

Domain 2

Start with the Knowledge Builder on the Amplify website Vocabulary Word Icons used in these slides are from: https://thenounproject.com/ These slides were adapted from work by Joshua Blackburn, Tristan Kirkland, and Stephanie Walley

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Chineso New Year

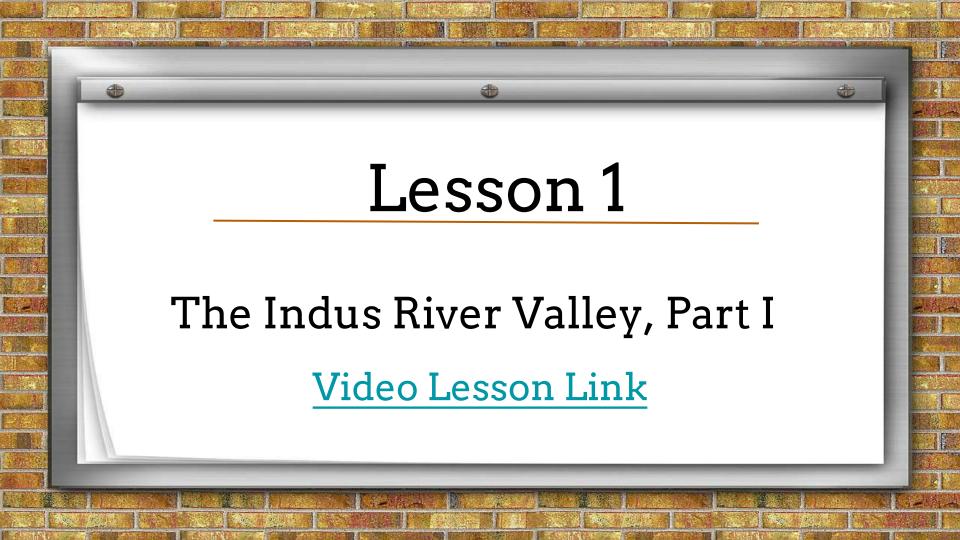
Lesson Landen here New Year

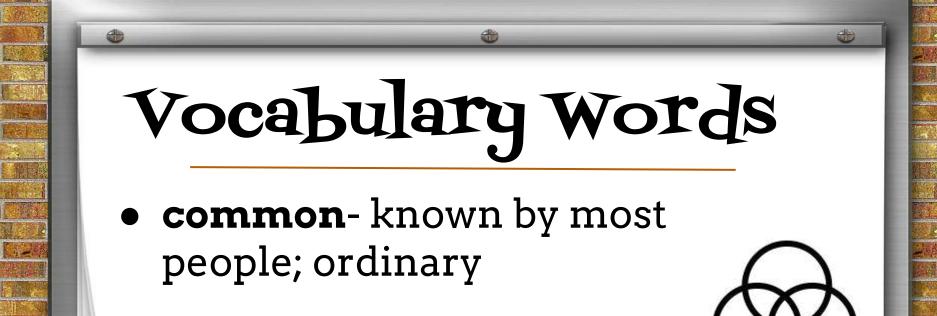


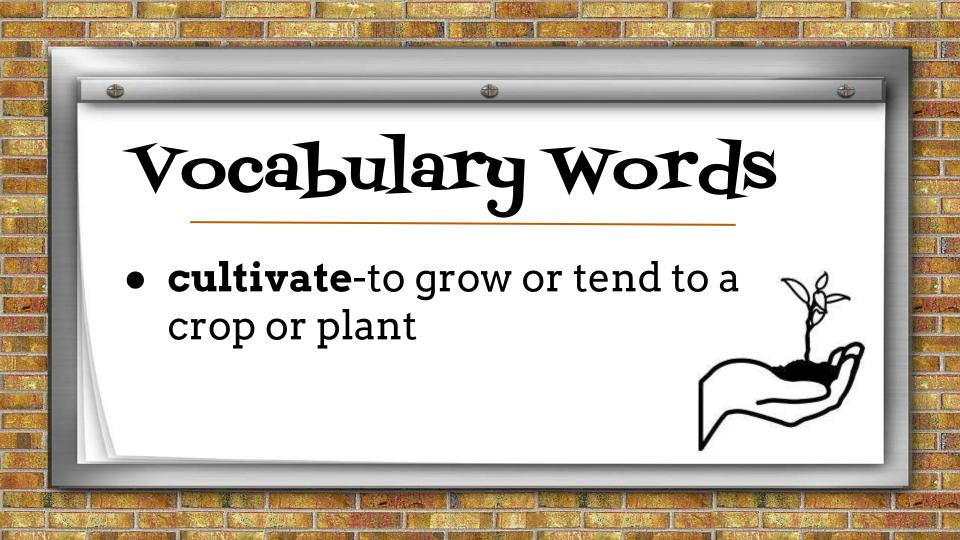
- What are the key components of a civilization?
- How were mountains and rivers important for the development of civilizations?

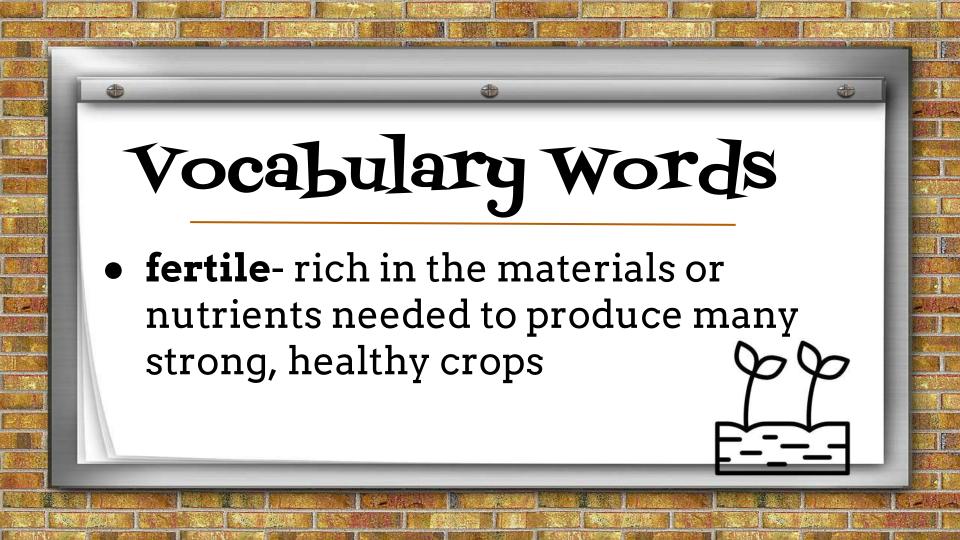


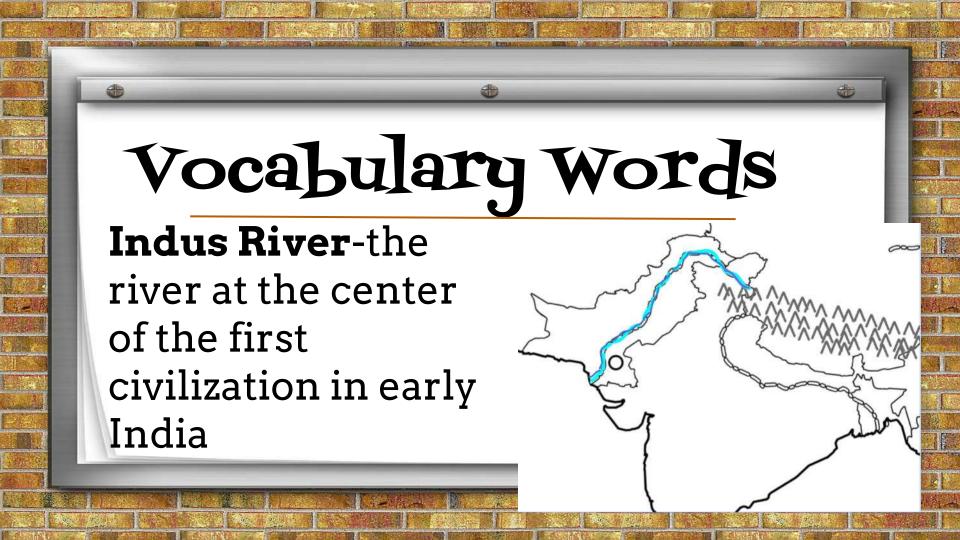


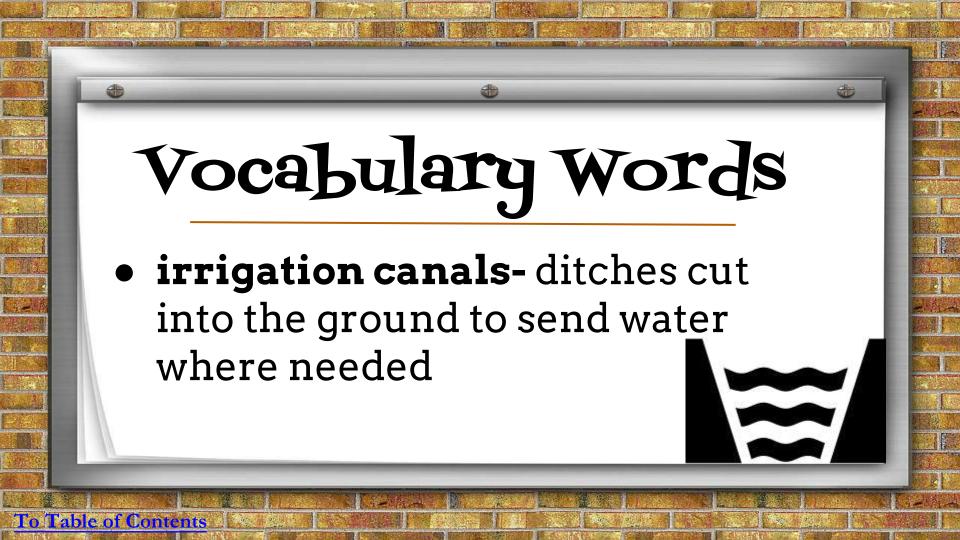


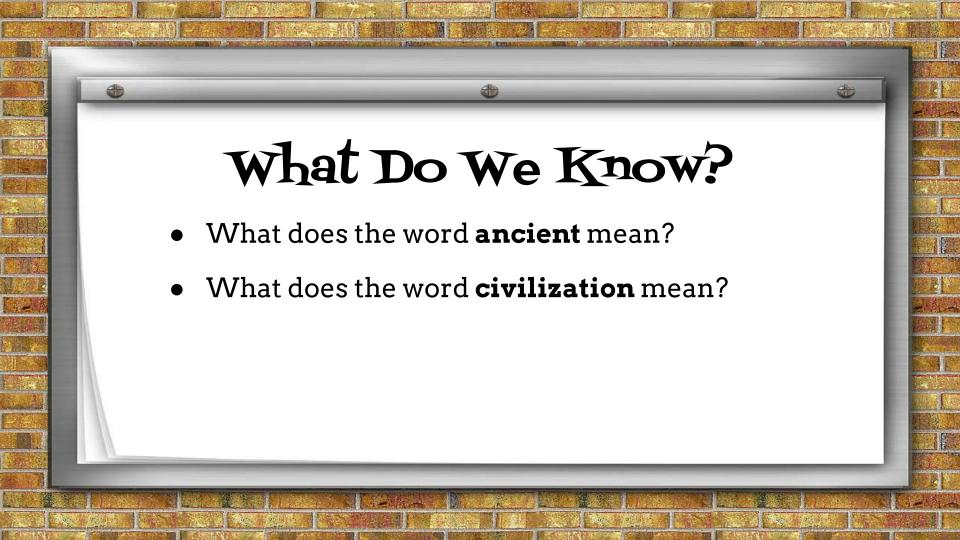


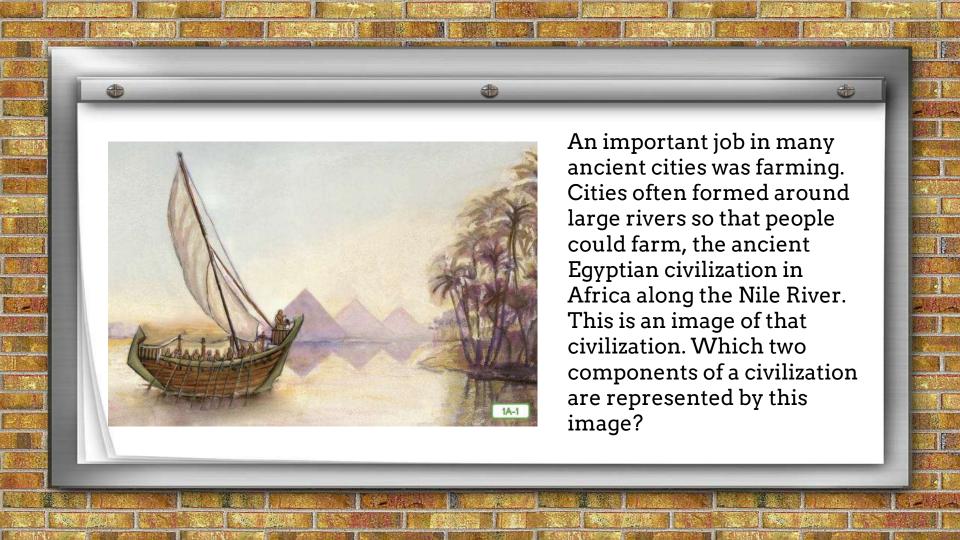


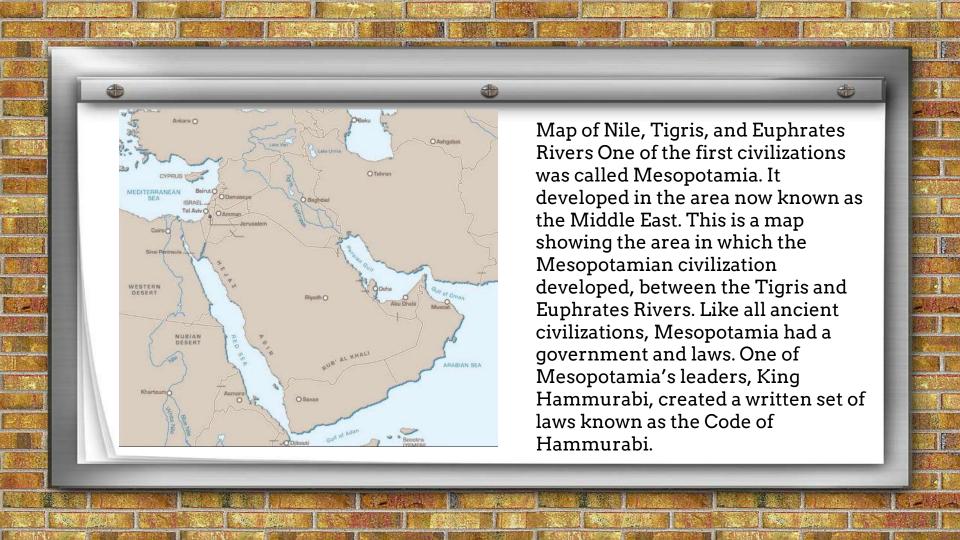




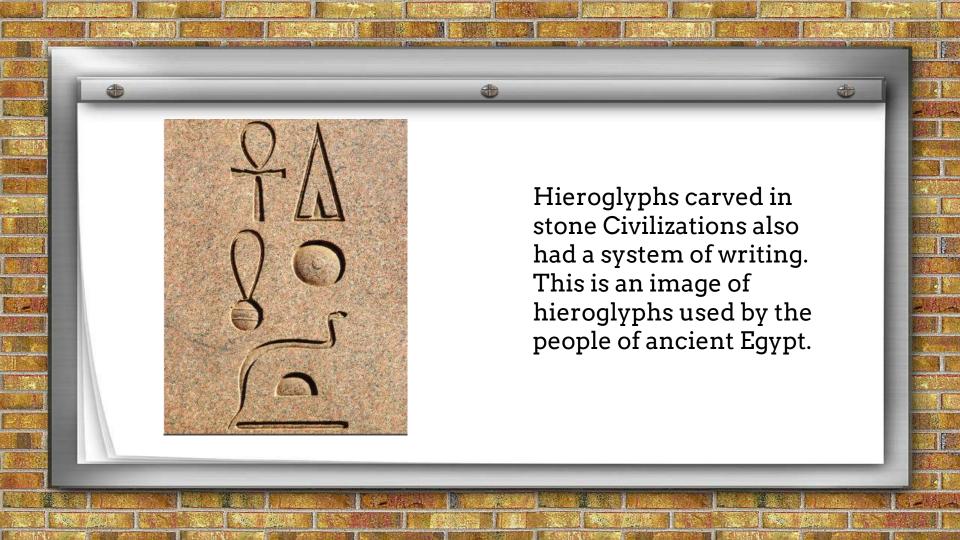


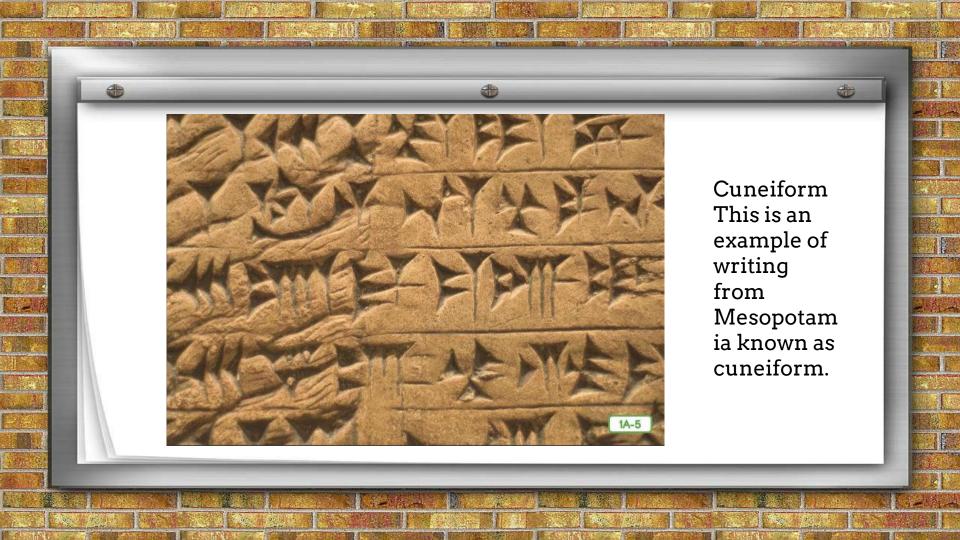




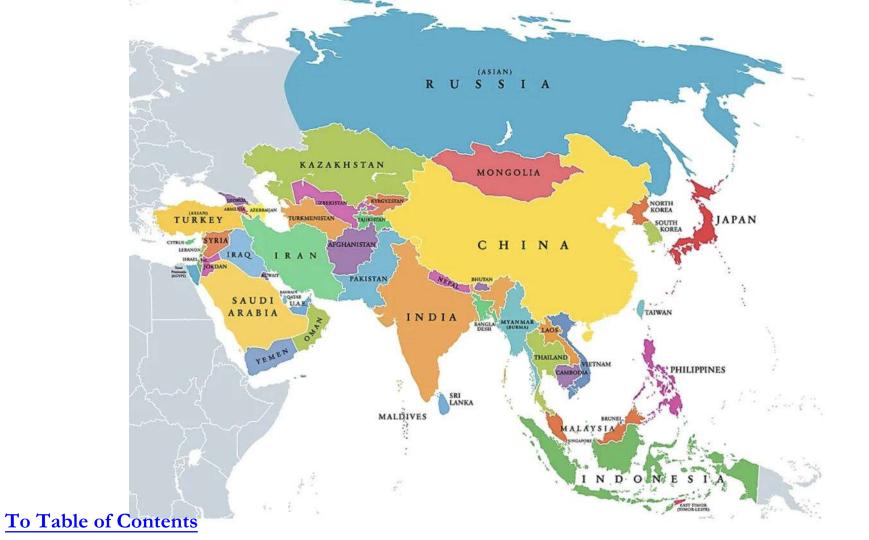












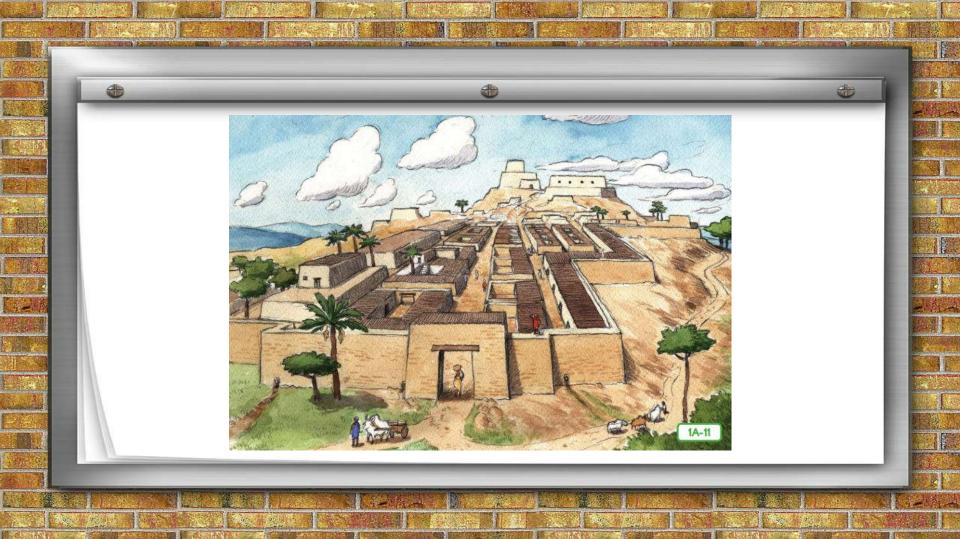




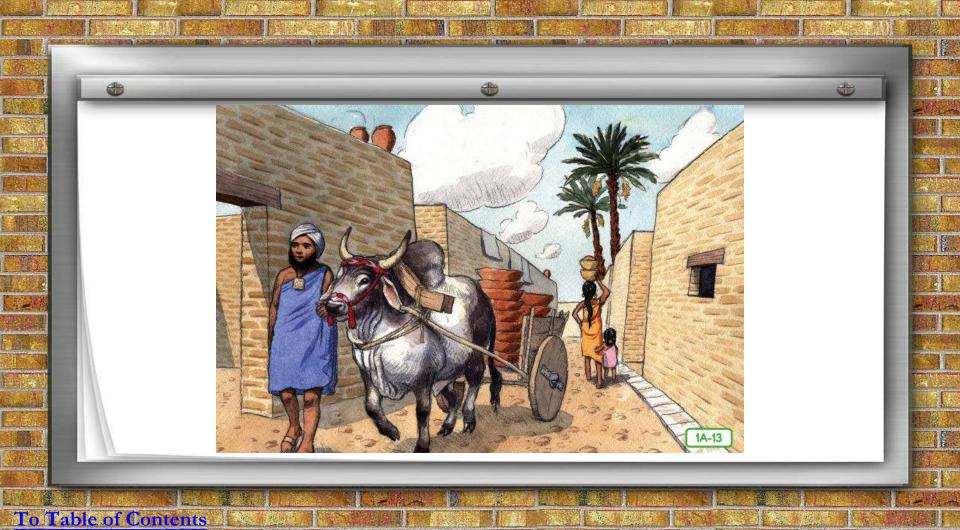










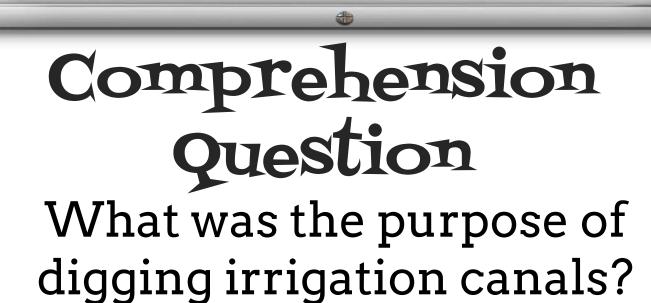




Where did this civilization develop?



How did the Himalayas contribute to the formation of civilizations in the Indus River Valley?



Think, Pair,

What were some features of Indus River communities that were common among ancient civilizations?



Why was a civilization able to form in the Indus River Valley on the continent of Asia?



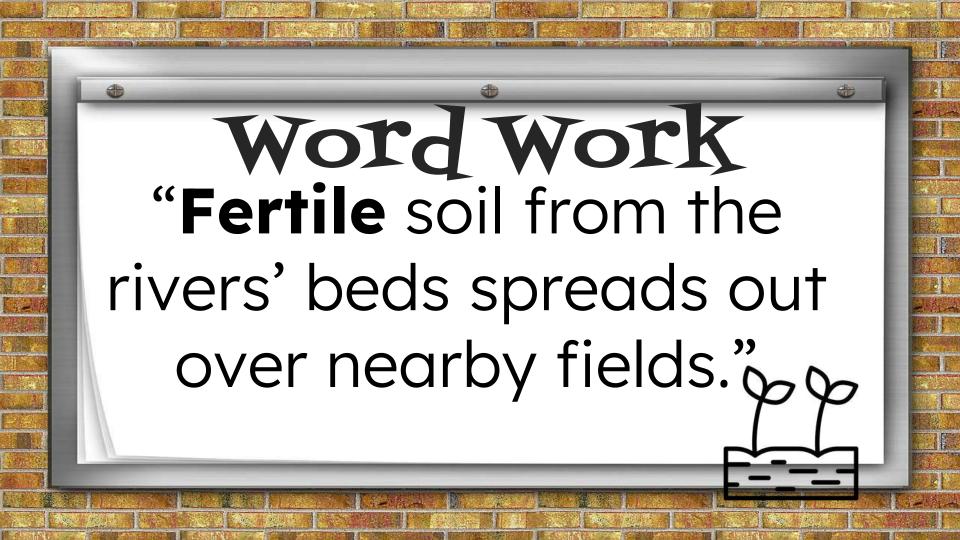
What caused the Indus River to flood in the spring?

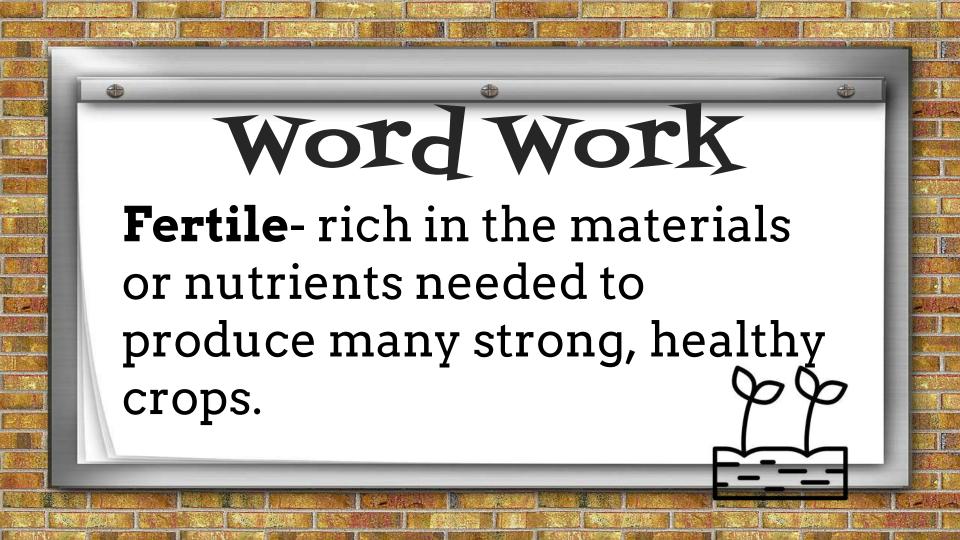


What did the floodwaters leave behind?



