake, but they are smaller than lakes.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Swamps <p>A swamp is a type of wetland where trees are common. Swamps are similar to marshes because both have soils that are rich in minerals. Marsh, however, have grasses instead of trees.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plateaus <p>A land area having a relatively level surface considerably raised above adjoining land on at least one side, and often cut by deep canyons.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hills <p>a naturally raised area of land, not as high or craggy as a mountain.</p>	

Which of These Geographic Features have you seen in person? When and where did you see them?

Directions: Click on the following two links and practice your African Geography skills with the two games.

Game 1: Countries of Africa: [Link](#)

Game 2: Regions of Africa: [Link](#)

Write one interesting fact you learned about for each Region of Africa:

1. South African Plateau:
2. Madagascar
3. Great Rift Valley
4. The Shael
5. Atlas Mountains
6. The Congo Basin
7. The Kalahari Desert
8. The Sahara

Exit Ticket

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

Why is understanding maps important to the Study of History? Give two examples of how maps are used in the Study of History?

West African Geography & Map Analysis Practice

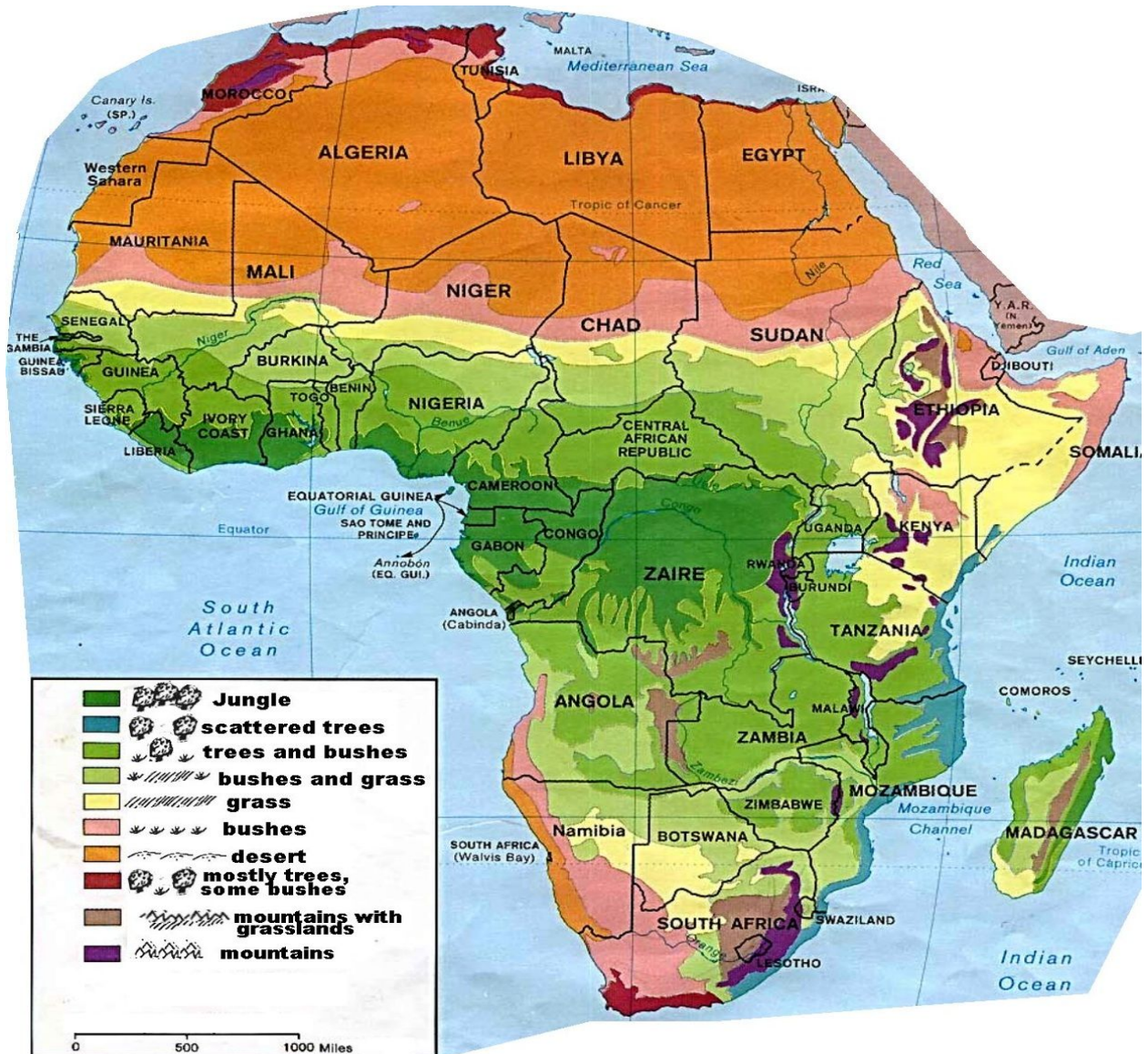
Task #1 Directions: Fill in the Blank of the definitions below that match the words located in the box.