How did this fertile soil help the people living near the river?





fertile

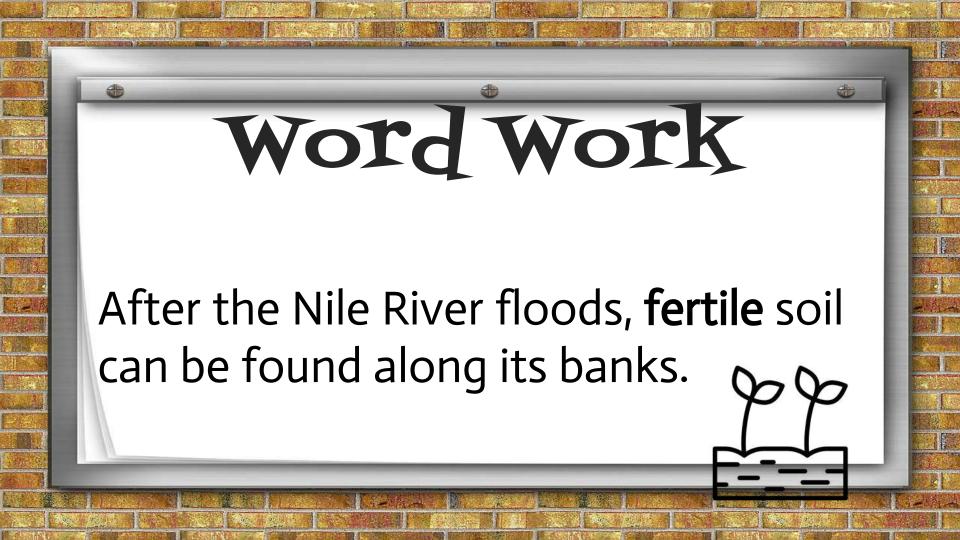
"Fruitful" pppp ed

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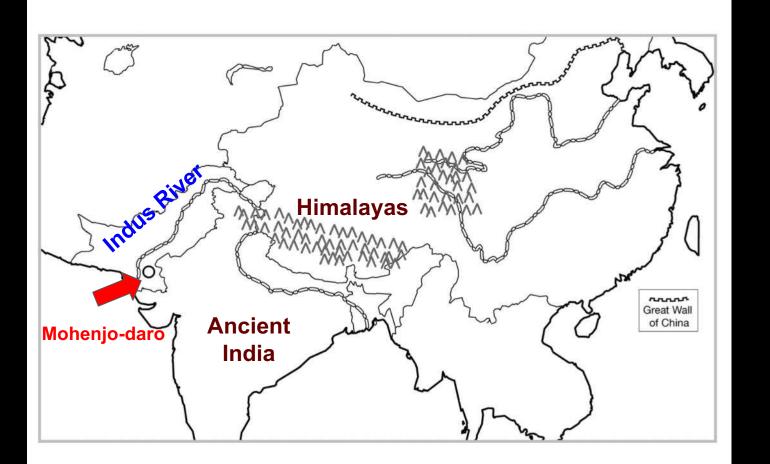


"Fertile ground would look_."

What's the word we've been talking about?



Activity Page 1 Sarana and a second mount Great Wall of China





AME:		1.2	Activity Page
	Write About It: The Indus Rive	er Valley	
1	-		
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2			
8			

Check for Understanding. . . Descriptive Sentences

- I ate my lunch.
- The white, puffy clouds floated peacefully in the bright blue sky
- The dog ran.
- The shiny, black cat jumped gracefully from chair to chair.
- The screeching, red fire engine roared down the street, racing to the fire.

nowledge 2

Take Home

NAME:	1.3	Take-Home
DATE:		

Dear Family Member,

Today, your child heard a read-aloud about the Indus River and the civilization that began in a nearby valley. Over the next several days, your child will learn more about life in early Asia, specifically ancient India. Your child will hear more about the Indus River Valley civilization as well as the civilization that began around the Ganges River. S/he will learn about some key features of civilizations, hear some folktales from early India, and will also learn about Hinduism and Buddhism, two religions that began in early India.

The Core Knowledge Language Arts program introduces students at various grade levels to the major world religions as part of their study of world history. The intent is to provide the vocabulary and context for understanding the many ways that the world religions have influenced ideas and events in history. The program's inclusion of world religions within the teaching of world history is comprehensive and balanced over the course of the elementary grades, presenting historical knowledge from around the world from ancient times to the present. It is important to understand that the religions your child will hear about in this domain—Hinduism and Buddhism—are not being singled out or presented in any way that suggests the merits or correctness of specific religious beliefs.

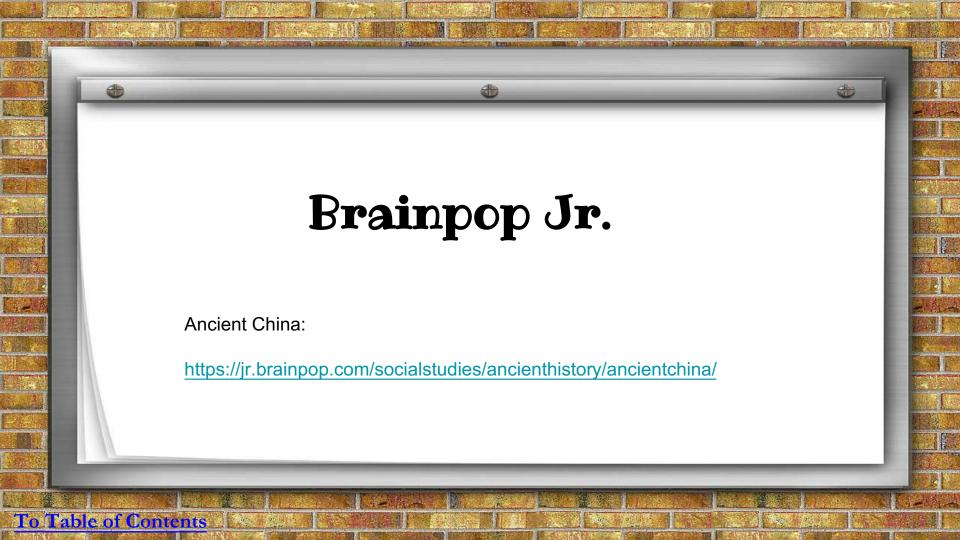
The read-alouds focus on teaching students very basic similarities and differences among religions, and fostering an understanding and respect for those similarities and differences. The historical events and ideas leading to the development of each religion are presented in a balanced and respectful manner. If students have questions about the truth or "rightness" of any beliefs or religions, we will encourage them to discuss their questions with you at home, by saying, "People of different faiths believe different things to be true. These are questions you may want to talk about with your family and the adults at home."

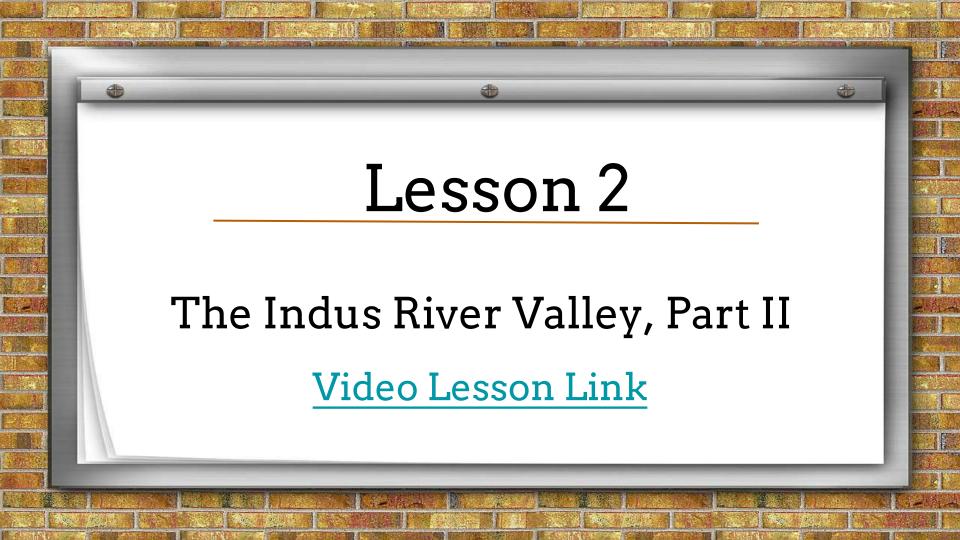
Please let us know if you have any questions.

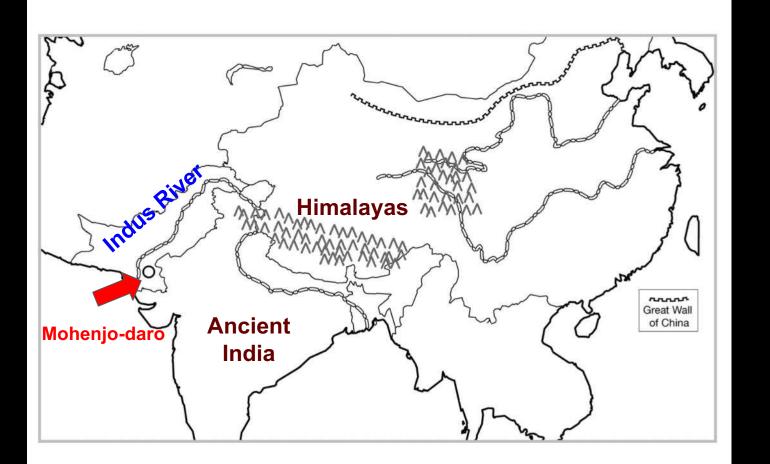
Below are some suggestions for activities that you may do at home to reinforce what your child will learn about early Indian civilizations over the next few days.

1. Using a Map

Have your child locate the subcontinent of India on a world map. Remind your child that during the time period that we will call ancient India, present-day India and Pakistan were one country. Have your child tell you about the two mighty rivers in India and Pakistan, the Indus and the Ganges, and their significance to the beginning of early Indian civilization. Have your child describe how the rivers flooded and what the floodwaters left behind when they receded.







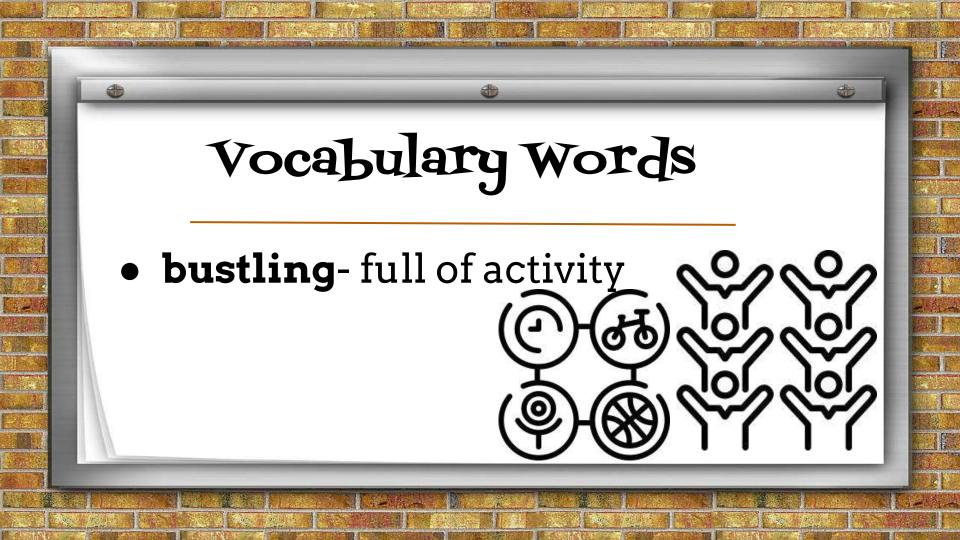
Check for Understanding...

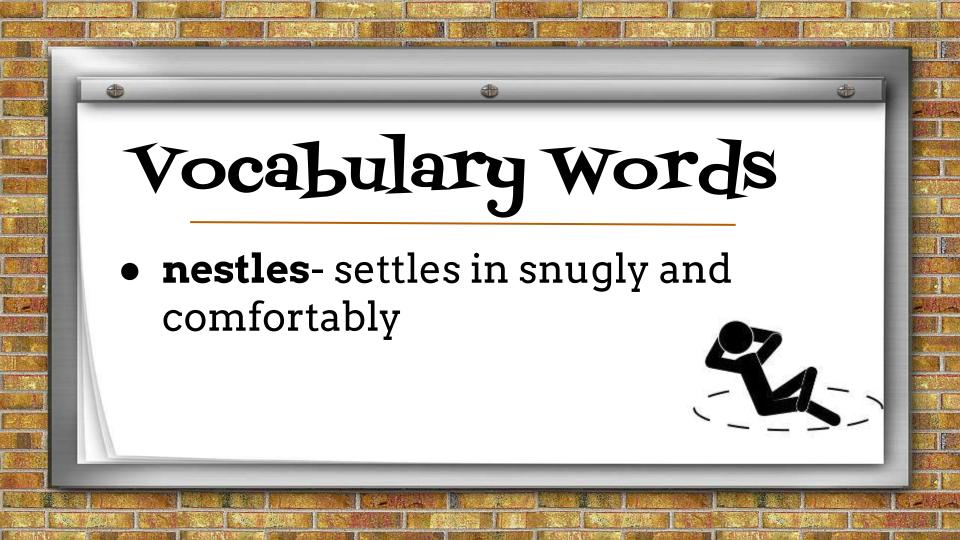
Thumbs up/Thumbs down

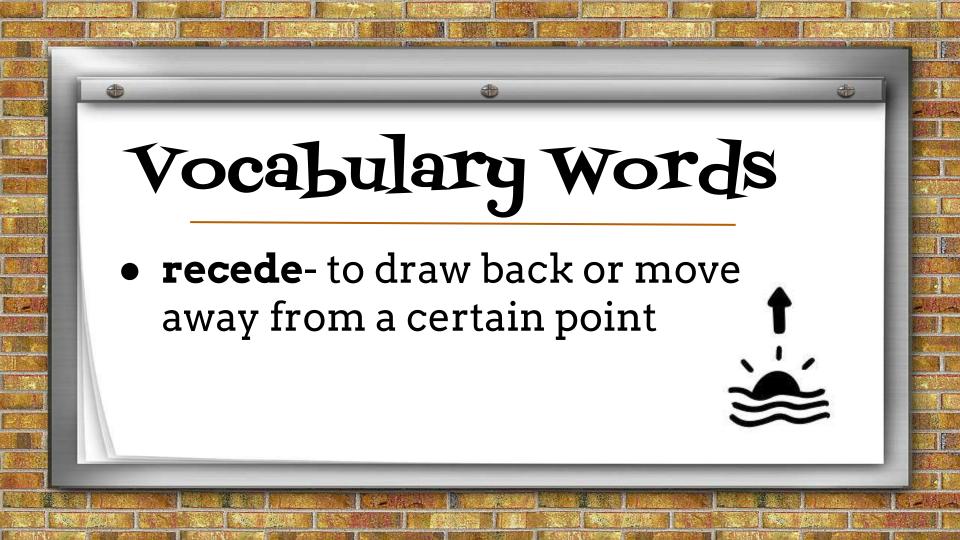
<u>Directions</u>: Give a thumbs up if what I say is a component of a civilization and a thumbs down if what I say is not a component of a civilization.

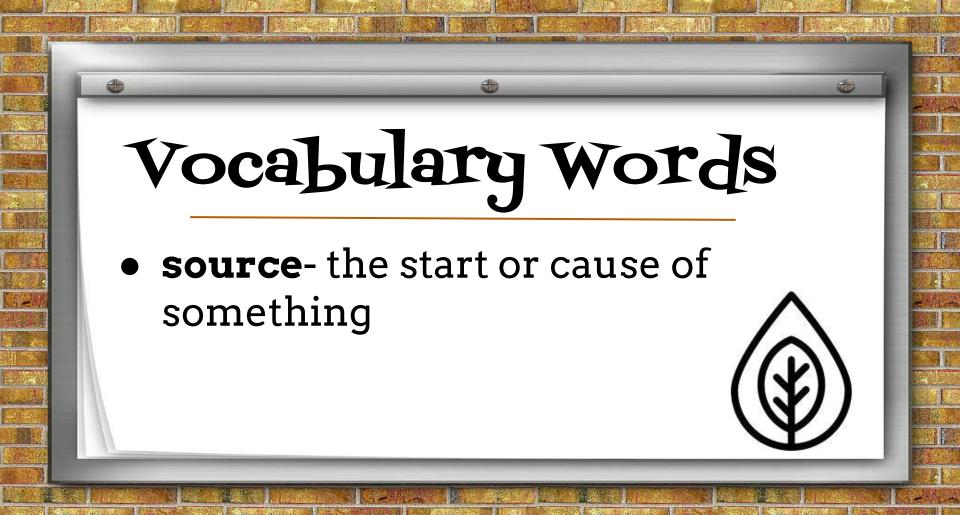
Civilization- cities, jobs, leaders, writing, religion

- 1. Schools
- 2. Writing
- 3. Religion
- 4. Computers
- 5. Leaders
- 6. Separate jobs
- 7. Calendars
- 8. Cities



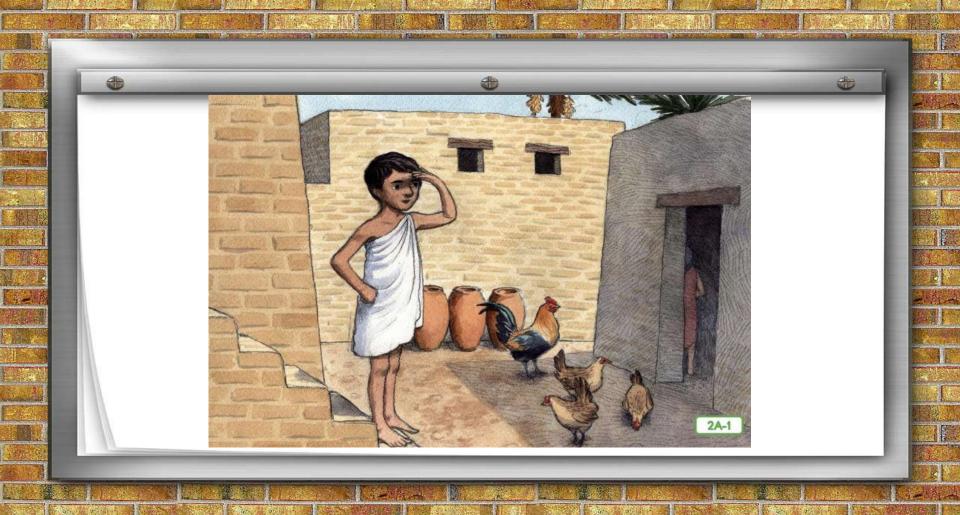


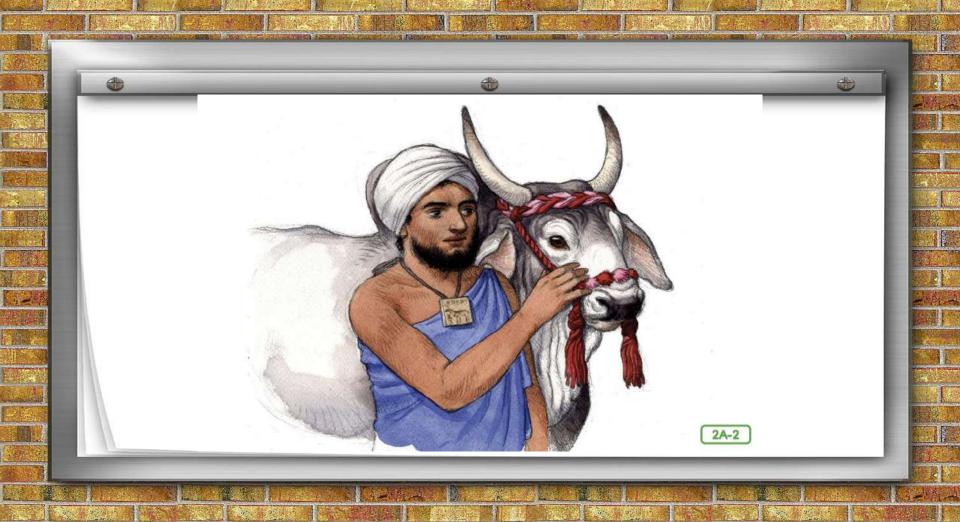


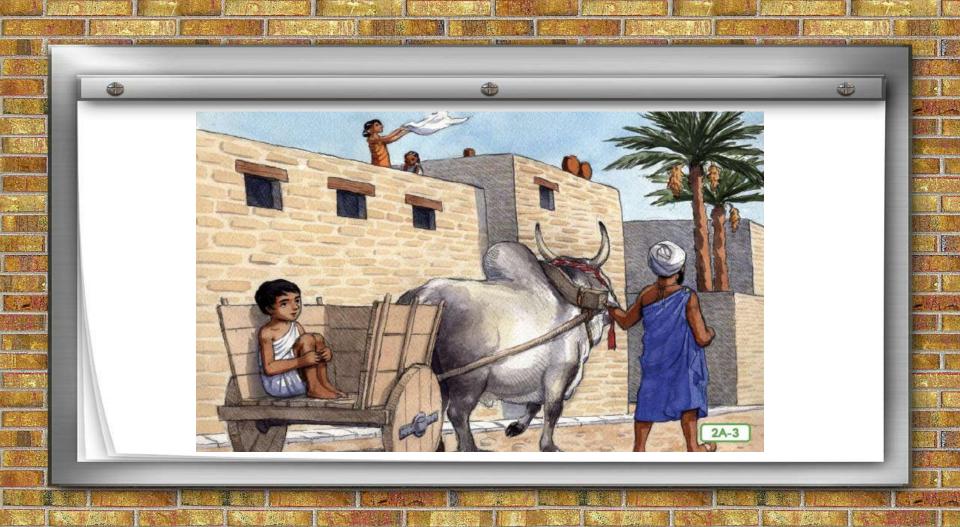


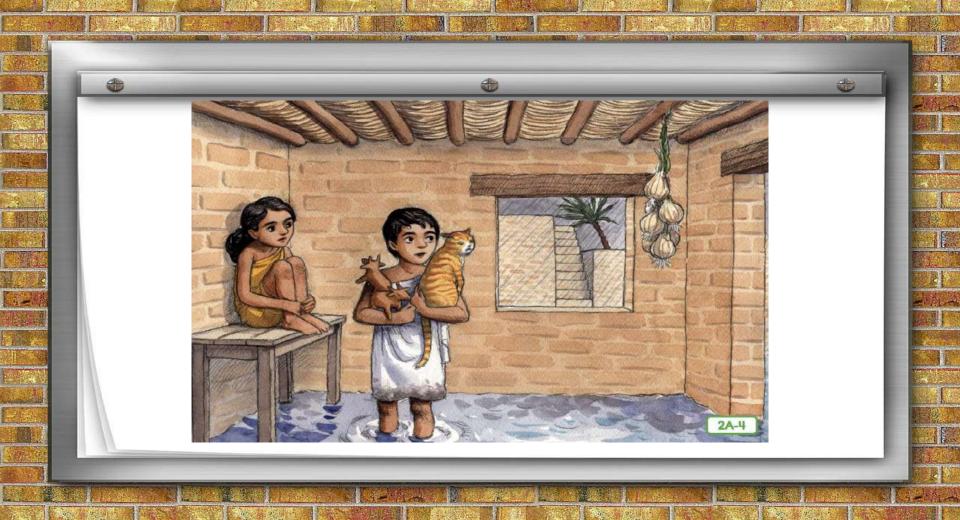


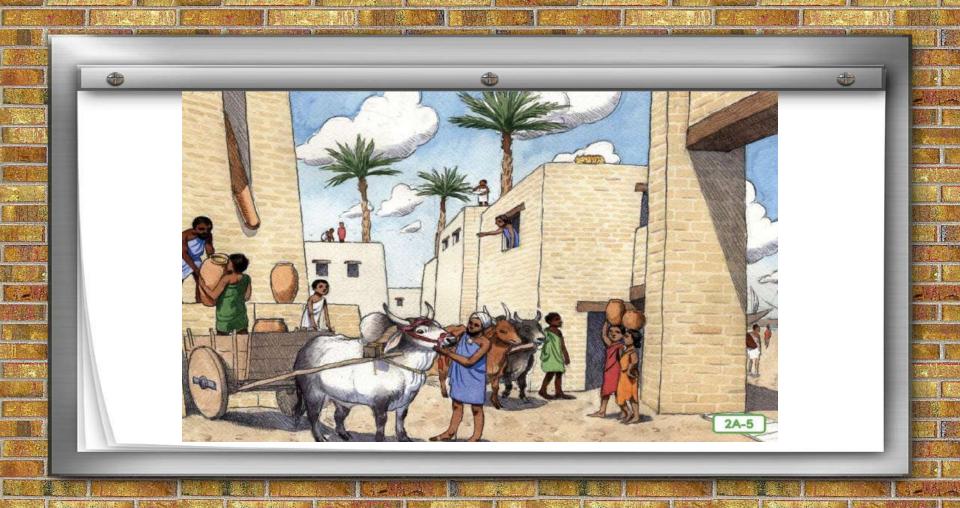
What would life have been like for a child living in Mohenjo-daro long ago?



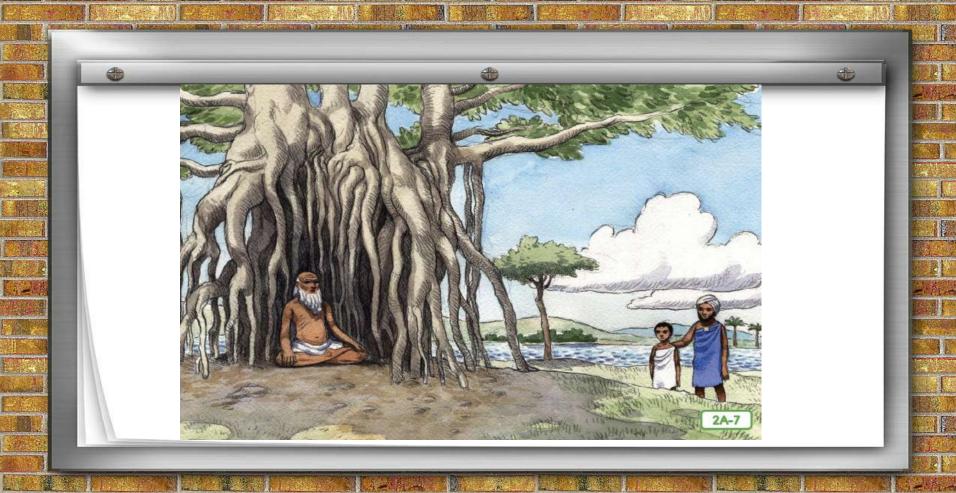












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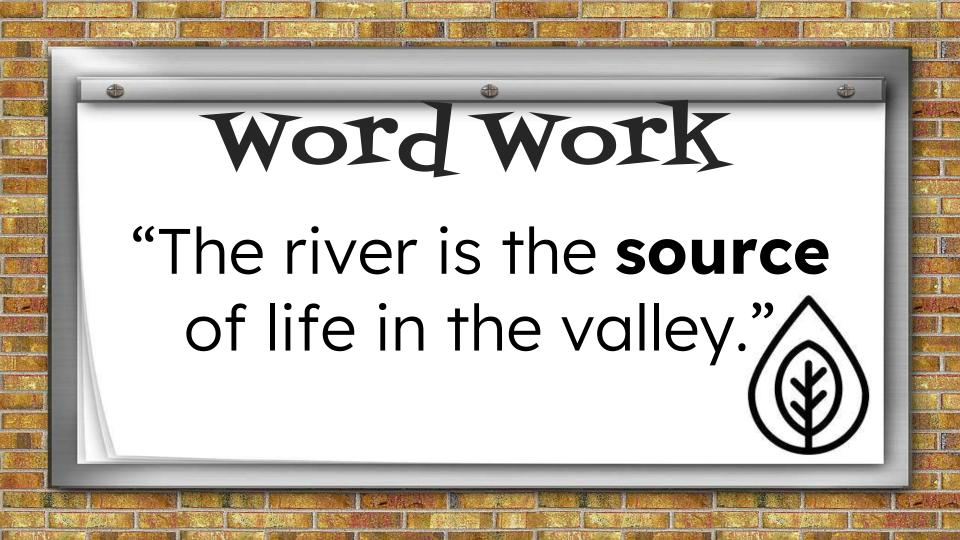
How is the mighty Indus River harmful to the people of Mohenjo-daro?

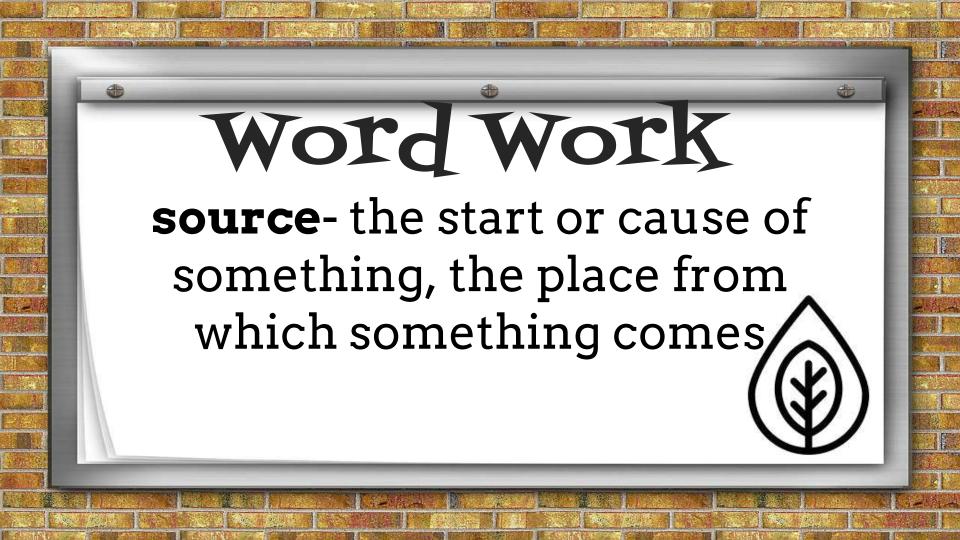


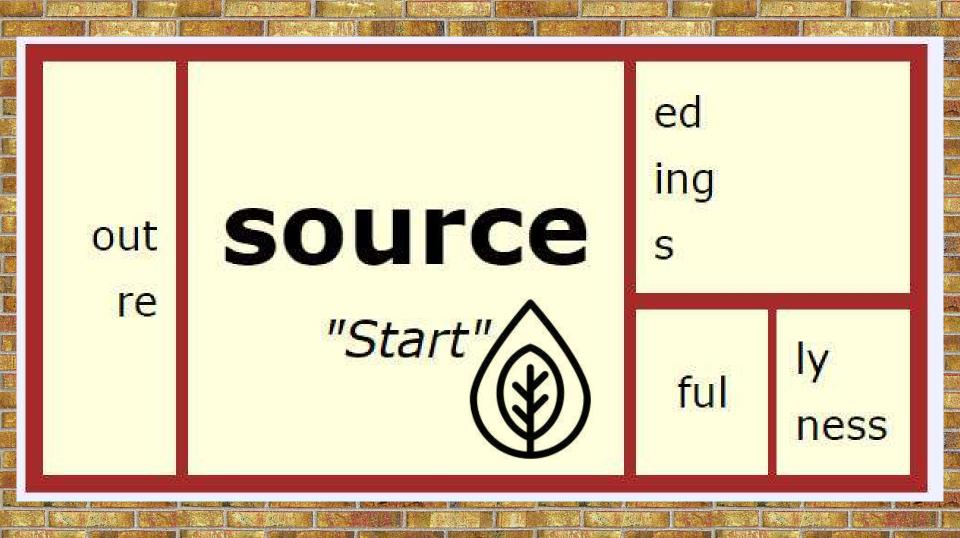
- One of the features of a civilization is that everyone has a special job to do. What is Sanjay's father's job?
- Based on what you heard, what other jobs were there in Mohenjo-daro?

Think, Pair,

Why do you think the people of Mohenjo-daro had a special ceremony to pray to the Indus River?





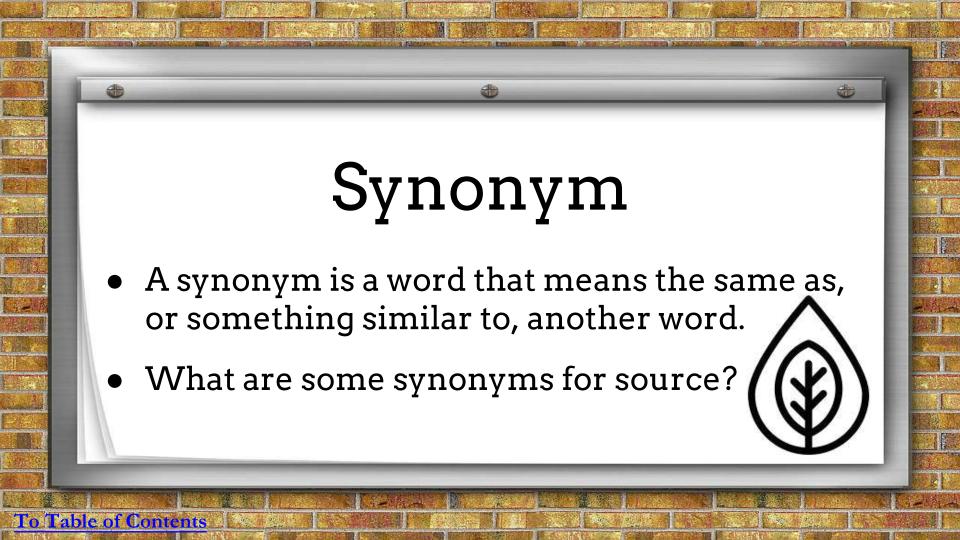


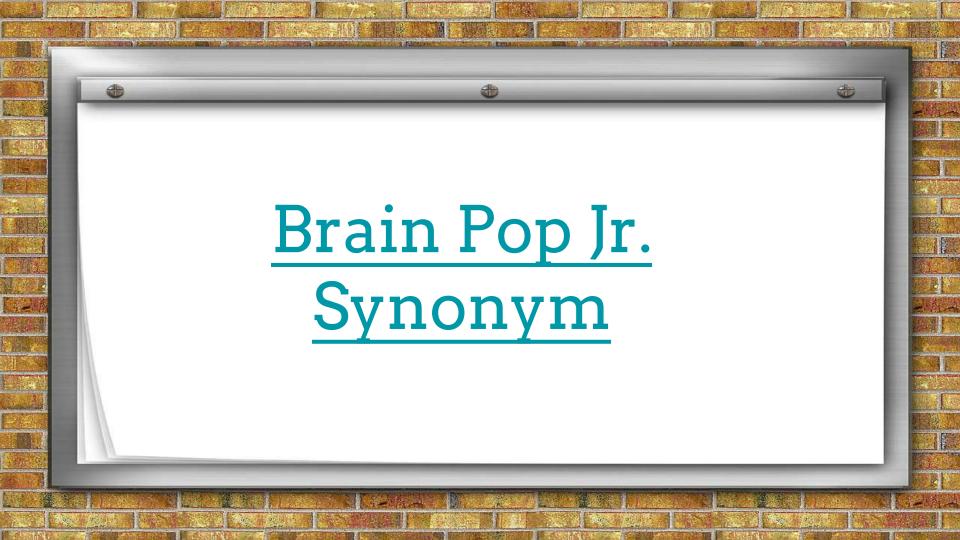


June's flashlight was the only **source** of light she had when the power went out.



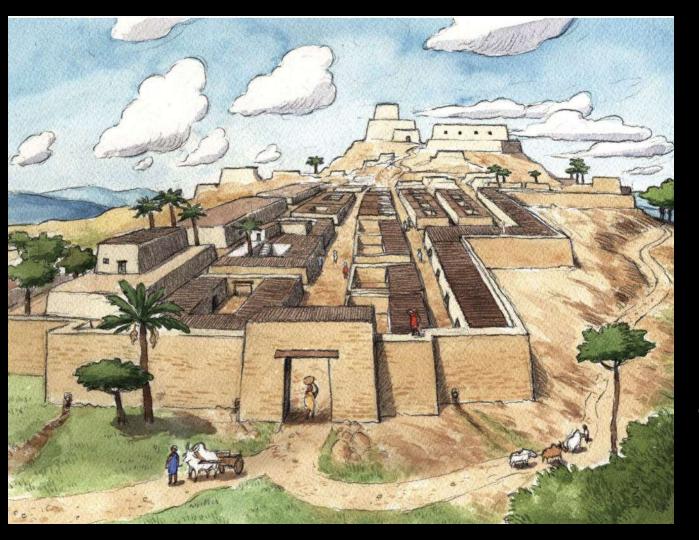
One **source** of (light, heat, food, or water) is _____



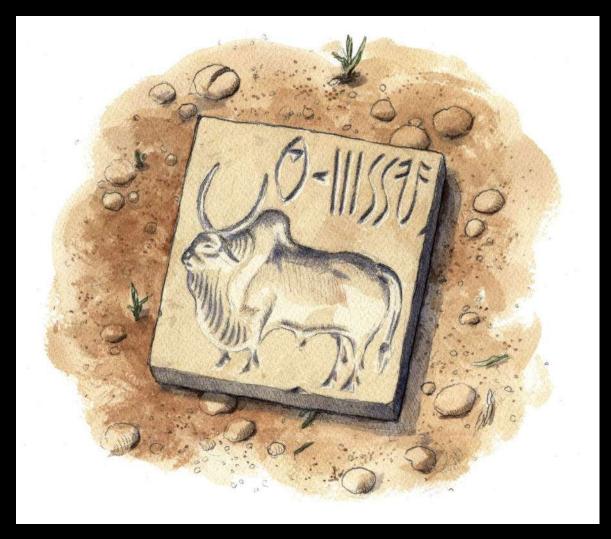




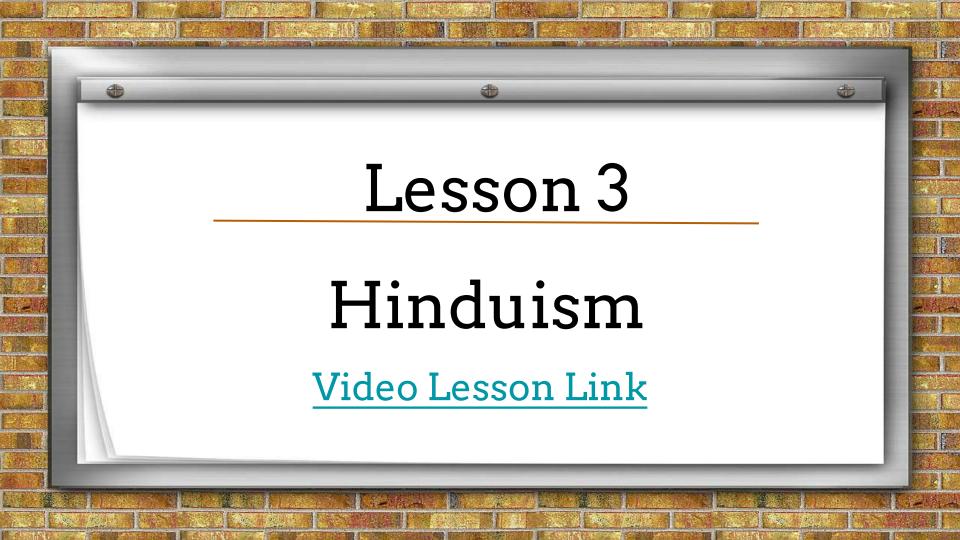
Dates- a crop grown in the Indus Valley.



This shows the city of Mohenjodaro.



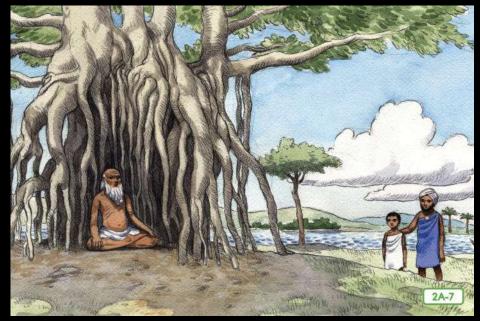
This is showing early writing from the Indus River Valley civilization.

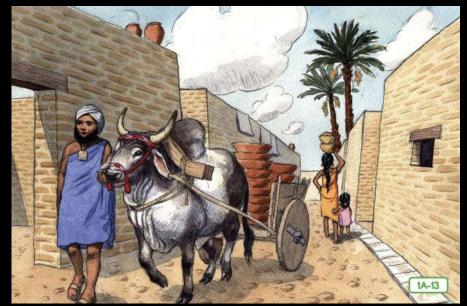




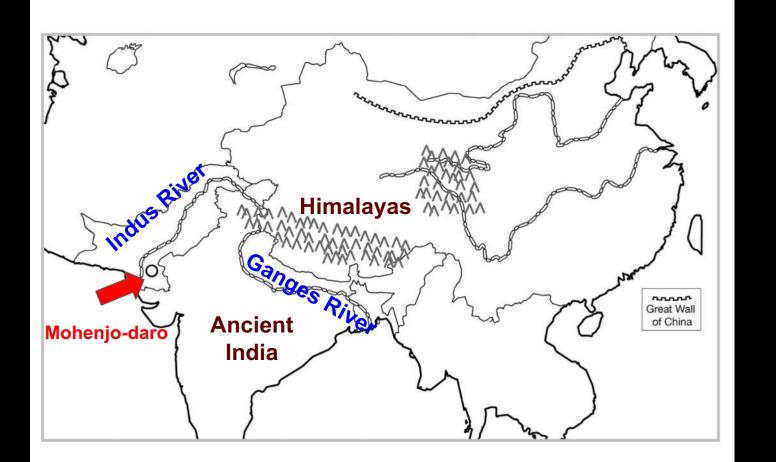








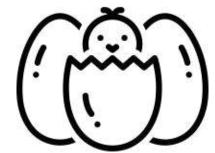




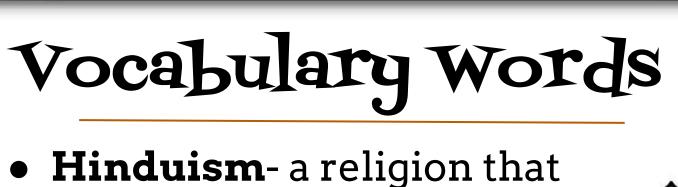


• existence-life

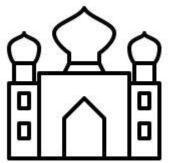


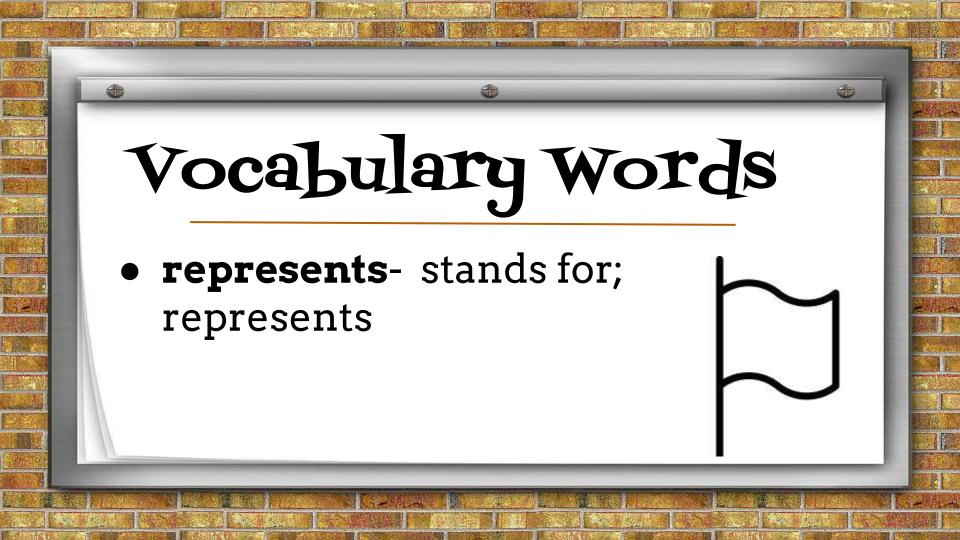






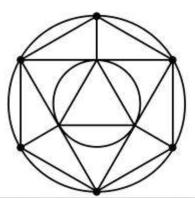
began in India and is the third-largest religion in the world

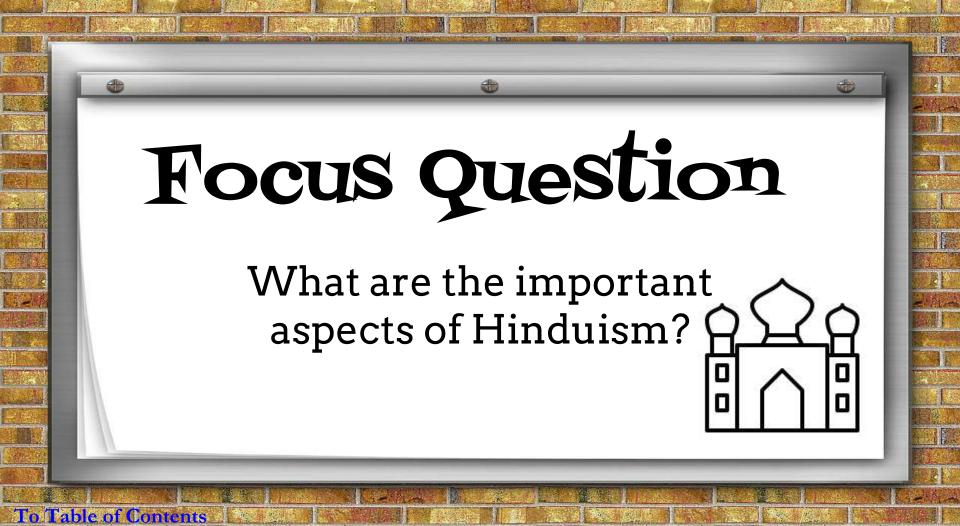




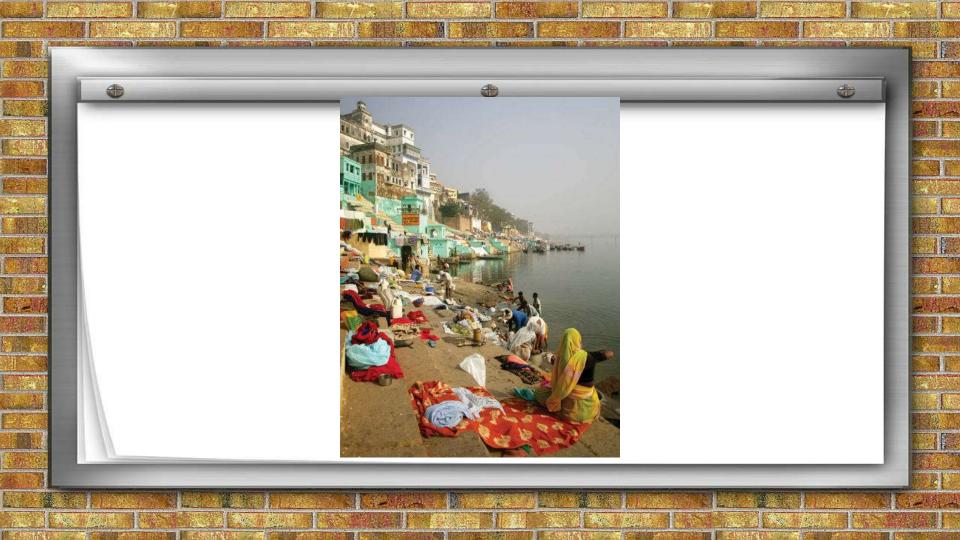


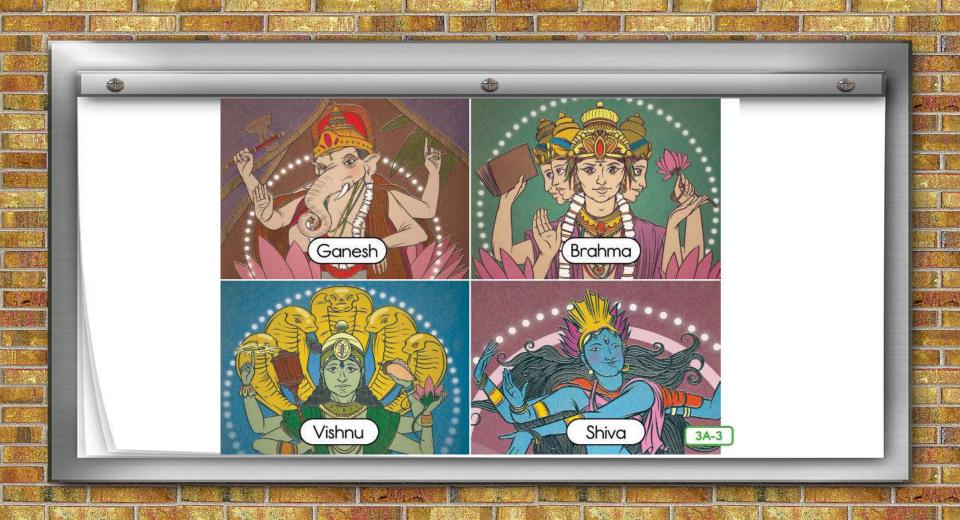
 sacred- holy; something used in the worship of God or gods







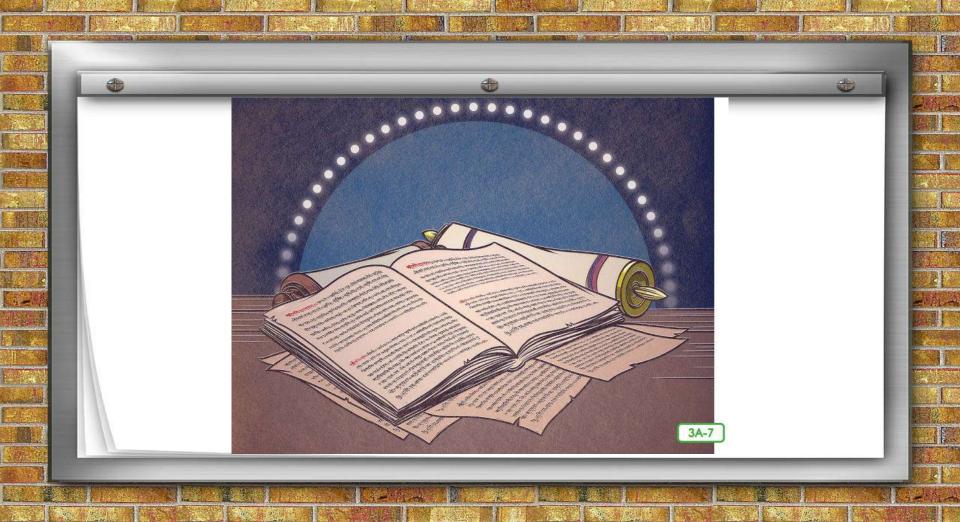








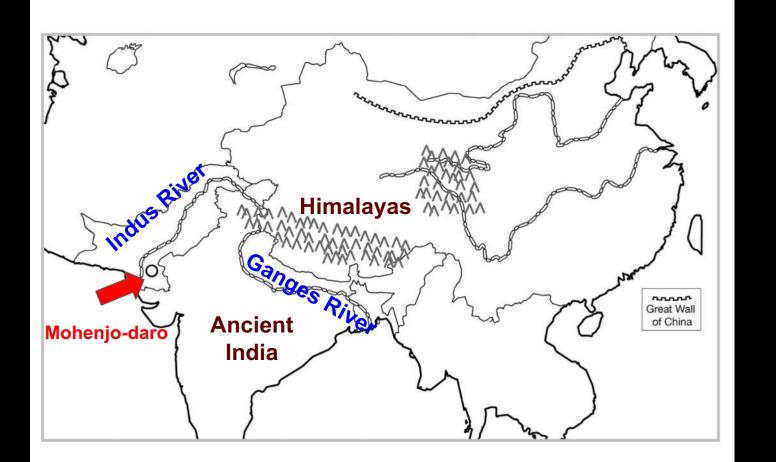




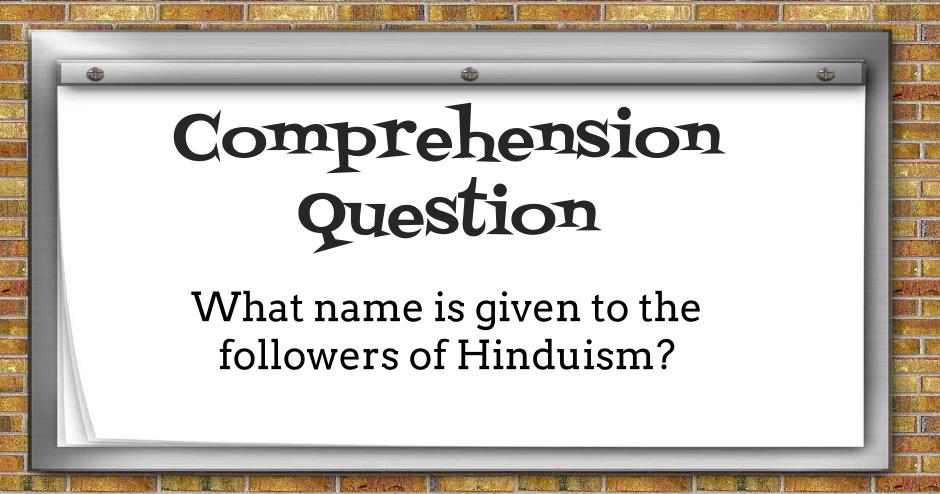


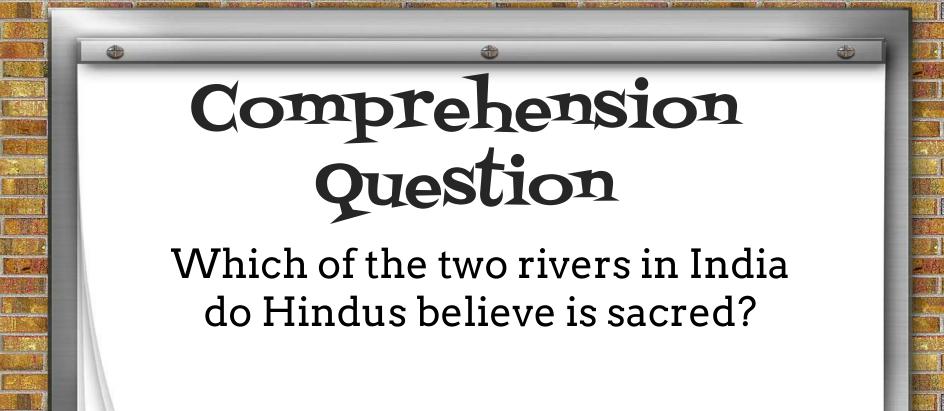


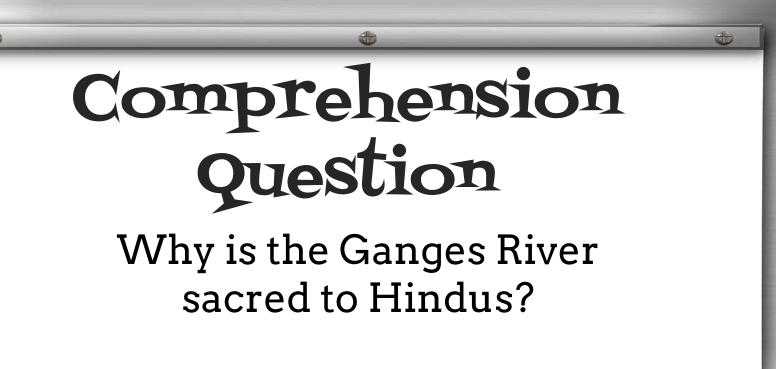
What two rivers flow down from the Himalayan Mountains?