Step One Step Two Step Three Step Four Literal Meaning Observations
Deeper Meaning

1. Every map has a main idea, the question you should be asking yourself is: what is the author/map showing me? What do I observe? What is the literal meaning? After, you should ask yourself: What is the author's point of view? What is the purpose of this map? What point is it making? What is the deeper meaning?
2. _____ is to look at the map title, map key and come up with one big topic (theme) from the title and key.
3. This step is the first to finding the _____.
4. For _____ you have to annotate your maps and make _____. This will be the _____ in your map main idea.
5. _____ you start annotating your maps based on what you think the author's point of view is. When finding the point of view you are finding the _____.

POST CLASSICAL EMPIRES AND TRADE

CHQ: HOW DID THE ENVIRONMENT CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITIES IN WEST AFRICA?



6. In the document it shows, _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Regions of Africa

The Major Regions of Africa occupies 20% of the world's land mass and can be divided into five geographic regions. These regions are simply known as North Africa, East Africa, West Africa, Central Africa and Southern Africa. Remember that Southern Africa is a region made up of several countries, one of which is South Africa.



7.What percentage of the world's land mass is known as the content of Africa?

What are the five regions of Africa?

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____



North Africa is made up of the countries that border on the Mediterranean Sea and are north of the great Sahara Desert. Egypt is the most populated country in North Africa due to the

fertile Nile River that runs through it. The Nile River is the longest river in the world. Most of the countries, except for Sudan, are relatively prosperous because of long-time trading with countries around the Mediterranean. The climate of North Africa is warm enough to be considered tropical to subtropical.

13. What is the environment like in North Africa?

14. What is the most populated country in North Africa? Why?

15. How does the Nile river influence Egyptian civilization?

●
West Africa is defined as the area of the western bulge of the African continent south of the



Sahara Desert eastward to the highlands of Cameroon. West Africa occupies 25% of the African continent but has about one-third of Africa's population. The West African climate is typically hot and tropical but the areas near the Sahara Desert lack rain and experience great changes in temperature.



16. TRUE OR FALSE: West Africa is one of the bigger regions in Africa.

17. What is the climate like in west Africa?

of



East Africa contains the beautiful scenery we associate with Africa. East Africa is the location Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa, and the Serengeti Plain, home to the most beloved species of African wildlife. Most of the people in East Africa make their living by farming and are greatly affected when there is a drought. Even though these countries sit on the equator, highland plateaus keep the temperatures moderate.



Central Africa is the mid-content area below Africa's western bulge. This central area also sits on the equator and remains hot because it is below the highlands of East Africa. Much of the area is rainforest, getting 80 or more inches of rain per year. Central Africa is home to the famous mountain gorillas. Most of the people of Central Africa live on or near the coast of the Atlantic Ocean.

18. COMPARE AND CONTRAST: What are the similarities between Central Africa and East Africa?

19. What are the differences between central and east africa?

20. What is the most fertile region in Africa?

●

Southern Africa is the narrow southern tip of the continent and includes the island of Madagascar. Because Southern Africa is the furthest part of Africa from the equator, it experiences the greatest fluctuation in temperature of all of Africa. Southern Africa does not get enough rain to grow thick forests. Southern Africa has trees in open woodlands and grassy regions known as Highveld. The far south region is heath land filled with shrubs and flowering plants. There are about 340 different mammals in Southern Africa.