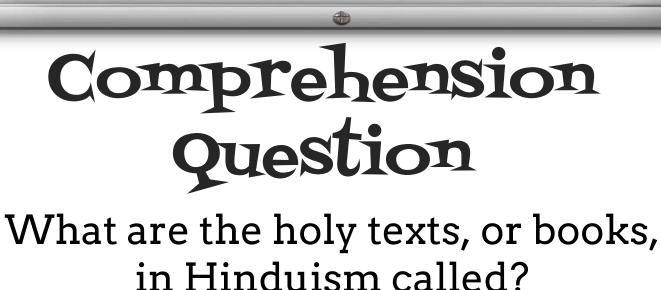








Hindus believe in many gods. What do they all represent or stand for together?



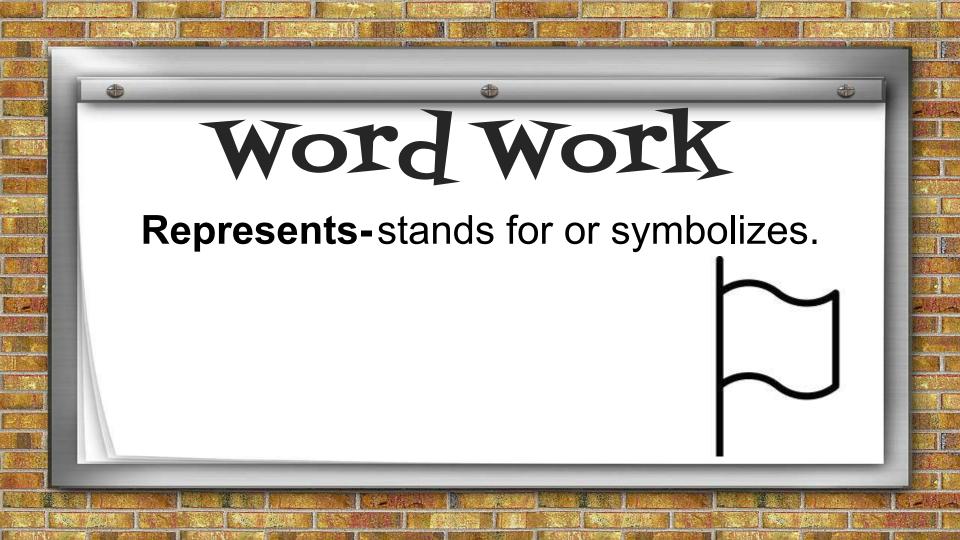


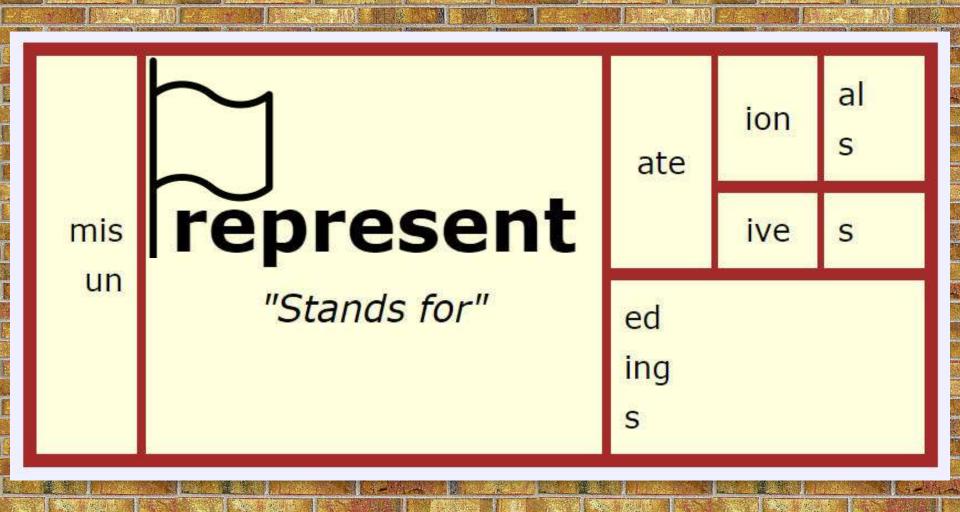


What are the holy texts, or books, in Hinduism called?



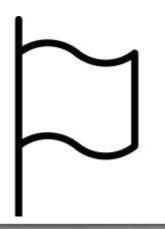
"Each of these gods and goddesses [in Hinduism]
represents, or stands for, something Hindus call Brahman."







Each of the fifty stars on the U.S. flag **represents** a state.





Do you know of anything that represents or stands for something else? Try to use the word represents when you tell about it.

Share:

"_ represents _.



Many

Rigveda

Shiva, Brahma, Vishnu

The Ganges River

Hindus

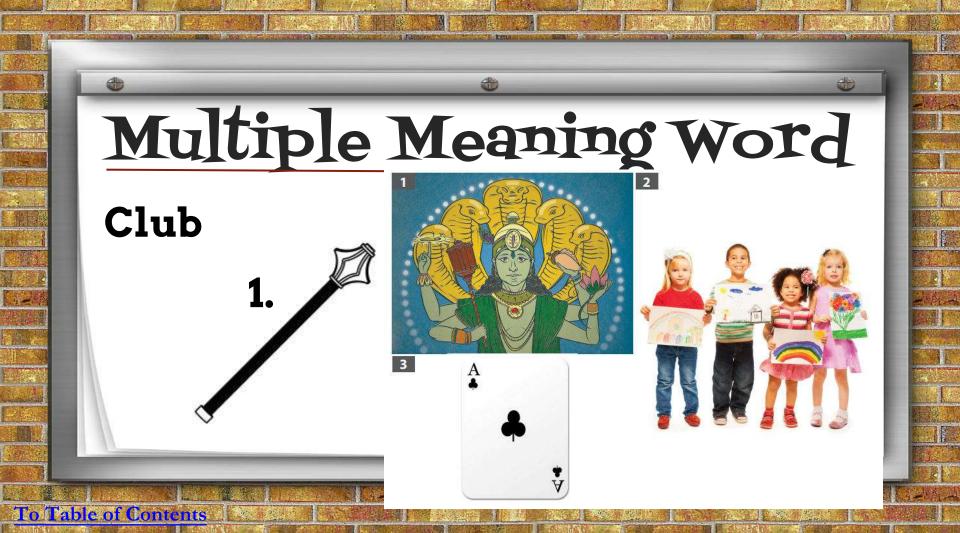
Characteristics	Hinduism	Buddhism
Number of gods		
Name of followers		
Name of holy text(s)		
Holy place		
Important figure(s)		
Interesting fact		

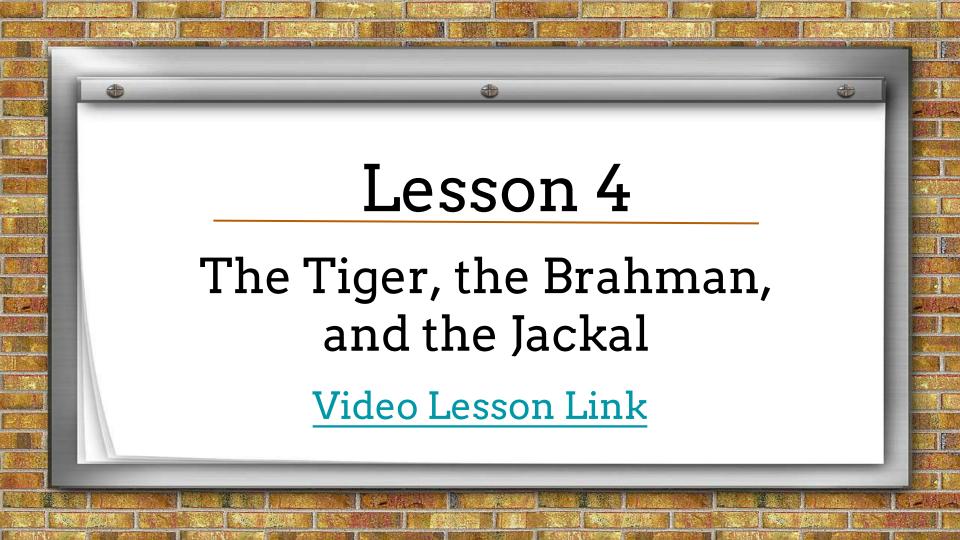


Club

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- 1. a heavy wooden stick
- 2. a group of people who meet to participate in an activity
- 3. a playing card that is marked with a black shape that looks like three round leaves



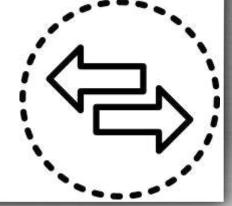


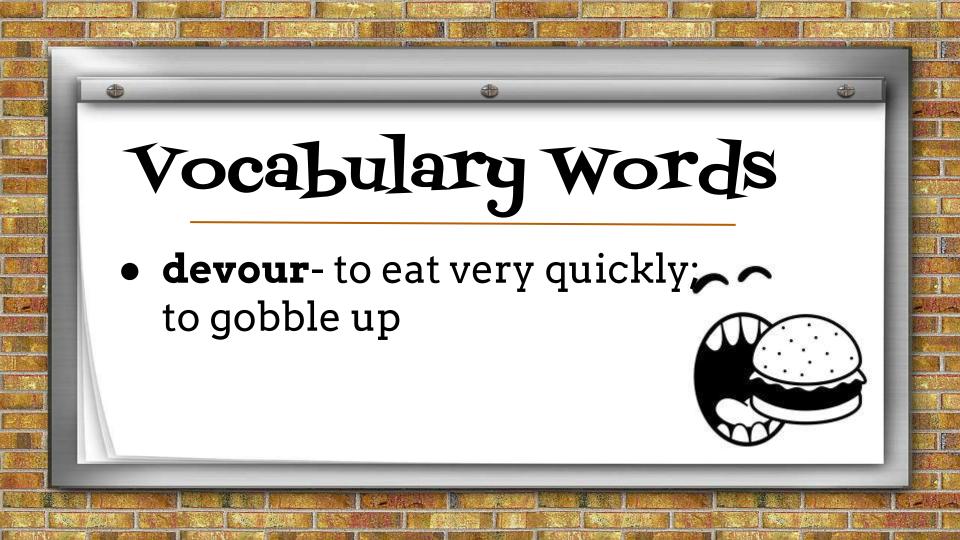


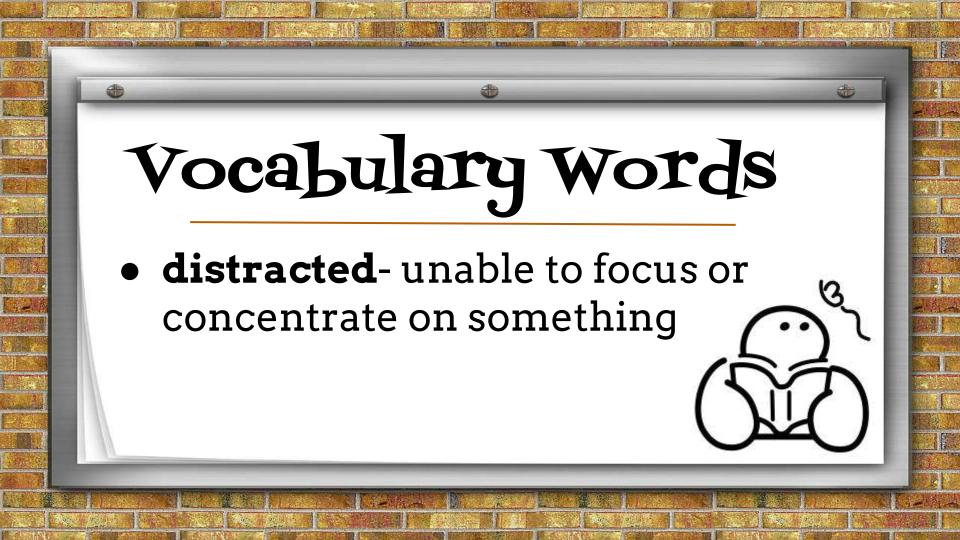


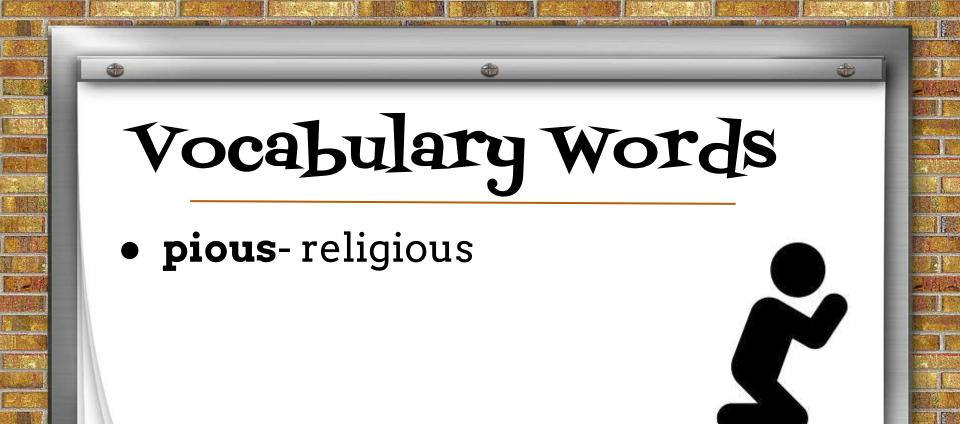


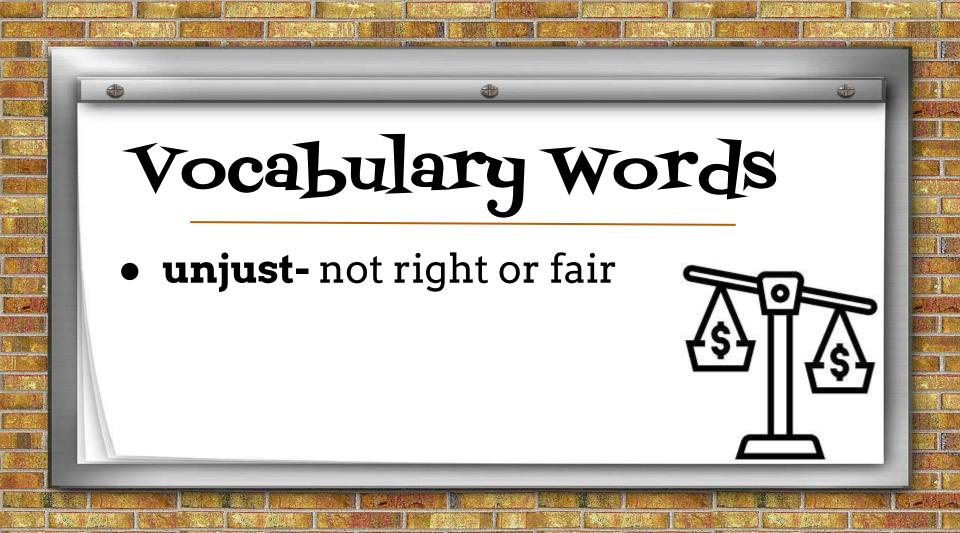
• **contrary**- the opposite of what was said or done earlier





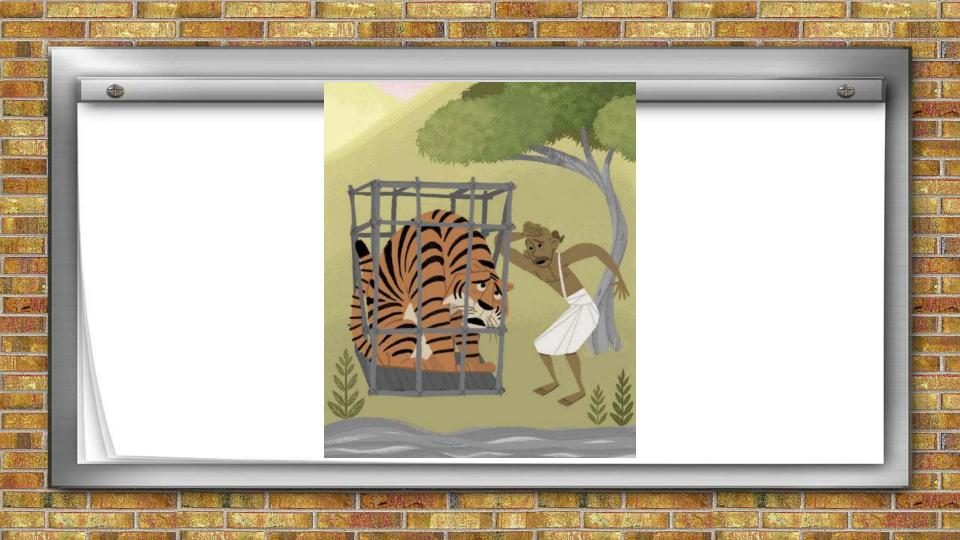








Who is the trickster in this story and how he tricks others?





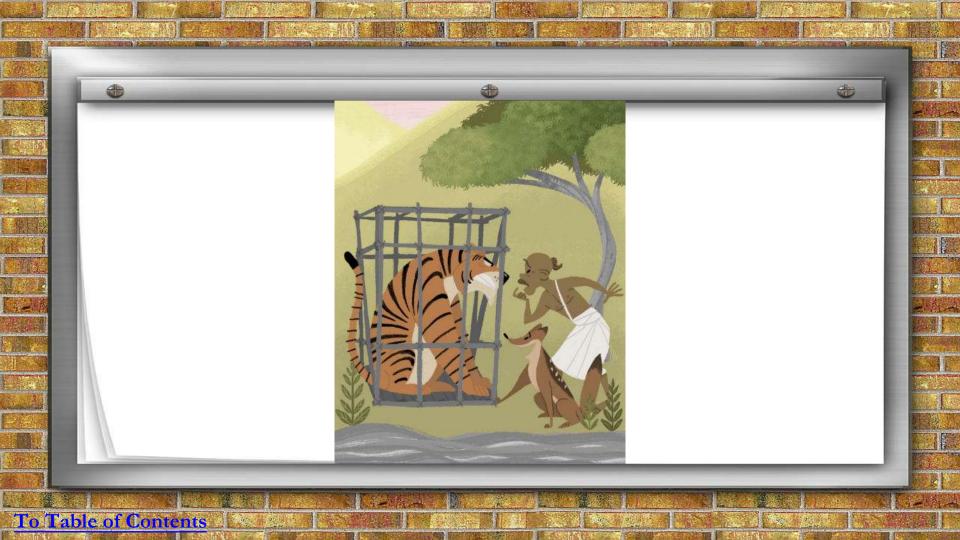










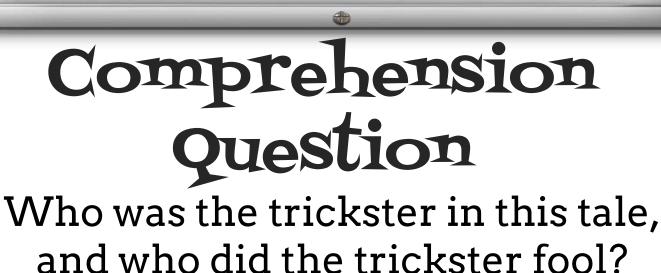




Do the buffalo, the tree, and the jackal think the tiger's decision to eat the Braham is just or unjust?



Why do the buffalo and tree think it would be just, or fair, for the tiger to eat the Brahman?







In what country is this trickster tale set?

How do you know?

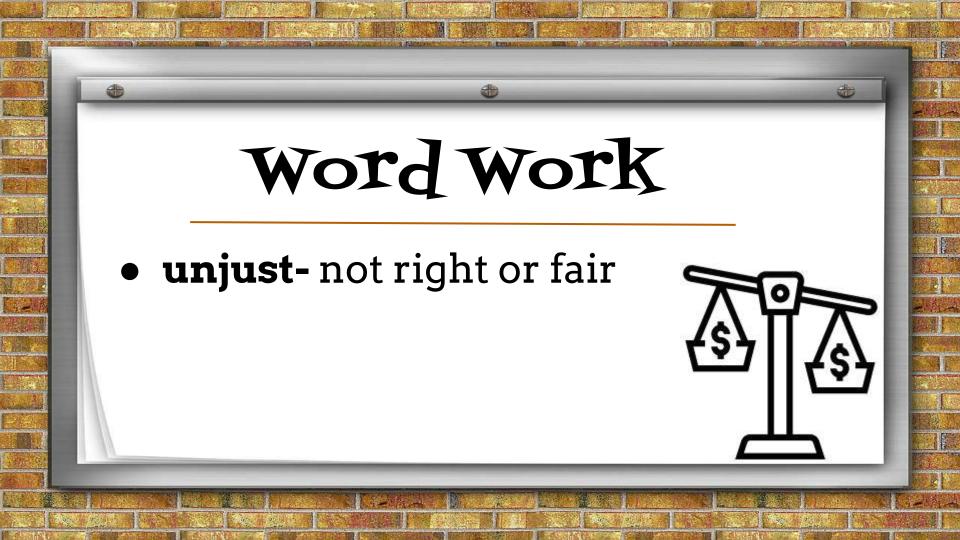


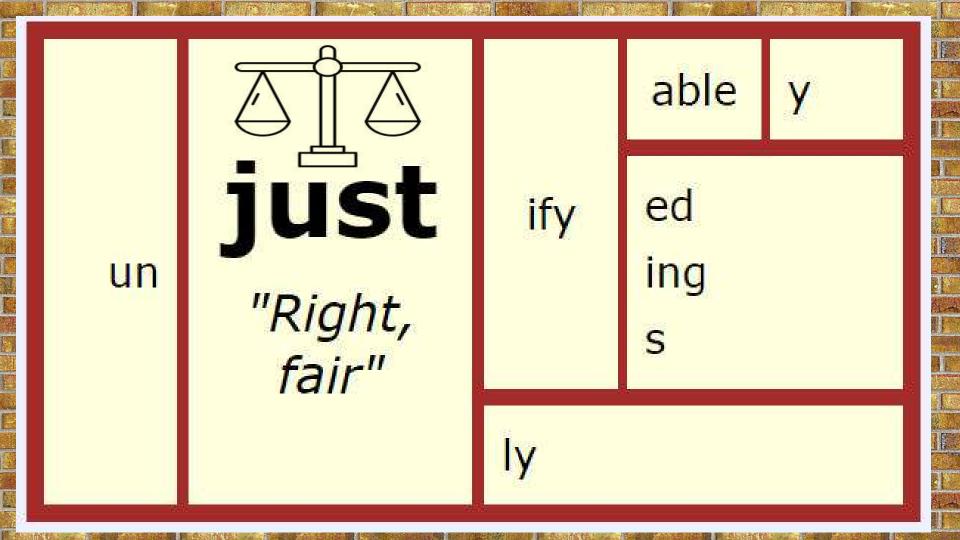
Think of a question you can ask your neighbor about the read-aloud that starts with the word who.

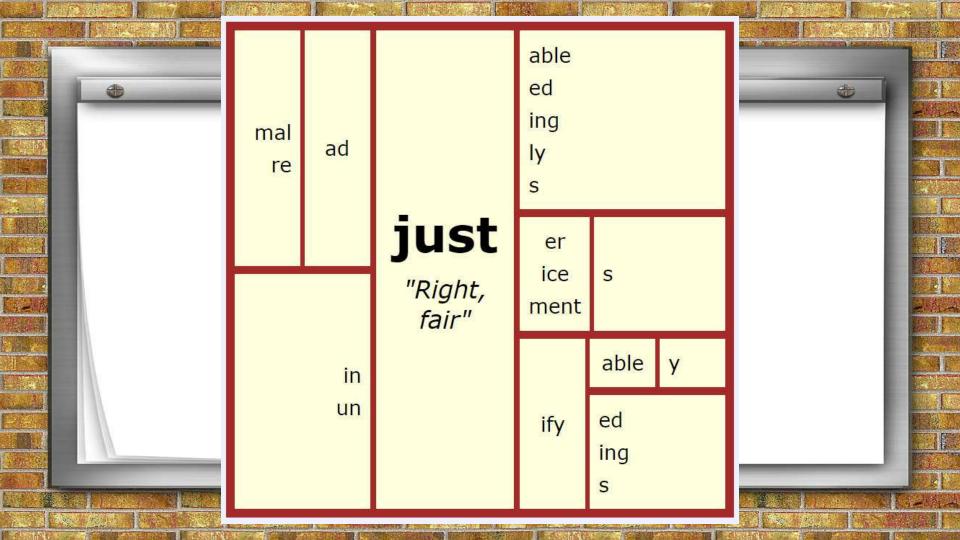


"Isn't it **unjust** to eat me when I have done you a good turn by letting you out of the cage?"





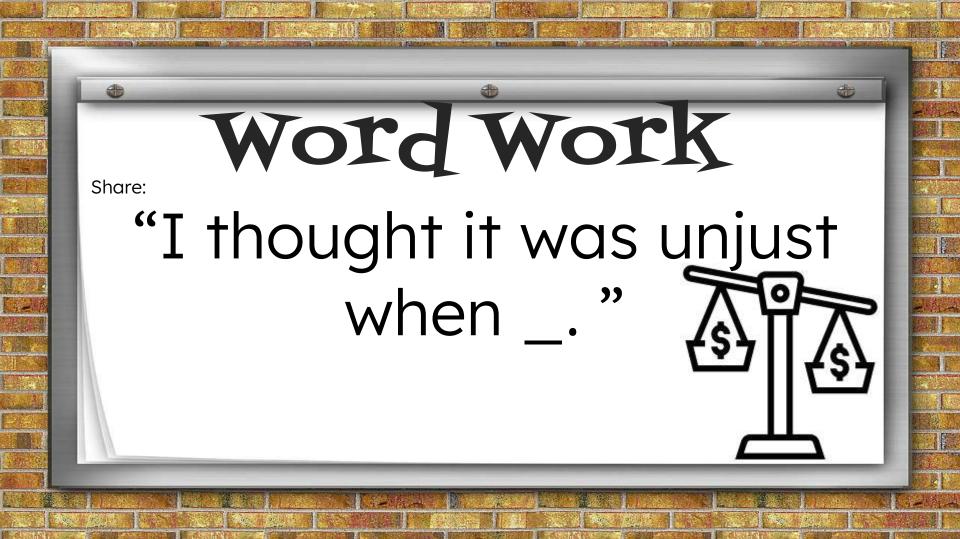






Ben thought it was **unjust** that his sister got to go to the movies and he didn't.





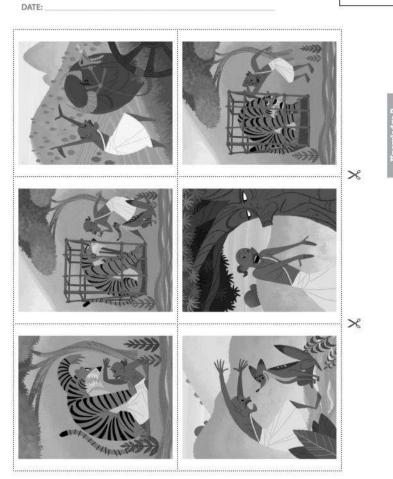


Prefix un- mean not

- cooked/uncooked
- harmed/unharmed
- happy/unhappy
- remarkable/unremarkable
- changed/unchanged

Check answers on next slide.

4.1 Activity Page









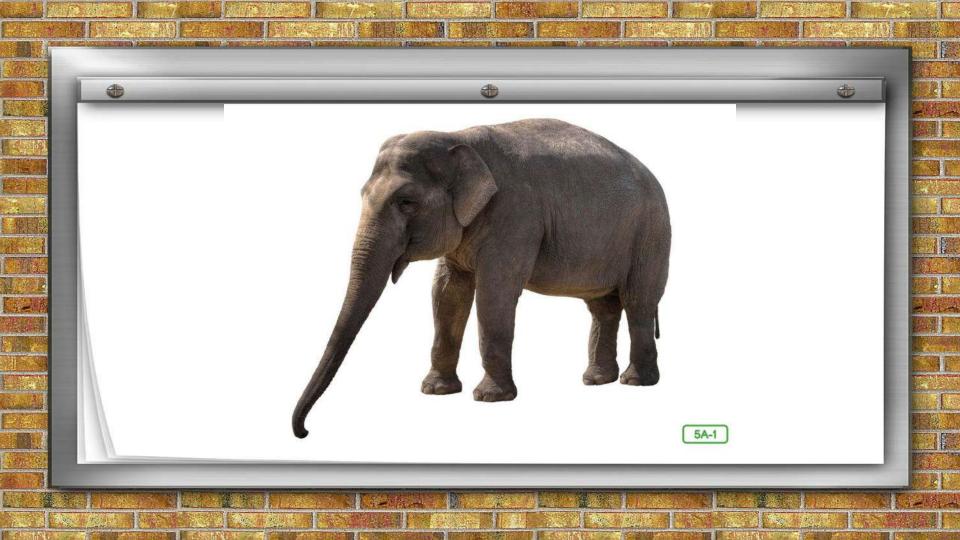






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 grope- to search or reach for something blindly or uncertainly





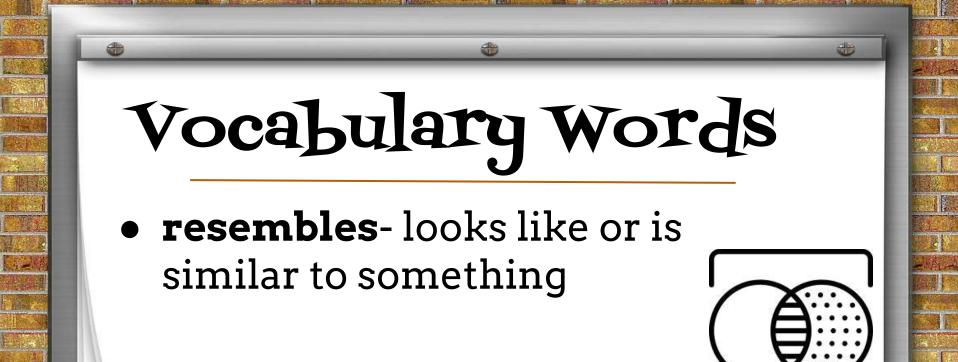
• marvel- something that makes you feel wonder, surprise, or admiration





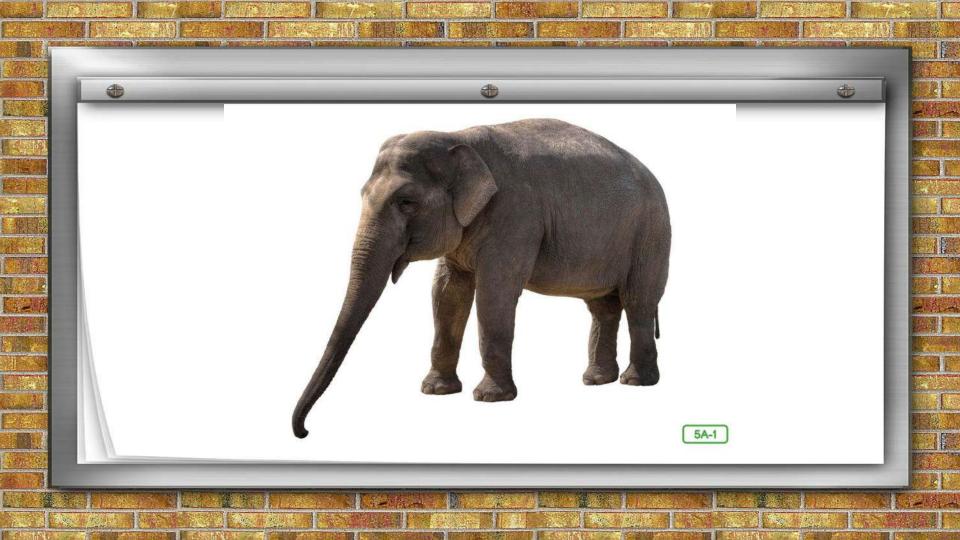
 observation- the act of paying close attention to or studying something







How do each of the men in the story describe the elephant?











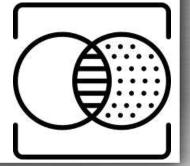
This story is told in the form of a poem that contains a series of words that rhyme. In what way do the rhyming words add to the meaning of this poem?

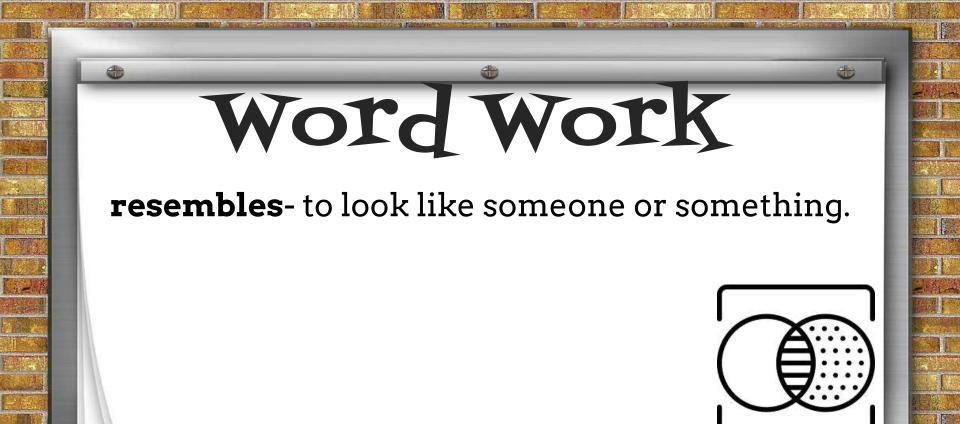


- 1. Were your predictions about the way the six men would describe the elephant correct?
 - 1. How were the six mens' descriptions different from yours?

Word Work

"Even the blindest man can tell what this resembles most; deny the fact who can, this marvel of an elephant is very like a fan."



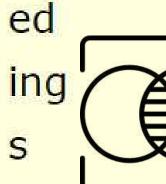


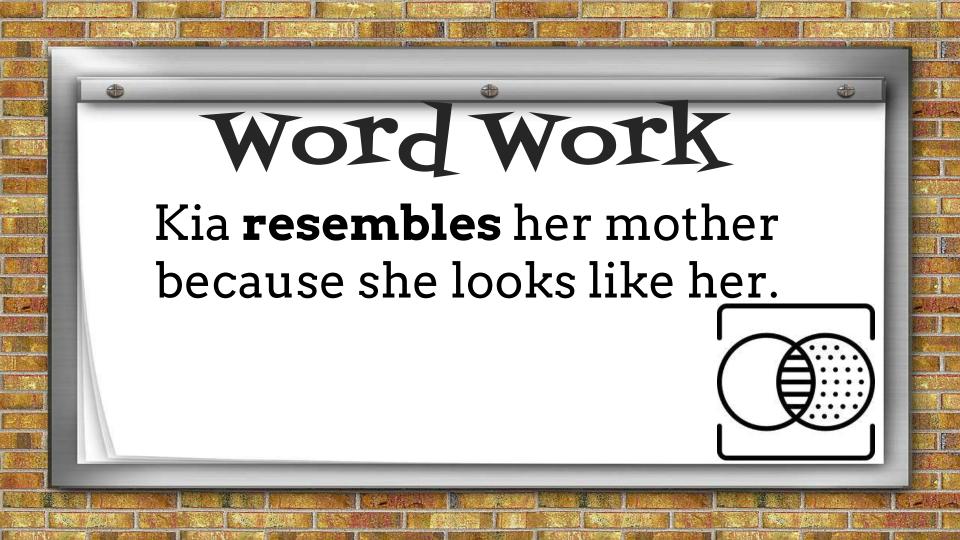
resemble

"Look like, similar"

ance

S







Using the word **resembles**, tell me about two people or things that **resemble** one another.

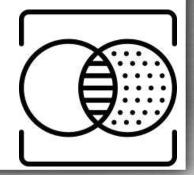


I am going to list three objects. Only two of the objects will be like one another, or resemble one another.

Ex. Cat, horse, kitten "A kitten resembles a cat."

"A ____ resembles a ____."

- A puppy, a dog, a fish
- A girl, her sister, an ice cream cone
- A pony, a lion, a horse
- A computer screen, a television, a radio



5.1 Activity Page



NAME:			
DATE:			

Describe an Elephant



:		



Brain Pop Jr.
Verb Tenses & Irregular Verbs



There are two sentences below that relate to the poem. One sentence will refer to something that is happening now, and the other sentence refers to something that has already happened.

- The blind men approach the elephant.
- The blind men approached the elephant.



I will say something that is happening now, and you should tell me how to say it already happened yesterday.

Ex. Today, we smile. (Yesterday, we smiled.)

- Today, we smell flowers.
- Today, we clap our hands.
- Today, we sneeze loudly.
- Today, we call grandma.
- Today, we hop on one foot.
- Today, we reach to the sky.
- Today, we jump rope.

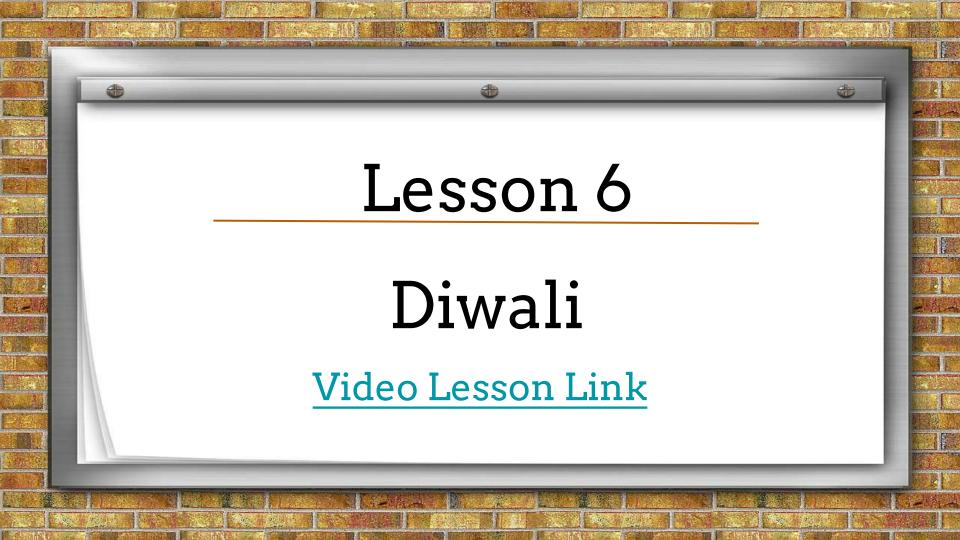


I will say something that is happening now, and you will rephrase the statements to show the action already happened yesterday.

Ex. Today, we ran a race. (Yesterday, we ran a race.)

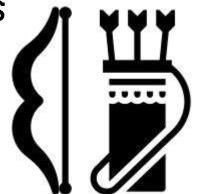
- Today, we eat apples.
- Today, we go to the auditorium.
- Today, we do work.
- Today, we tell stories.
- Today, we make decorations.
- Today, we take one cookie
- Today, we sit down.

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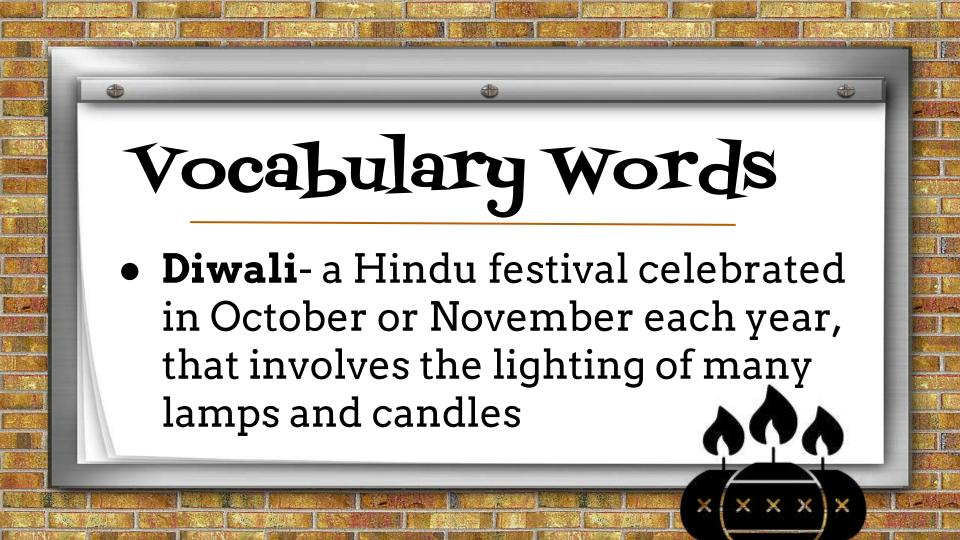
with a bow and arrow

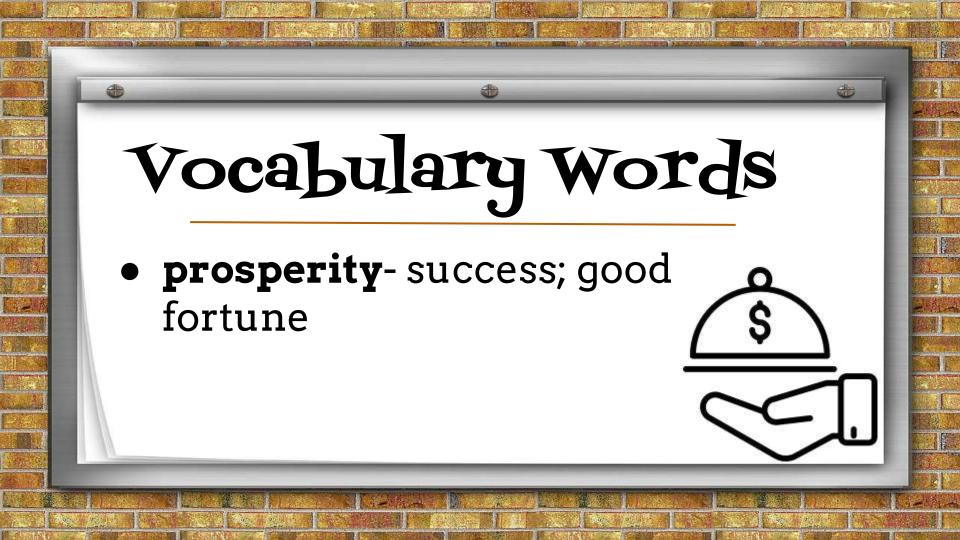




 custom-something a person or group does regularly or over a period of time









What are the important aspects of Hinduism?











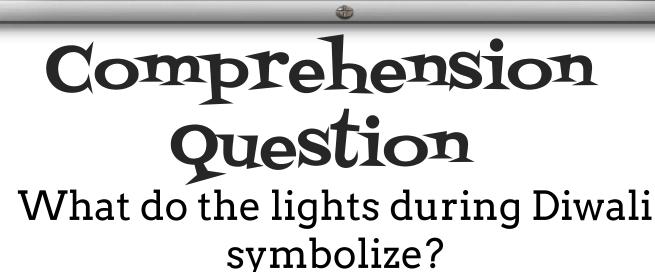




- What is the name of an important holiday in Hinduism?
- How long does the holiday last?



- What do people do during Diwali?
- Why is this holiday called Diwali, or "Festival of Lights"?





You heard that Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and prosperity, is welcomed into the homes of Hindus during Diwali. Why do you think this particular goddess is welcomed?



Why is it important for people celebrating Diwali to clean their homes, light candles, decorate their cars, homes, and businesses with flowers, and spend the five days with family and friends?



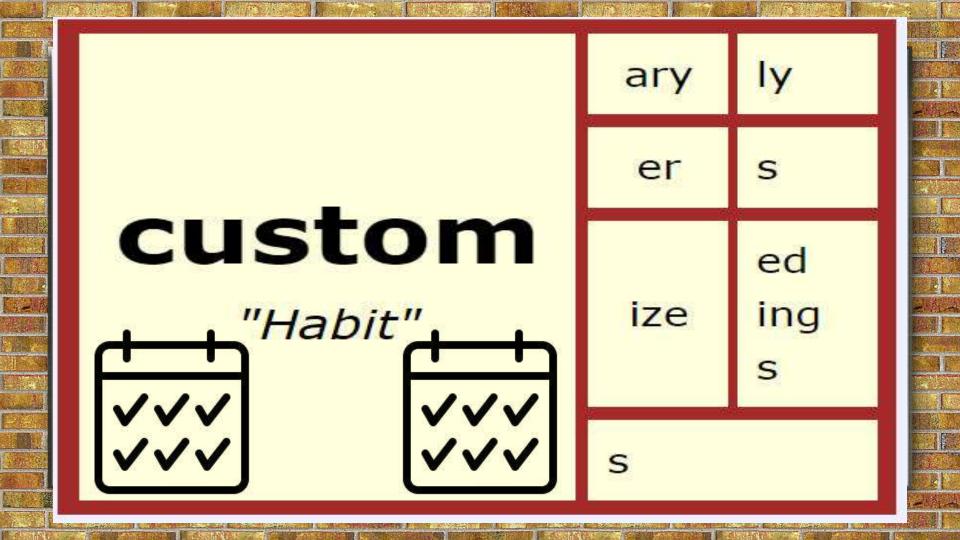
repeated the **custom** of lighting lamps, honoring the strength and goodness of Rama."





 custom-something a person or group does regularly or over a period of time







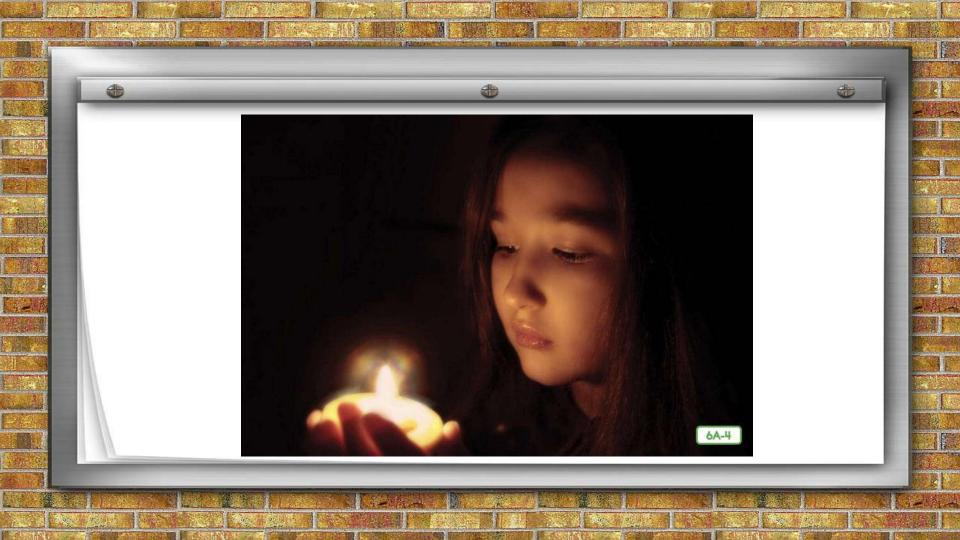


Do you have a **custom** here at school? Tell about it using the word **custom** in a sentence.



The 4 steps of the writing process: planning, drafting, editing and revising, and publishing

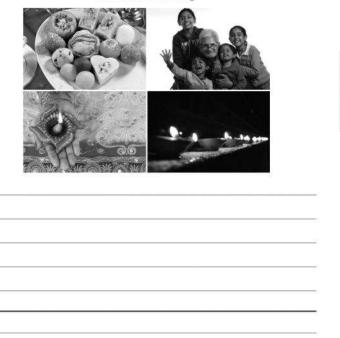
Today we are going to draft and revise a description of the image we saw during our read aloud about Diwali.

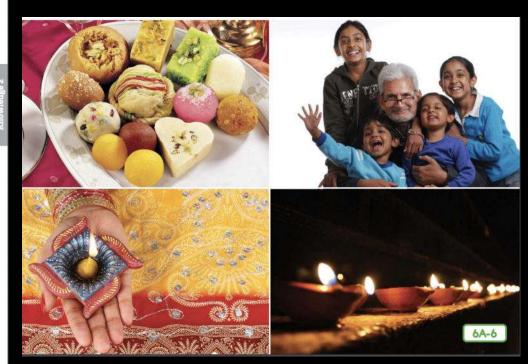


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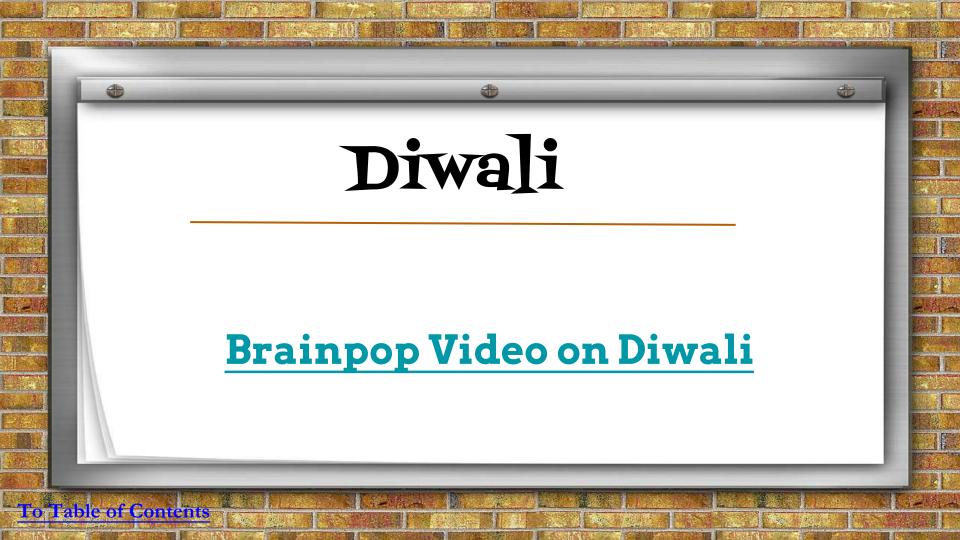
6.1 Activity Page