21. How does rainfall affect the environment in southern Africa?

22. What are the differences between west Africa and southern Africa?

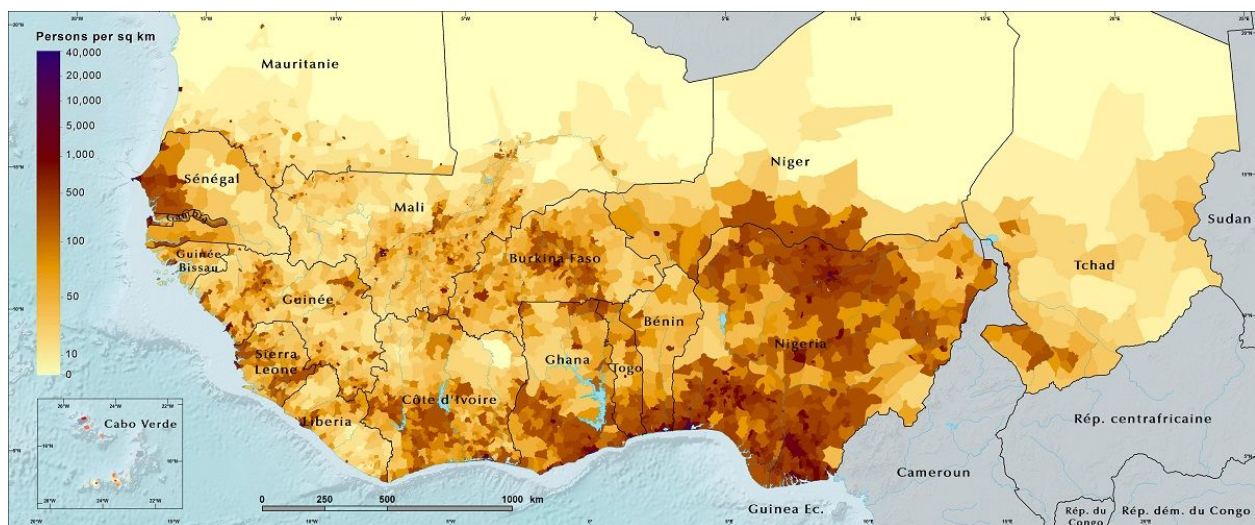
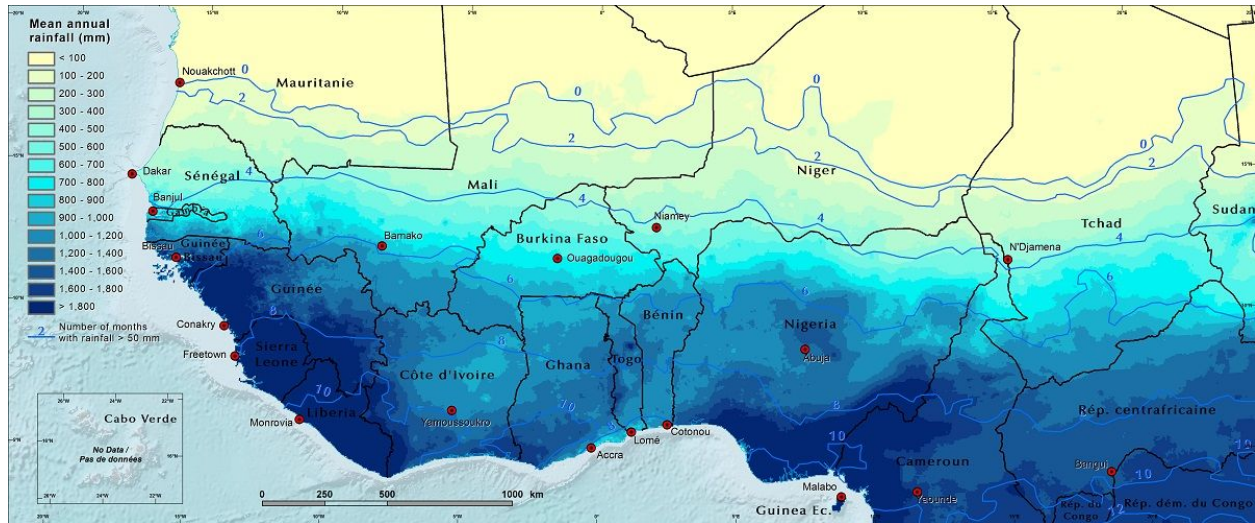
POST CLASSICAL EMPIRES AND TRADE

CHQ: HOW DID THE ENVIRONMENT CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITIES IN WEST AFRICA?

Name: _____
(First and Last, please)

Date: _____
(Month day, year)

Document B: Average rainfall in Western Africa and Population density map of Western Africa.



Compare and contrast the two maps above. Ask yourself: How does the rain/environment affect the development of communities of West Africa?

In the map document it shows, _____

Document C: African Zebu cattle are usually red or grey in color, are horned, have loose skin, large ears and have a hump above their shoulders. This breed is used for its milk, meat and as draft animals (that pull farming equipment).



Main Idea

What is the author showing me?	What is the author point of view? What is the purpose of the historian analyzing this image?

Document D: : Guinea is the origin of the Niger River, one of the most important river systems in West Africa.



Main Idea

What is the author showing me?	What is the author point of view? What is the purpose of this map?

Source E:

"I've been a fisherman for about 8 years. My father and grandfather were fishermen before me.



I have never been to school.

Things have changed a lot since I first started. There used to be plenty of fish but now there are not so many. The nets were not that expensive to buy but now they are, and so are the canoes. If I had the choice I would be a clothes trader, or I would open a small shop selling everyday essentials.

The best thing about being a fisherman is being alone, out on the water, where it is so quiet and there's no-one else around to disturb you. And also, when you go back to your nets you hesitate for a moment.

You're always thinking 'will I get a lot of fish or won't I?', and that moment is really exciting. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon I go out onto the river to set my nets. We all have our own place to fish. Then I come back here, usually around sunset and at 4 o'clock in the morning I go out again to bring in the nets. We get back at about 6.00 and take the fish out of the net and sell it. People come to buy at around 7.00, and then after that we clean the nets, removing any crabs, or weeds that have got caught in them, and then hang them up to dry. Then we rest in the middle of the day, before going out again at 4.00 to start the whole process again. The best seasons for fishing are just before and just after the rainy season, in June and October/November.

The river is

very important in the life of Mali. It benefits the whole population, even the farmers because when the river floods it spreads over the land and makes it very fertile and good for cultivation. There are so many benefits from the river, I can't name them all."

Lamine Coulibaly, age 25, a fisherman from Bamako, Mali's capital city

Main Idea

What is the author showing me?	What is the author point of view?

Exit Ticket:

How does the environment affect the way people live in West Africa? Use at least two sources as evidence in your answer.