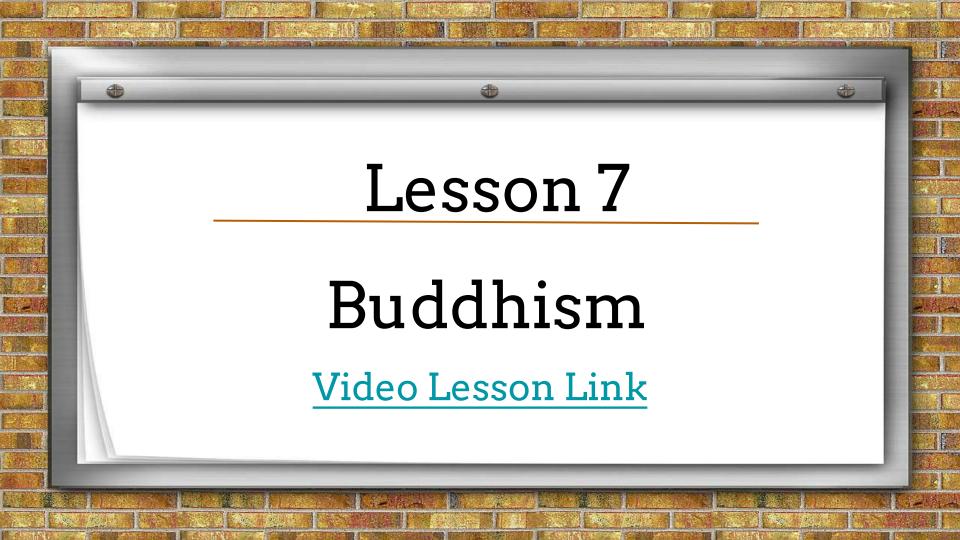
Interactive Writing

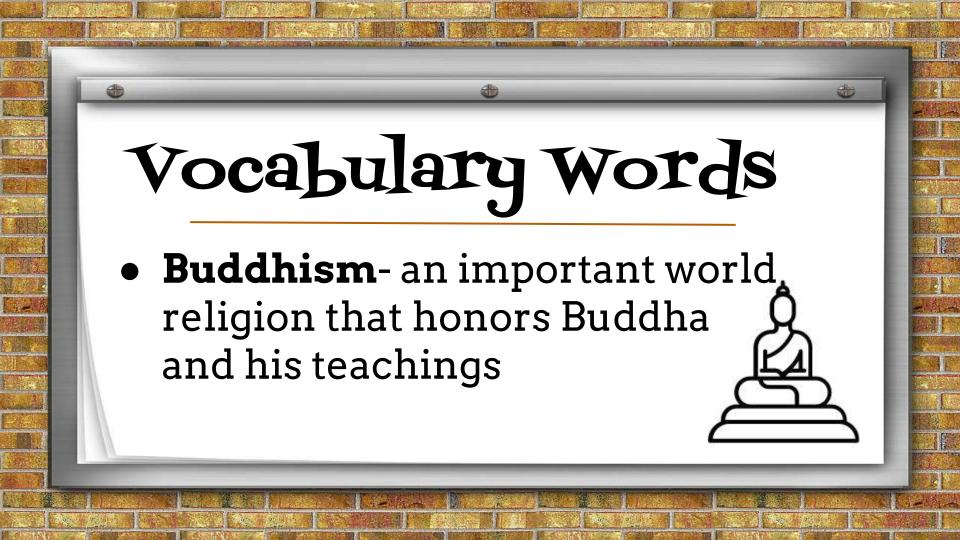


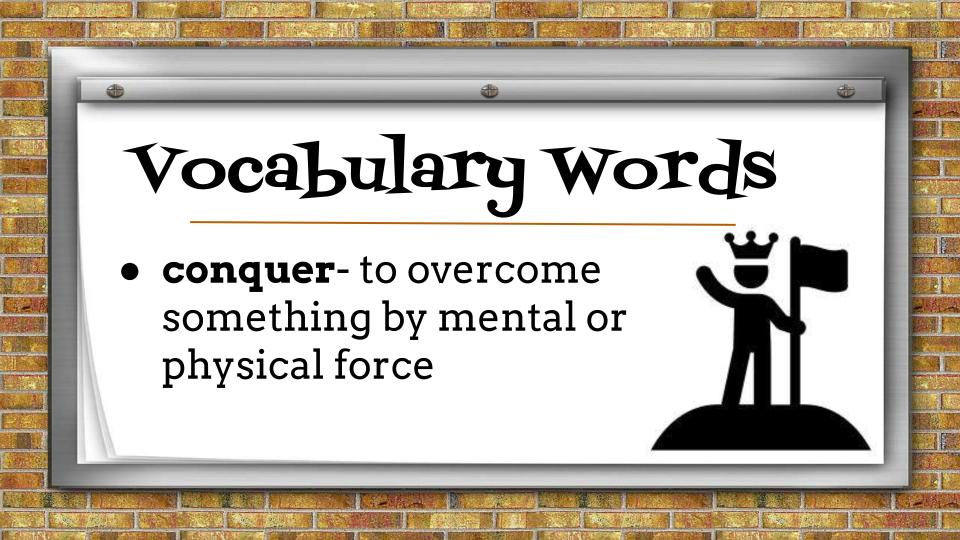


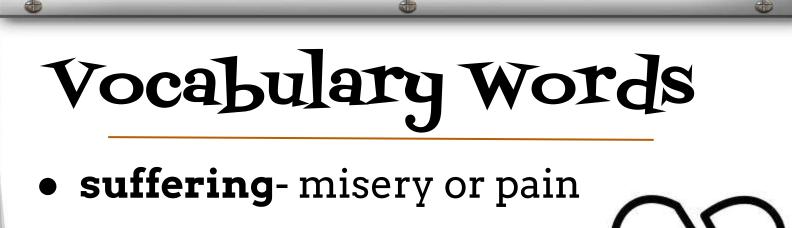
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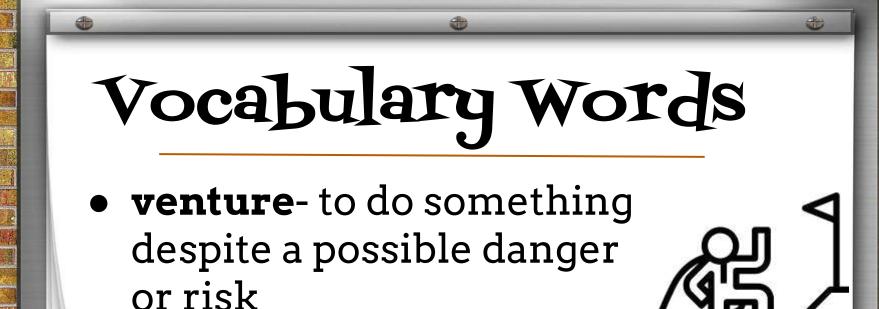


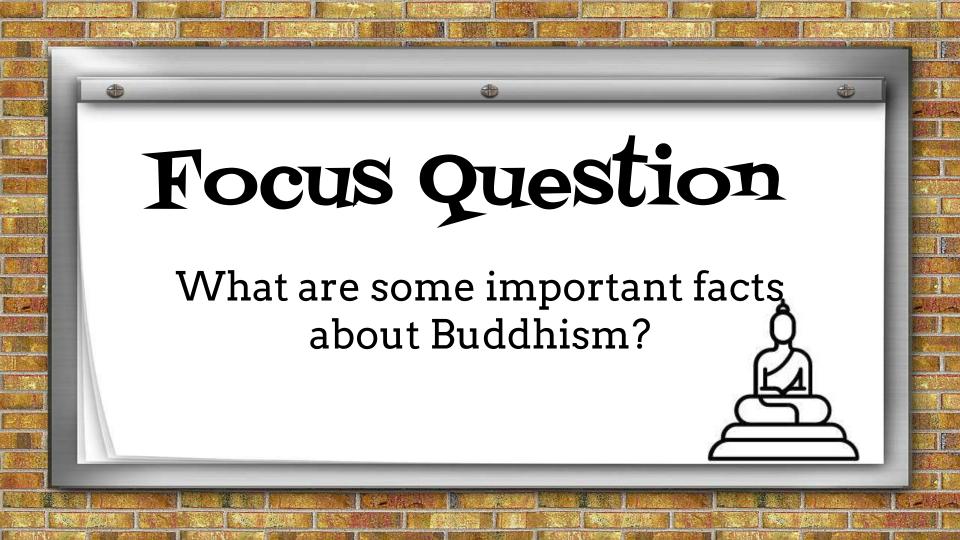


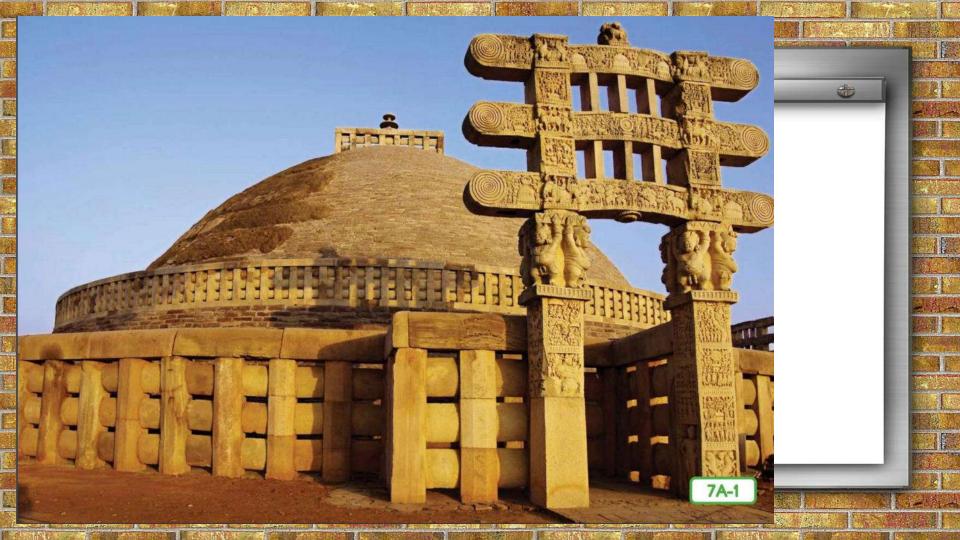


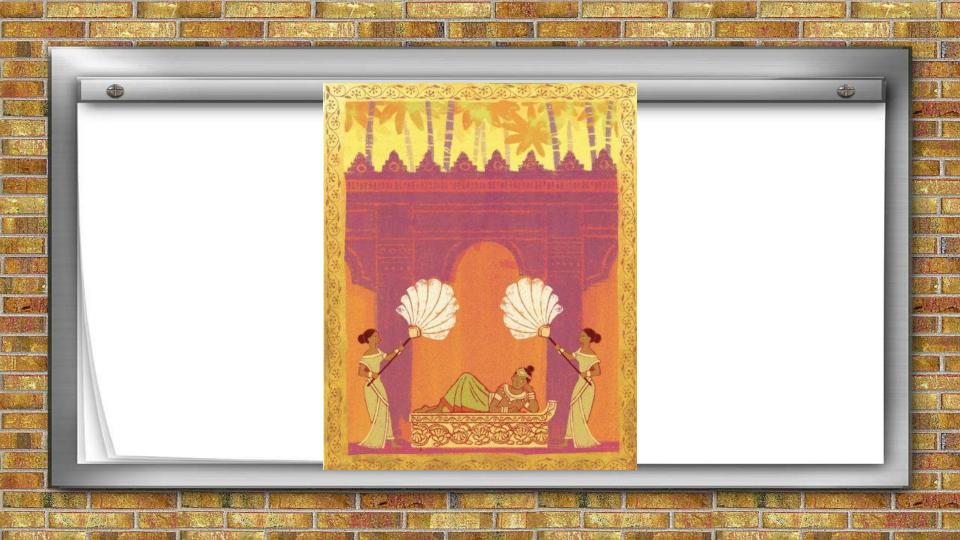




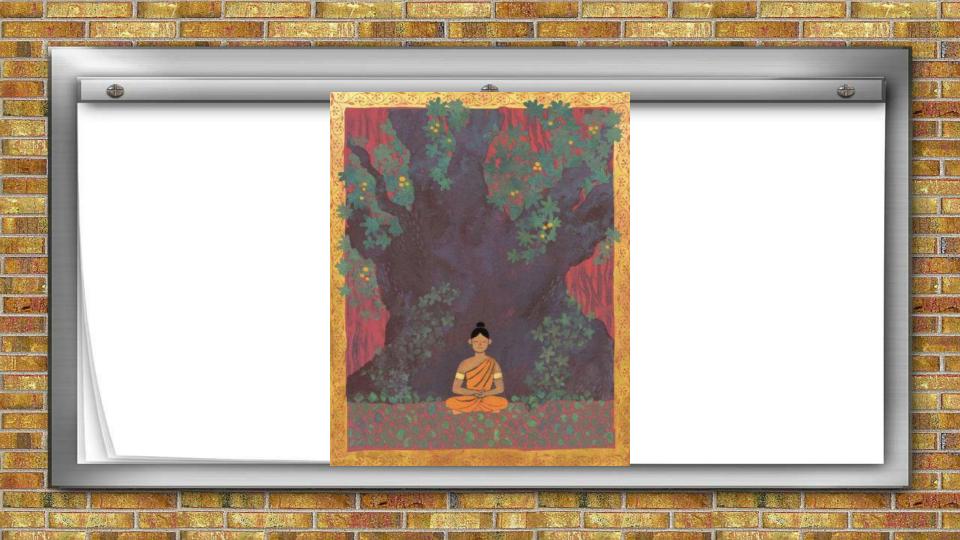


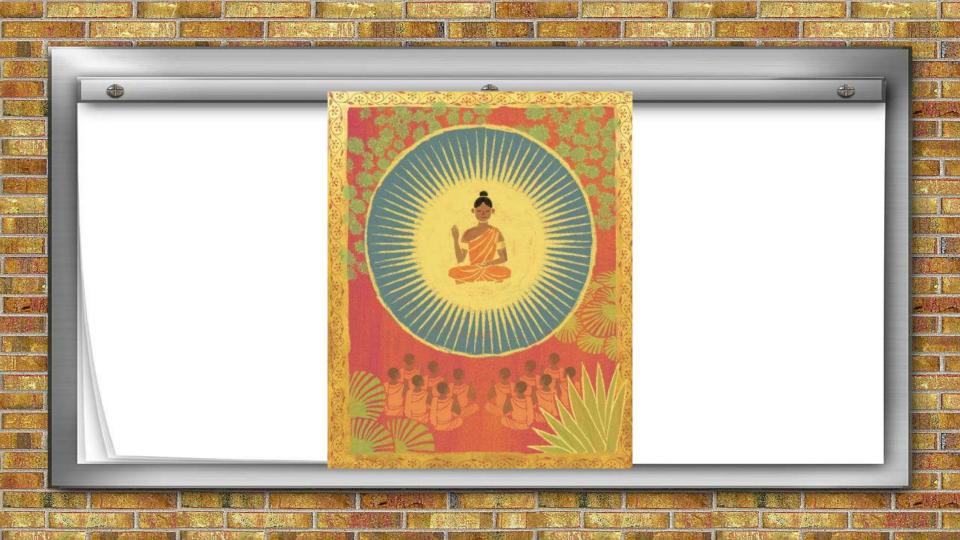




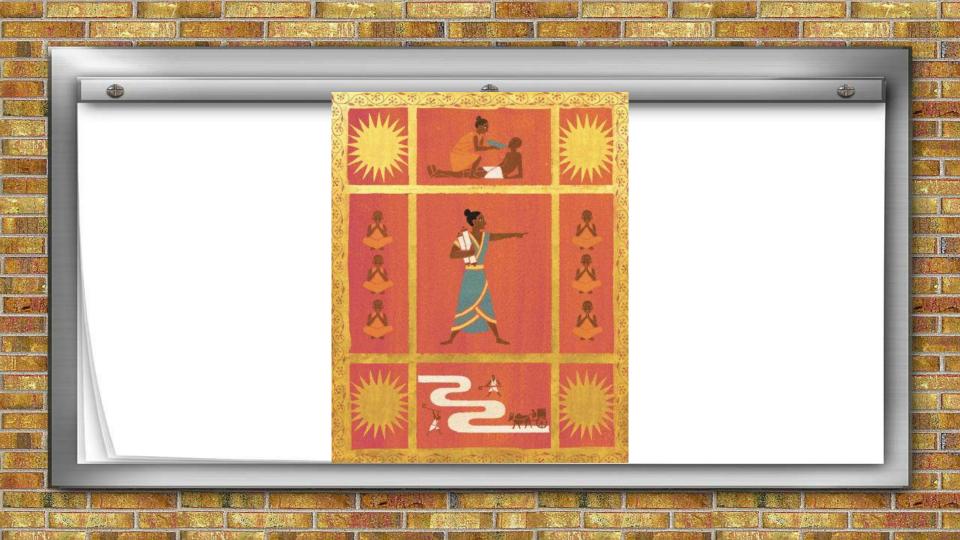






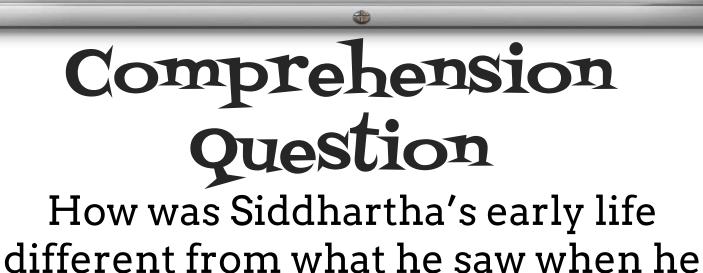








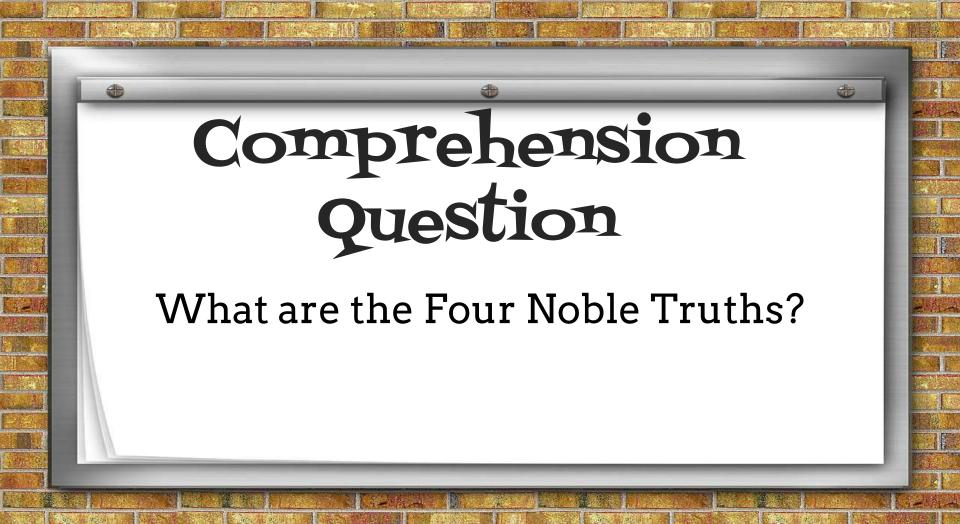
What component, or part, of a civilization did you hear about today?



ventured out into the world?

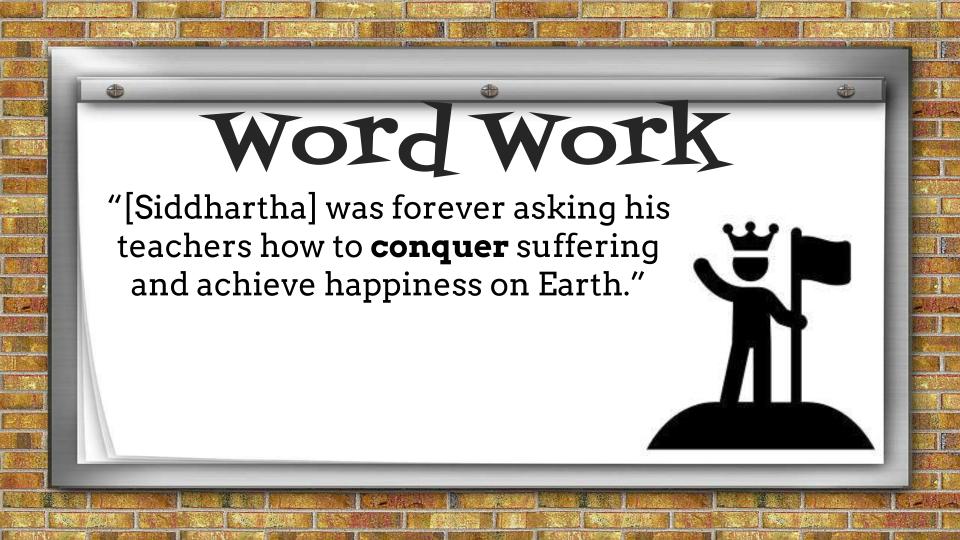


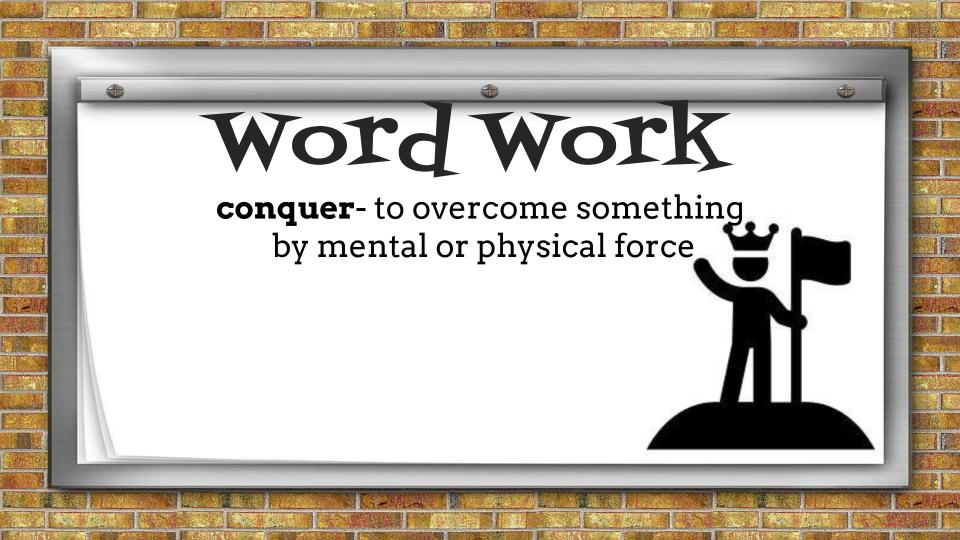
- How did Siddhartha's experience seeing suffering in the world lead to the creation of Buddhism?
 - What did Siddhartha become known as after he achieved enlightenment, a new and deeper understanding of life?





Asoka was a great ruler who helped spread Buddhism across Asia. How did he do this?



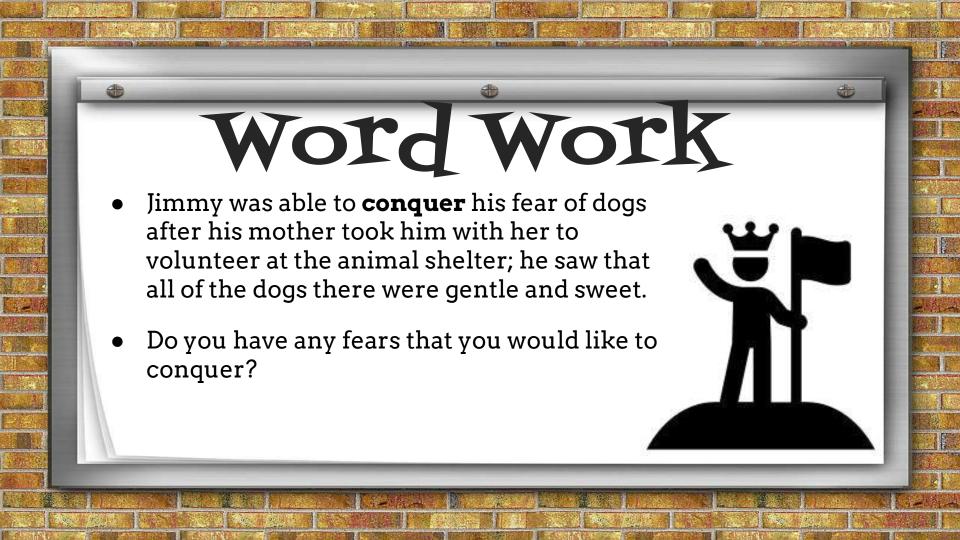


conquer

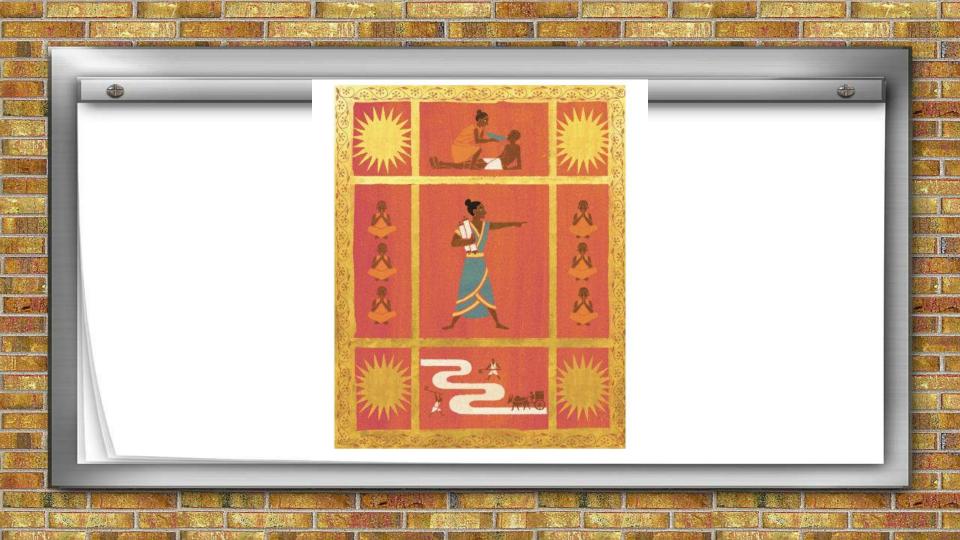
"Overcome"



or s







NAME: DATE:

Characteristics	Hinduism	Buddhism
Number of gods	Many	None
Name of followers	Hindus	Buddhists
Name of holy text(s)	Rigveda	The teaching of the Buddha, the Four Noble Truths
Holy place	The Ganges River	Stupa/the Great Stupa of Sanchi
Important figure(s)	Shiva, Brahma, Vishnu	Siddartha Guatama (the Buddha)
Interesting fact		

7.1 Activity Page

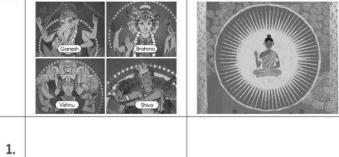
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2.

3.

4.

5.



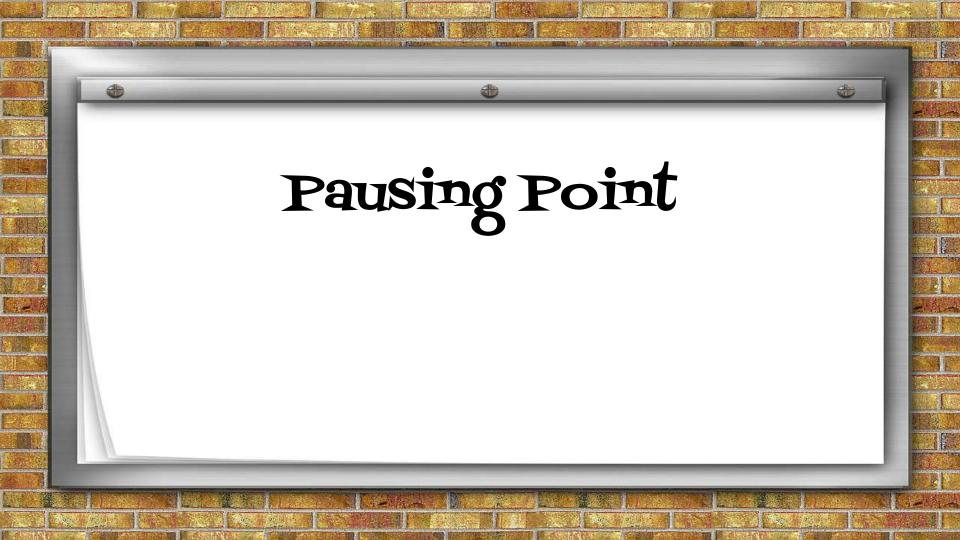


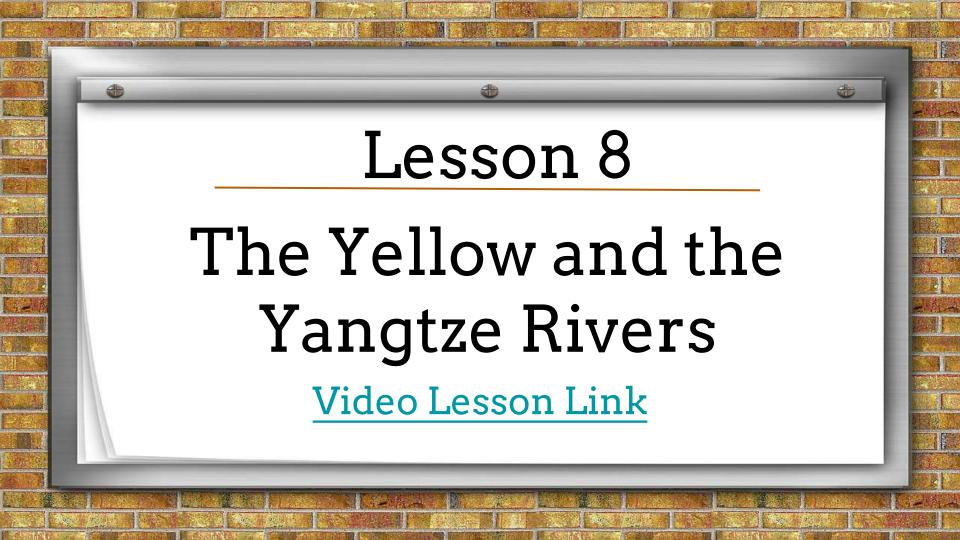
Train

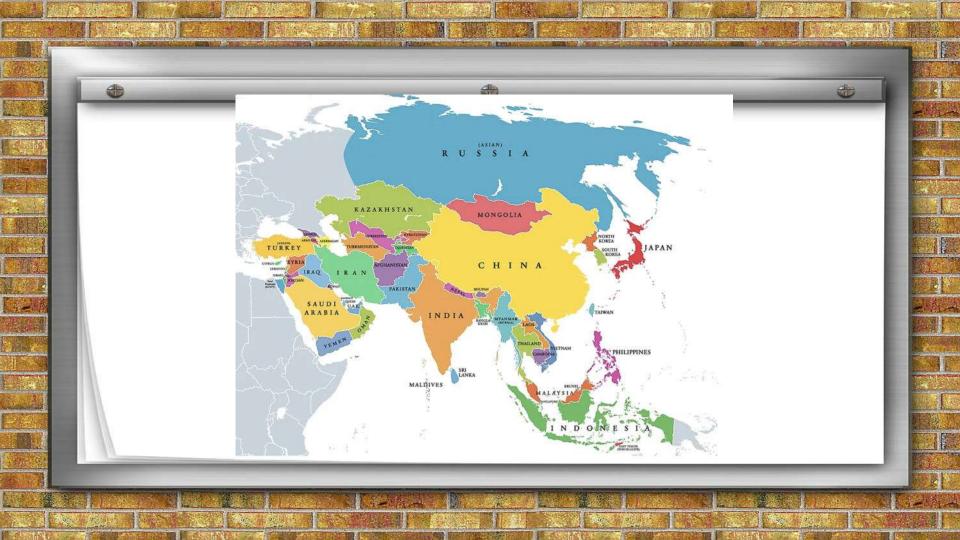
- 1. to practice skills
- 1. a group of vehicles that travel on tracks and that are connected to one another

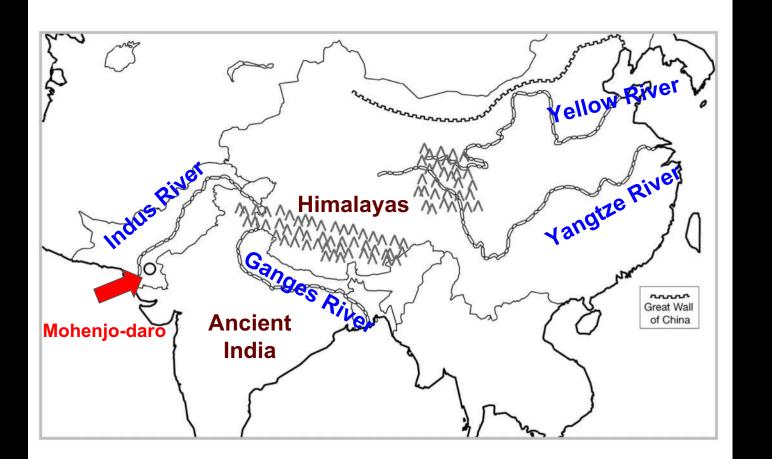


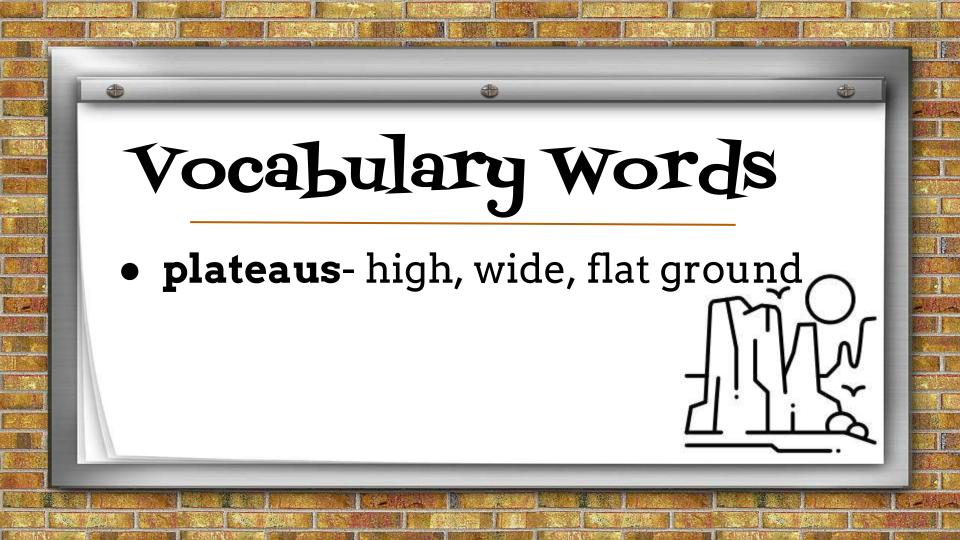
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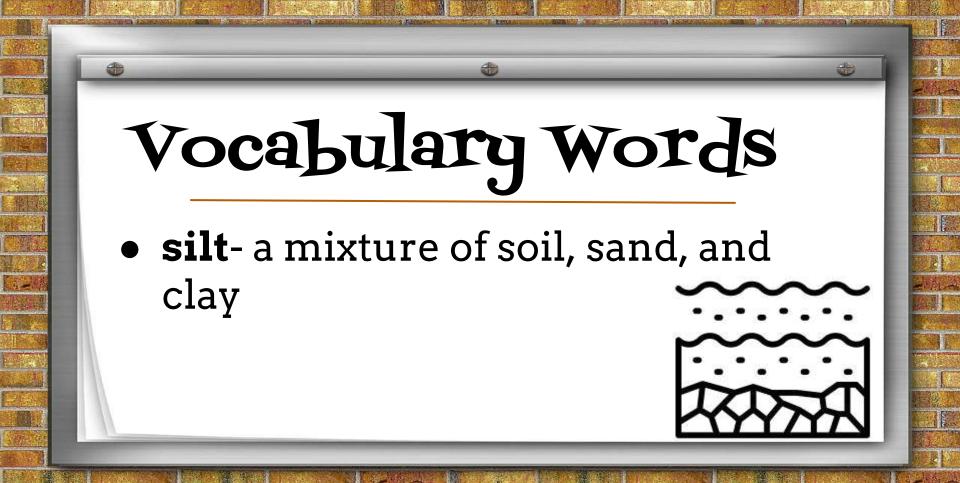


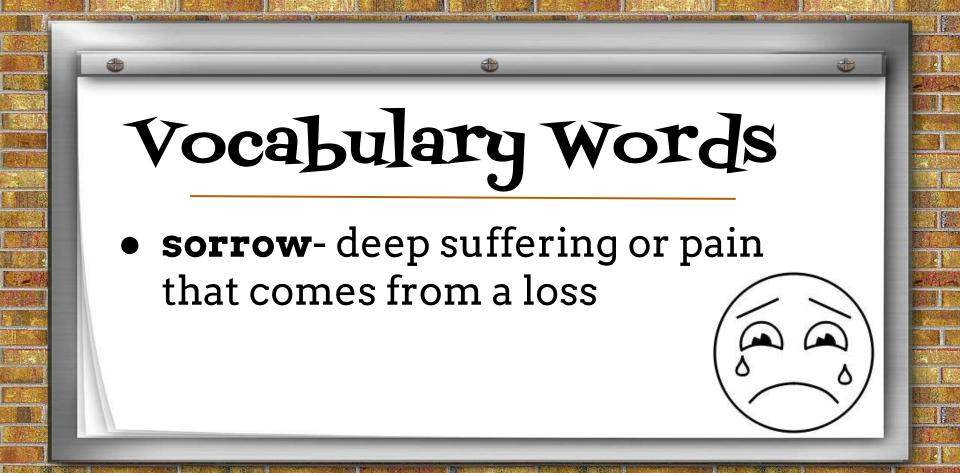


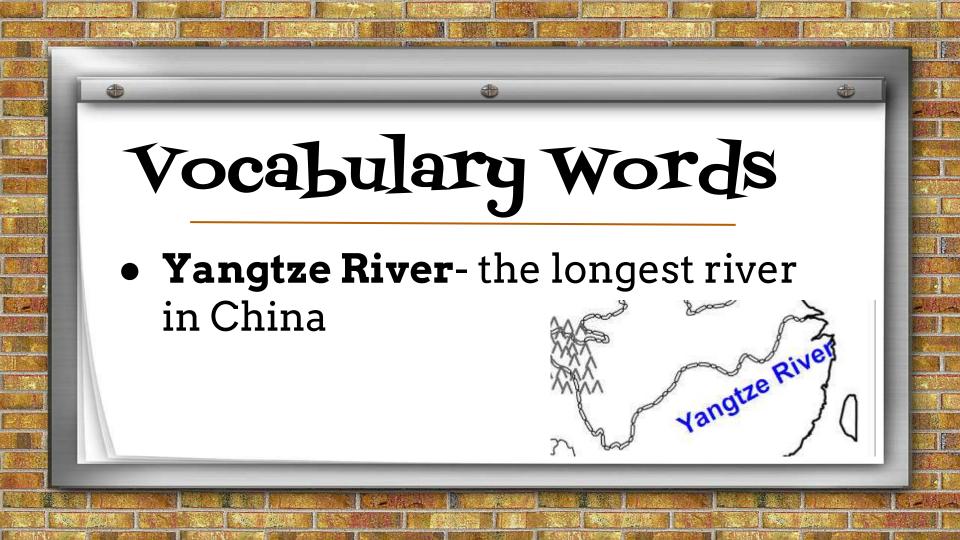


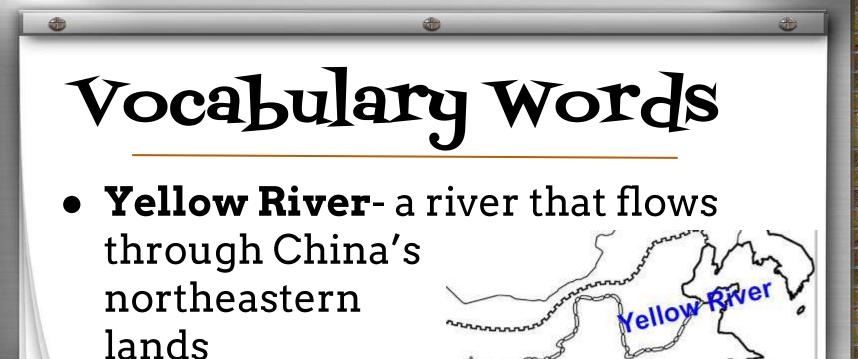










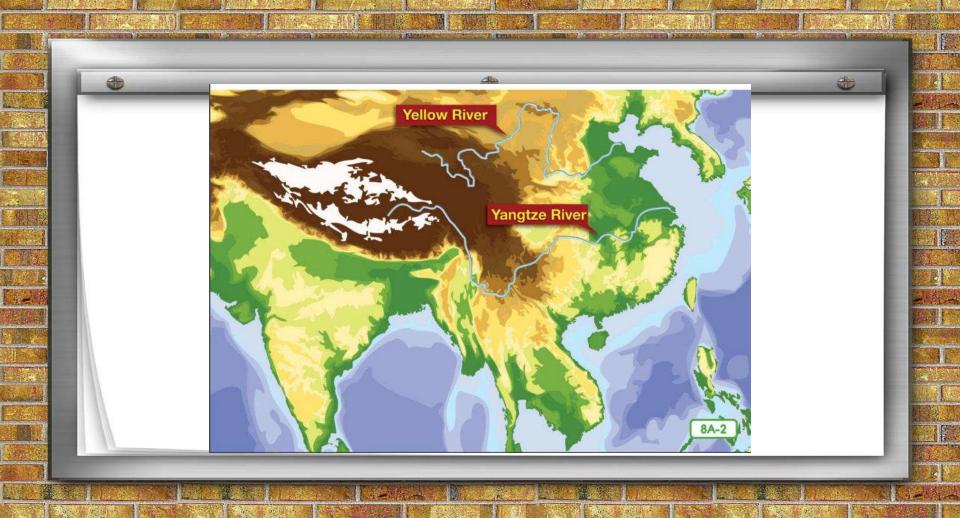




Why are the Yellow and Yangtze rivers were so important in ancient China?

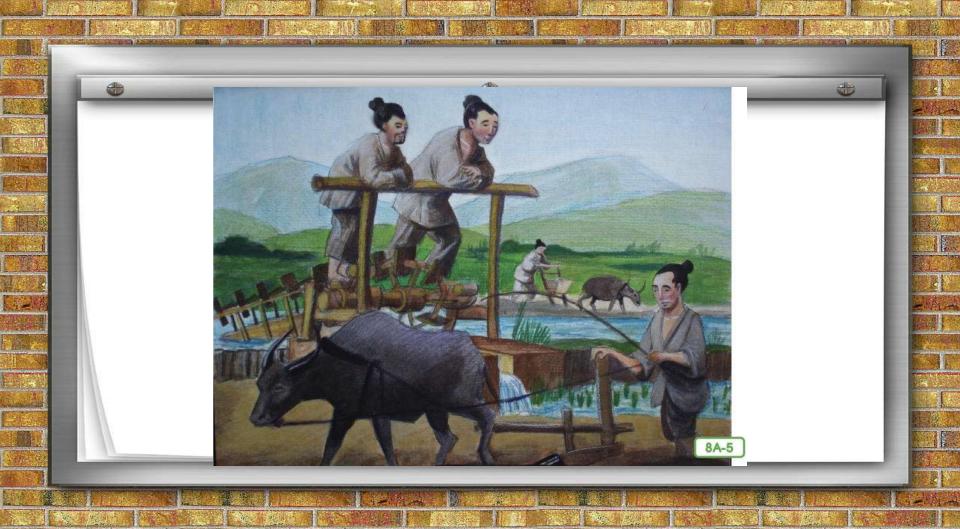
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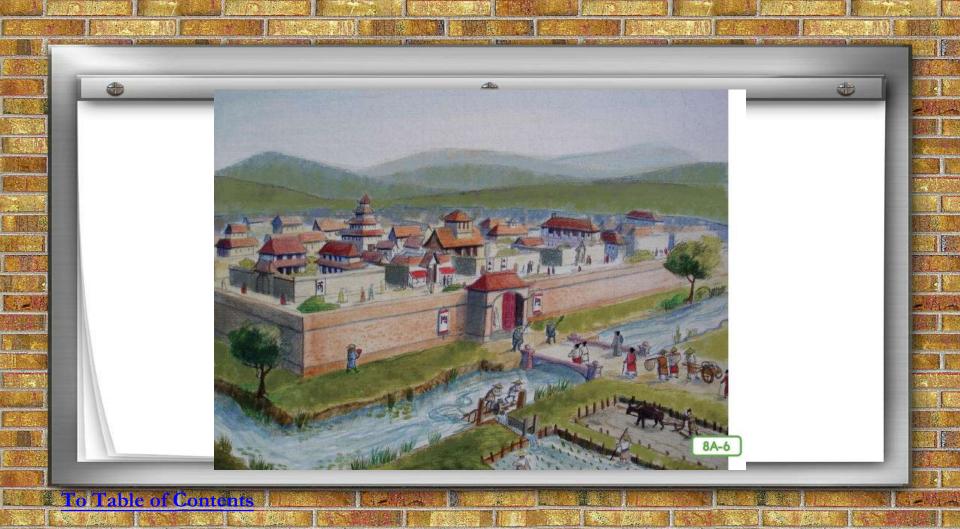














- In which country are the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers located?
- On which continent?





Why have the Chinese nicknamed the Yellow River "Mother River" and "China's Great Sorrow"?



Why do the Chinese sometimes call the Yangtze River Valley China's Rice Bowl?

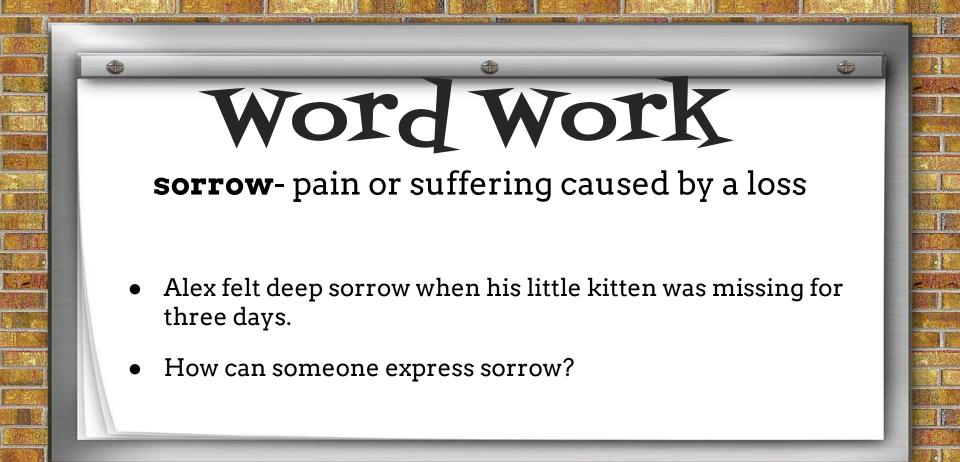


What special jobs do you think people might have had along the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers?



What are some of the inventions the Chinese developed in order to make farming easier?

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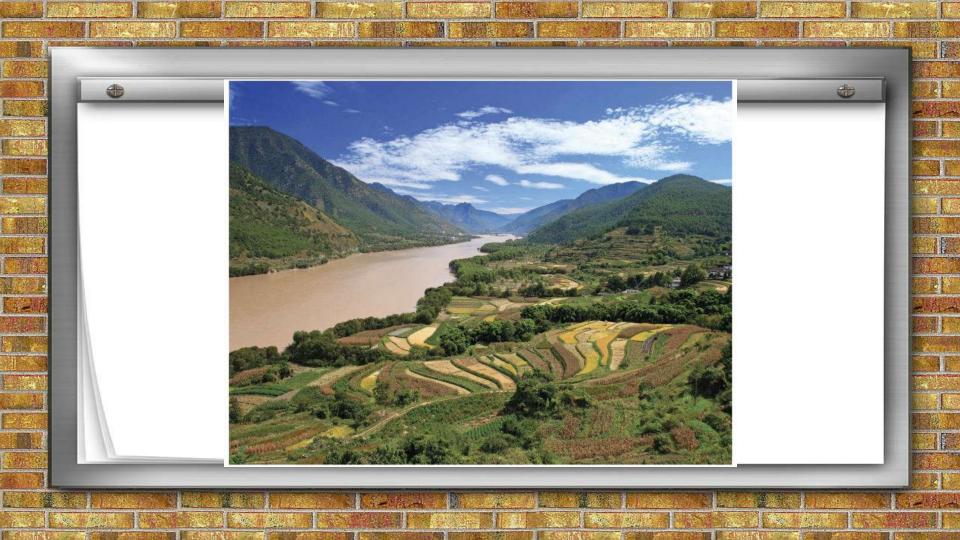


- Lucy's little brother, who is learning to walk, stumbles and falls and starts to cry.
- Your best friend lost her favorite toy in the park.

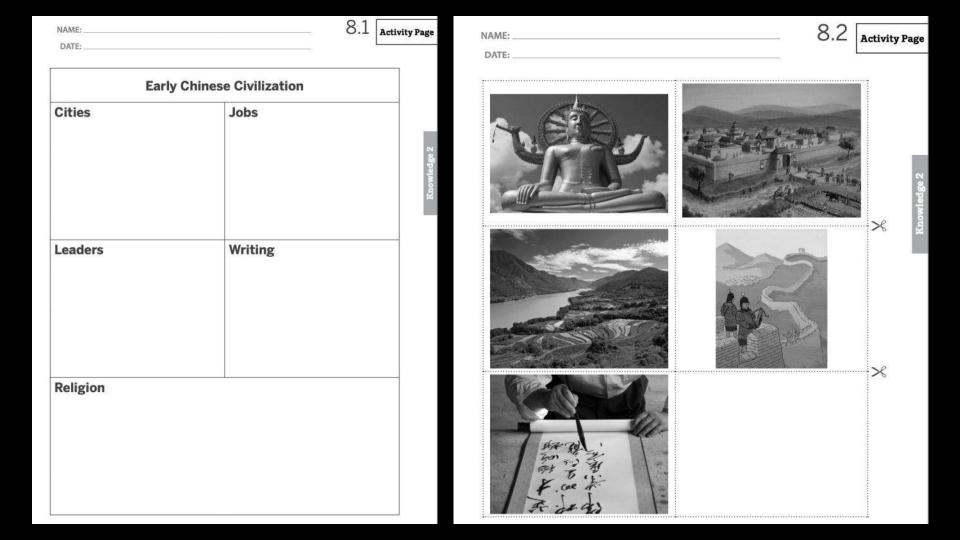
Table of Conteats

• There is a new student in your class who just moved to the area and is missing his old friends.











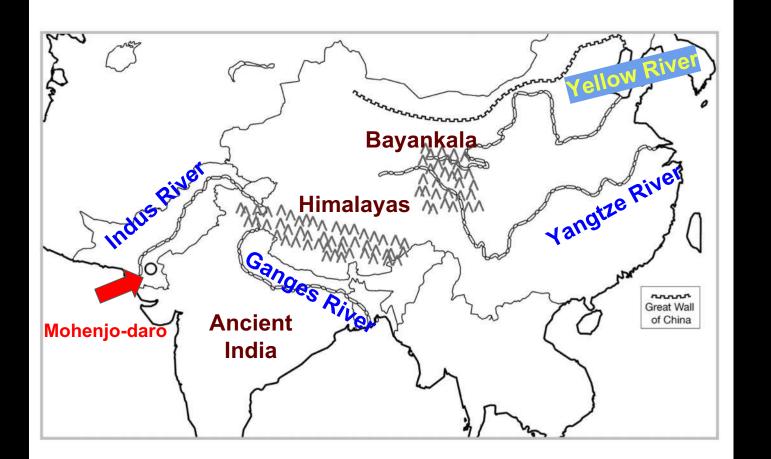




Religion

NAME: DATE:





Take Home

NAME:			_

DATE:

Take-Home

Dear Family Member,

Your child has learned how early Asian civilizations came into existence and what life was like during this time period. Over the next several days, s/he will learn about early Chinese civilizations, Chinese inventions such as paper and silk, and the Chinese form of writing called calligraphy. Your child will also learn about the creation of the Great Wall of China and the teachings of the famous philosopher Confucius.

Below are some suggestions for activities that you may do at home to reinforce what your child is learning about early Asian civilizations over the next few days.

1. Using a Map

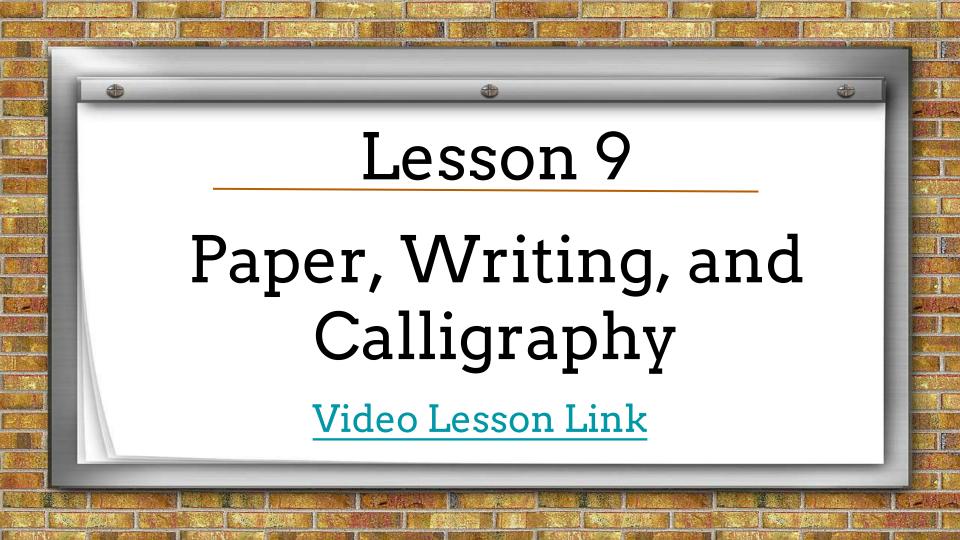
Have your child locate China on a world map. Have your child tell you about the two mighty rivers in China, the Yellow and the Yangtze, and their significance to the beginning of Chinese civilization. Have your child describe how the rivers flooded and what the floodwaters left behind.

2. Compare and Contrast

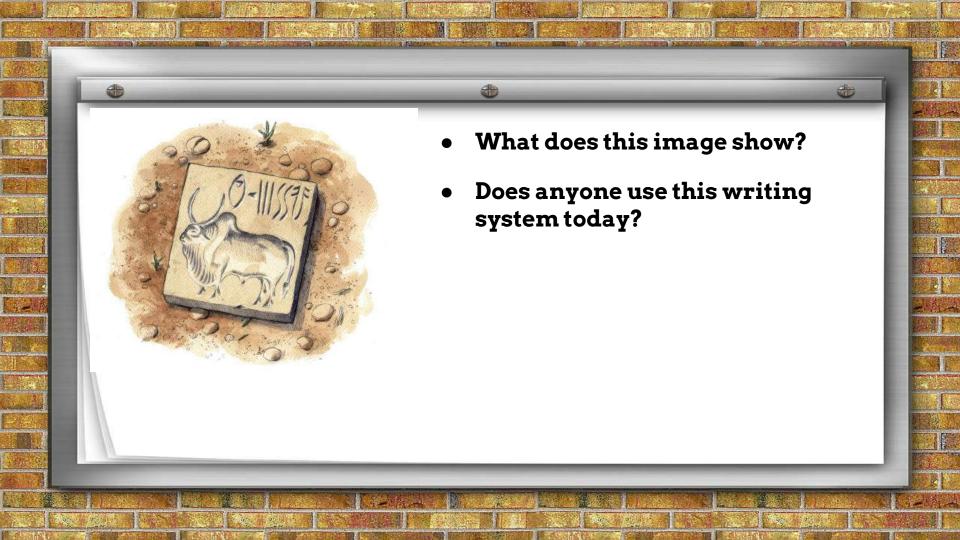
Have your child share what s/he knows about the importance of writing and the invention of paper by the Chinese. Have your child compare and contrast the different types of writing surfaces that were used by the Chinese before paper was invented. Have your child share with you why some writing surfaces were better than others and how experimenting with different materials resulted in a smoother surface like the one we are familiar with today.

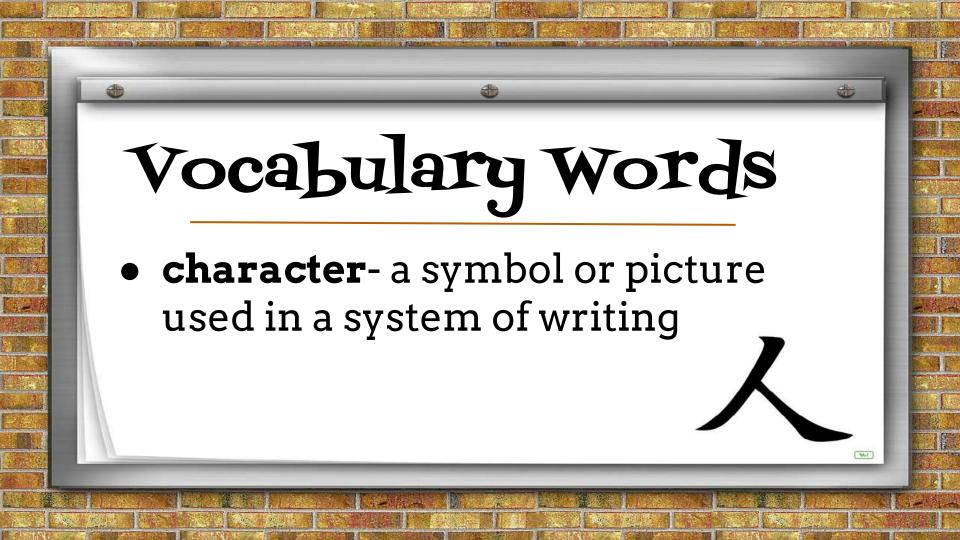
3. Sayings and Phrases: Easier Said Than Done/Practice What You Preach

Your child will learn about two sayings and their meanings in relation to the Great Wall of China and Confucius. Have your child share with you how the saying "easier said than done" relates to the Great Wall of China, that is, it was easier to say that there needed to be a protective wall in northern China than to actually build one; and how "practice what you preach" relates to Confucius, a man who believed that people also learned by example. Talk with your child about the meanings of and the situations in which you can use these two sayings.





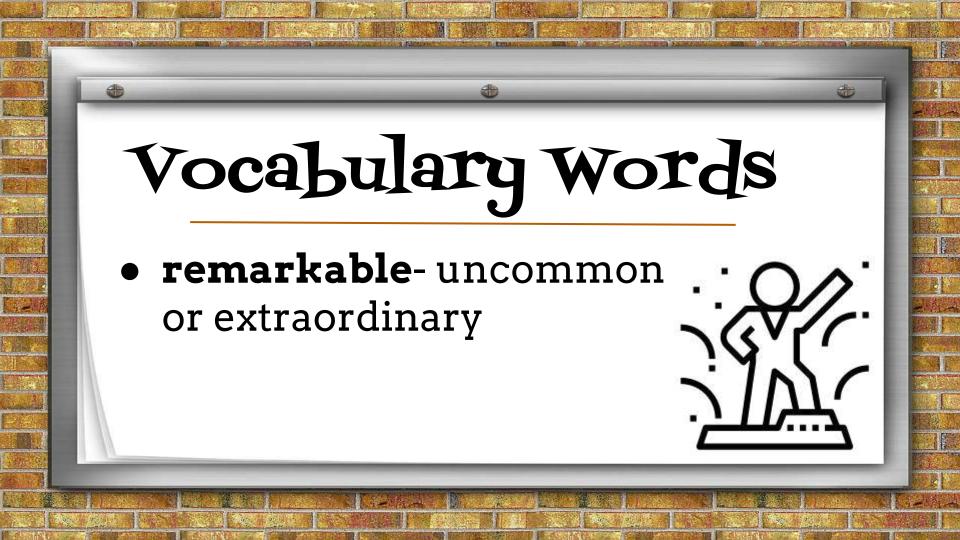






• **durable**- something that is strong and made to last for a very long time

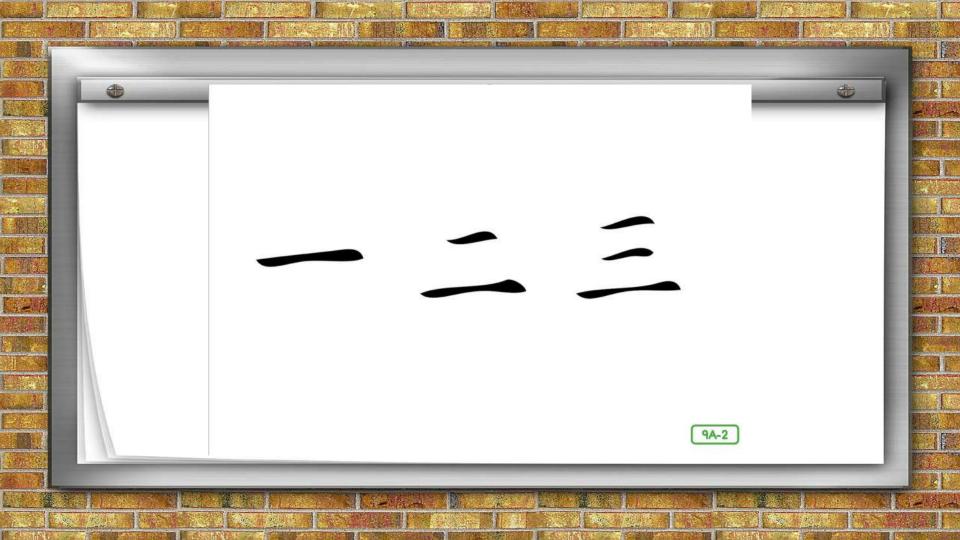






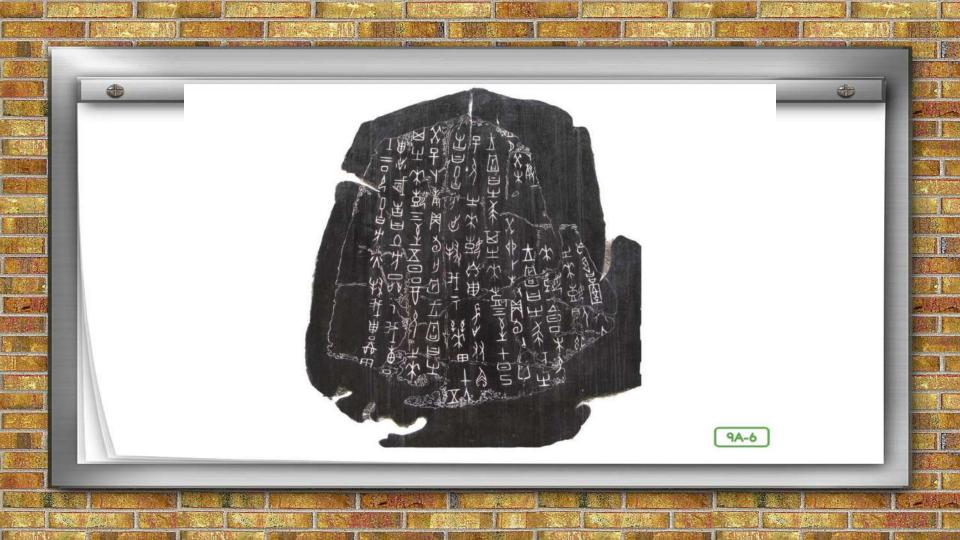
What contributions did the people of ancient China make to writing?

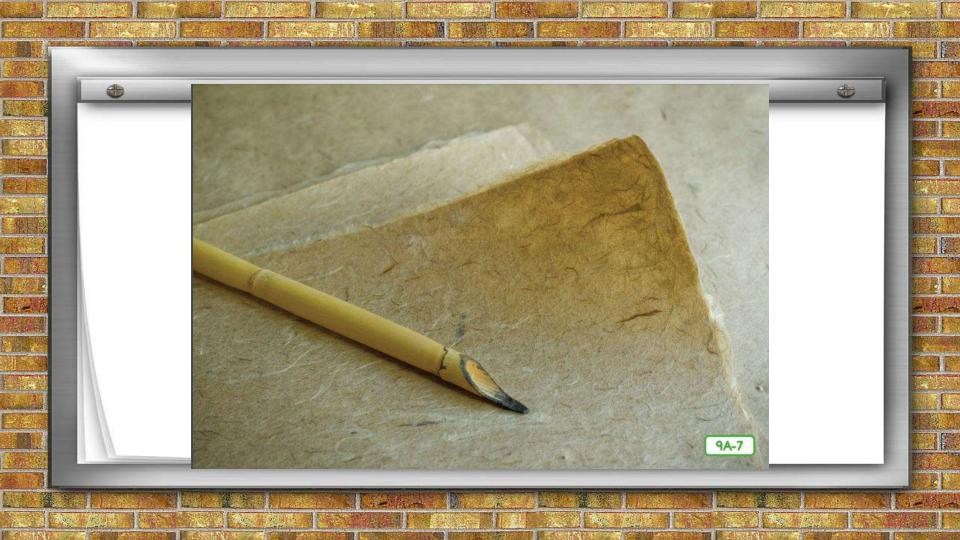


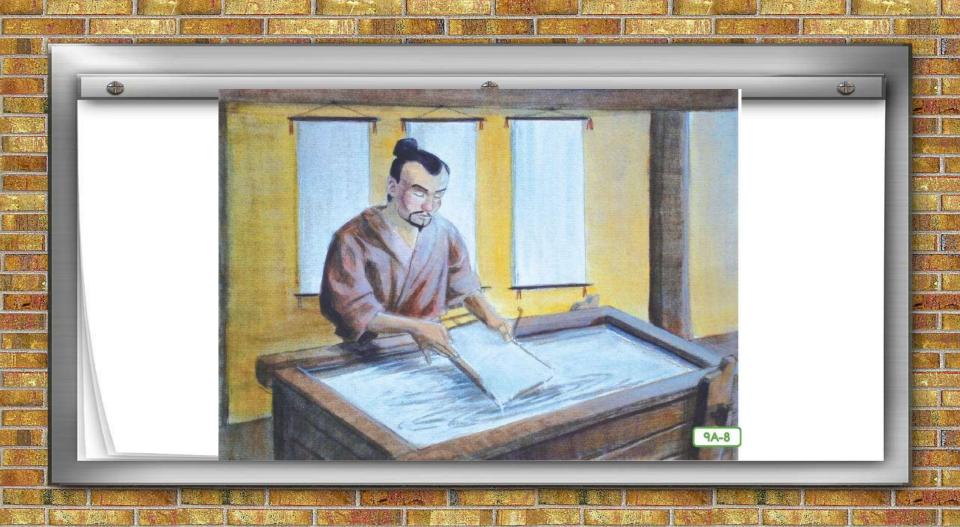


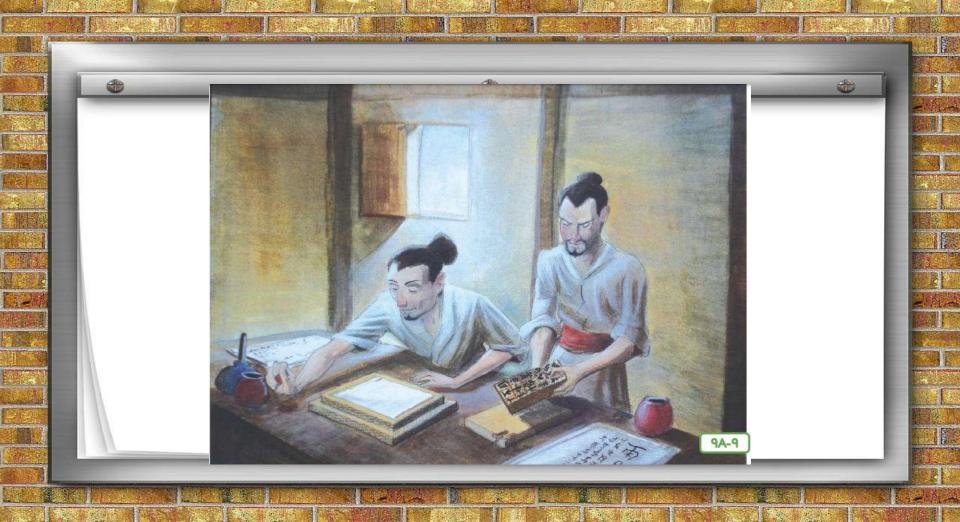


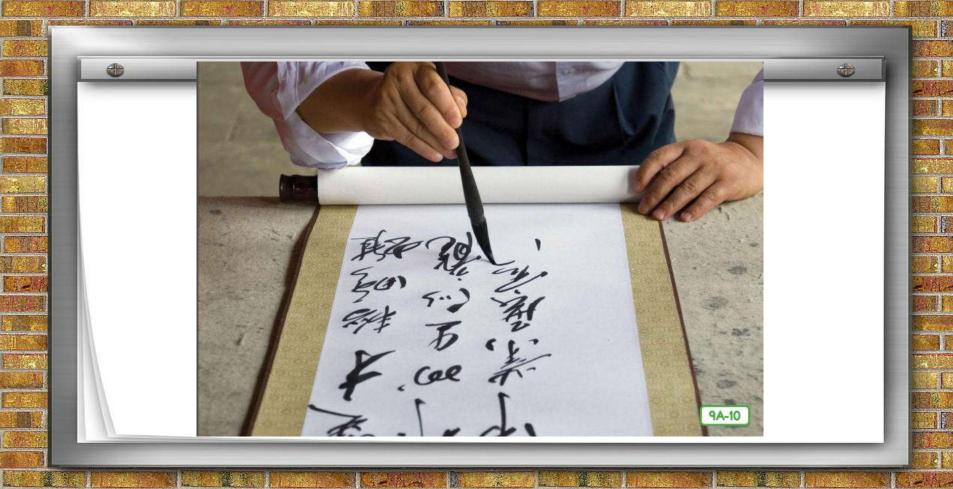












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Looking at image 9A-4, what do you see in the image?

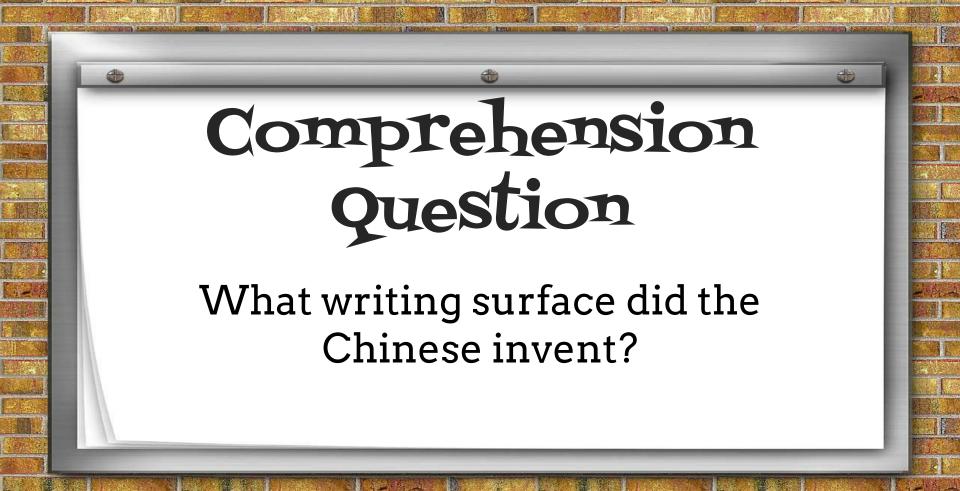




In what way is the ancient Chinese written language different from the written languages of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia?



Are there fewer characters in the Chinese writing system than letters in our writing system, or does Chinese have more characters?





How did the Chinese develop the right kind of paper for writing?



What Chinese invention was developed to increase the number of book copies?



Why do you think it was so important to the ancient Chinese to have paper for writing and block printing to make copies of writing?

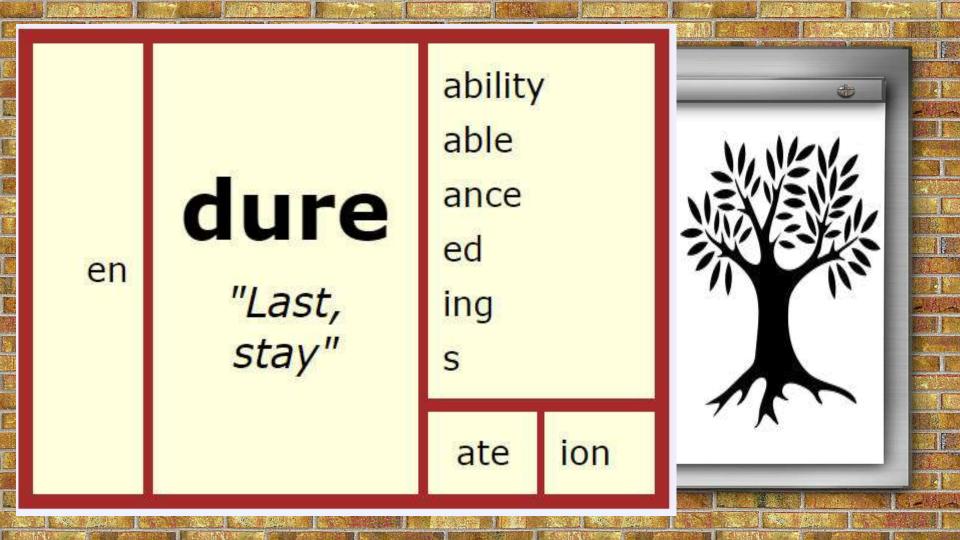


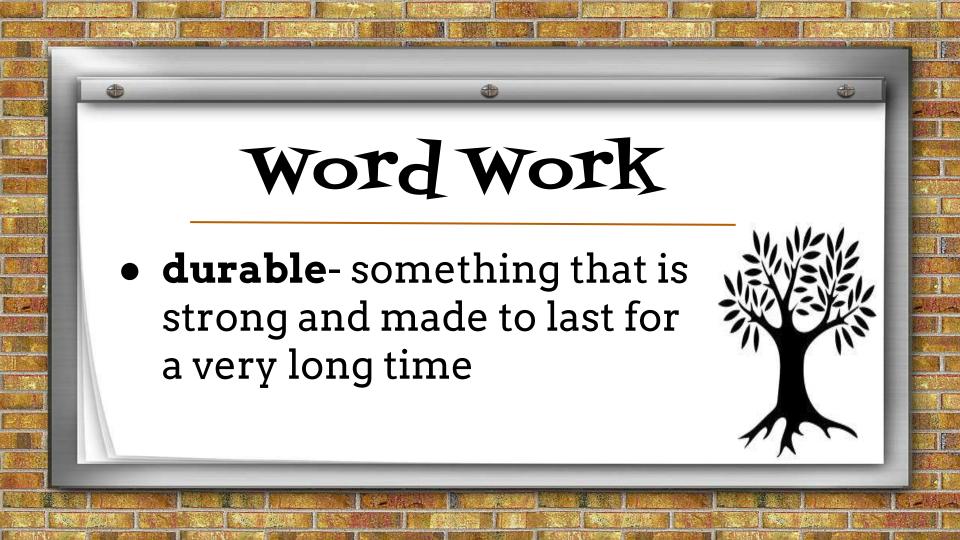
Why is writing so important to a civilization?



"The softer, more durable paper meant that books were easier to make."



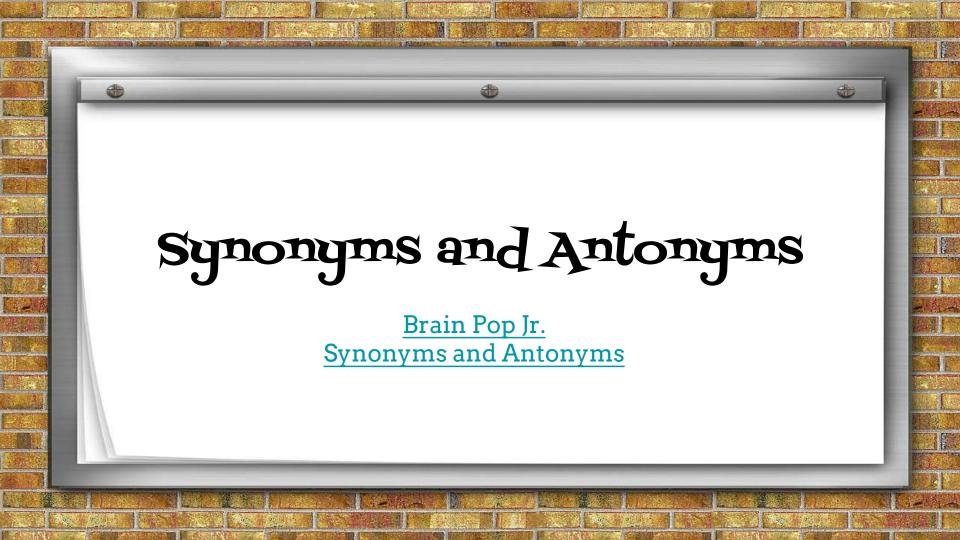


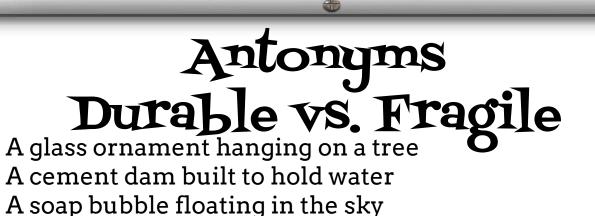




- used more durable materials than his brothers.
- Have you ever wanted something to be more durable or to make something that would last a long time?







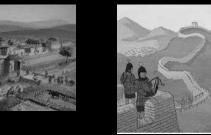
A library building made of stone

The wing of a butterfly

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NAME: DATE:		3.1 Activity Page		30
Ear	Early Chinese Civilization		1 m 1 m 10 m	RAS
Cities	Jobs	dge 2	Trito	常
		Knowi		
Leaders	Writing			
Religion	'			

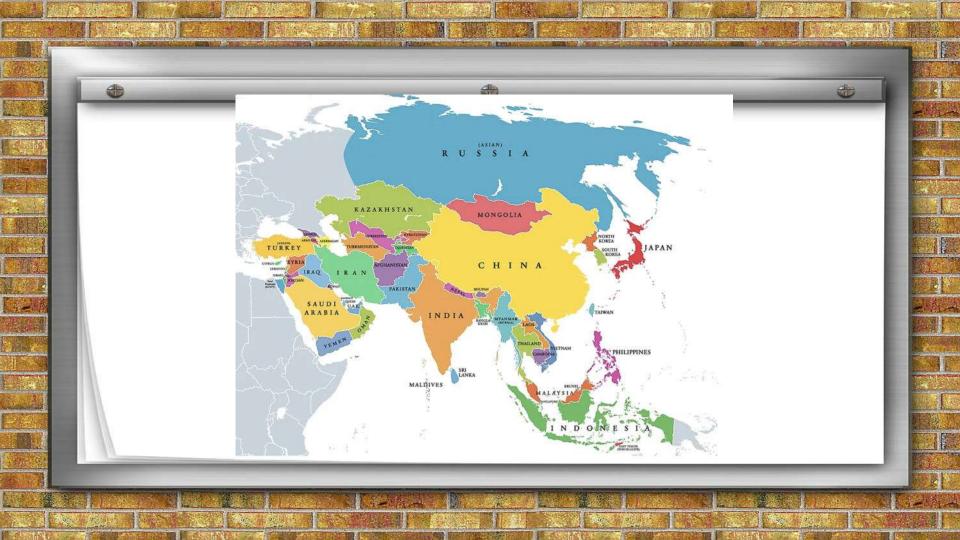




Title	
Facts	

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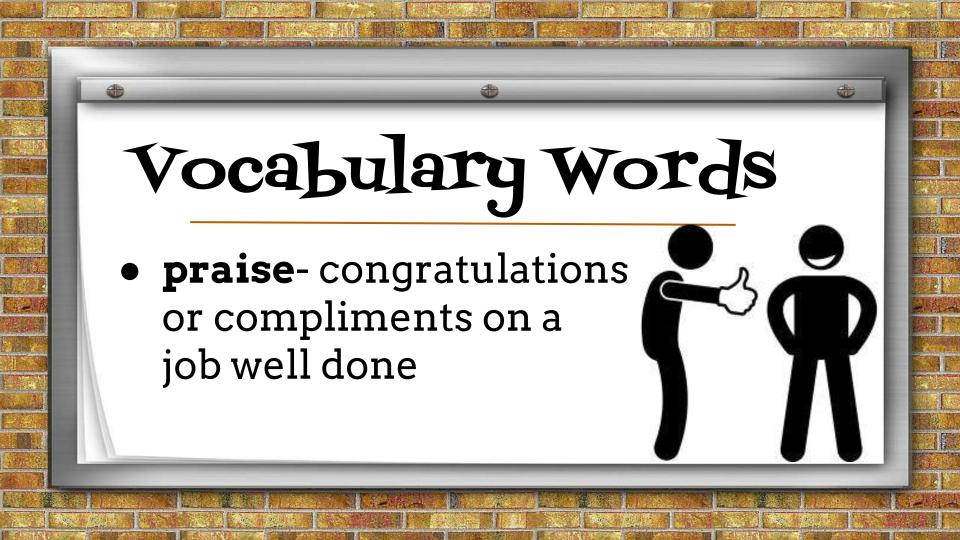






 cork- a stopper made out of the bark of a cork oak tree







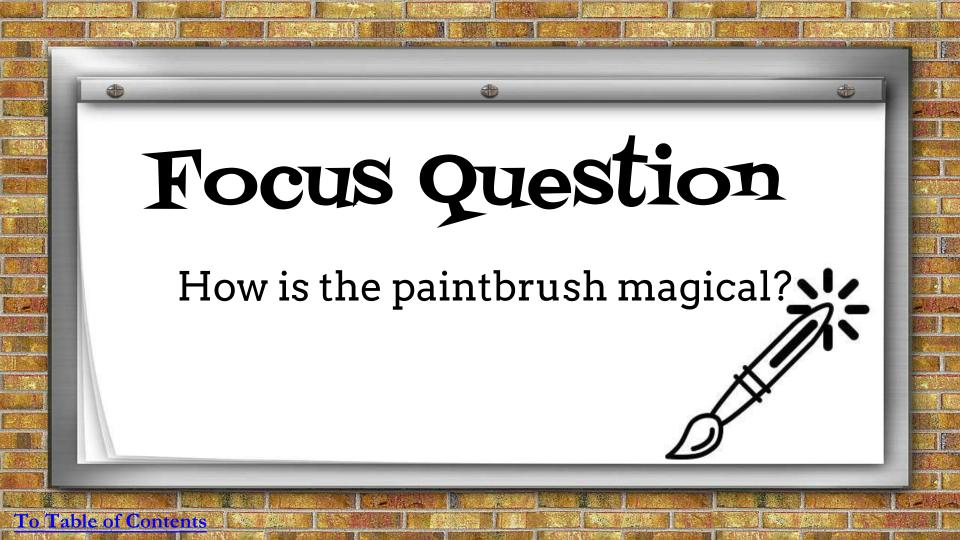
• regret- to feel sorry about





• **scowl**- a look of anger or disapproval

















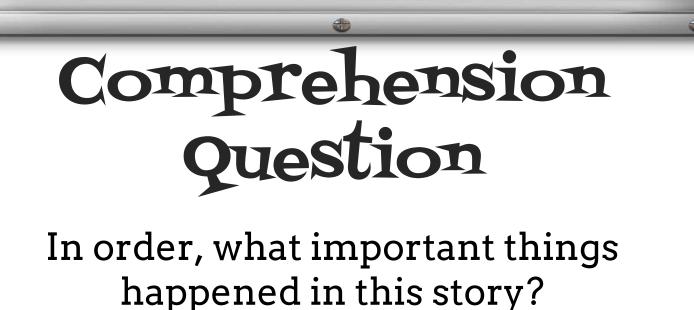




Is this folktale fiction or nonfiction and how do you know?



Name and describe the two main characters in "The Magic Paintbrush."





At the beginning of the story, what does Ma Liang want to do and why can't he do it?



Before Ma Liang gets the magic paintbrush, how does he make art?



How does Ma Liang eventually get a paintbrush and what makes it magical?





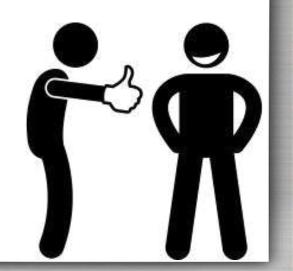
After the emperor is stranded on the island, what does Ma Liang do?



Was Ma Liang justified in putting the emperor and his officials on an island? Was it fair or just for him to do that? Why or why not?



"Ma Liang enjoyed hearing the people's **praise**, but still he thought, 'If only I had a paintbrush!'"

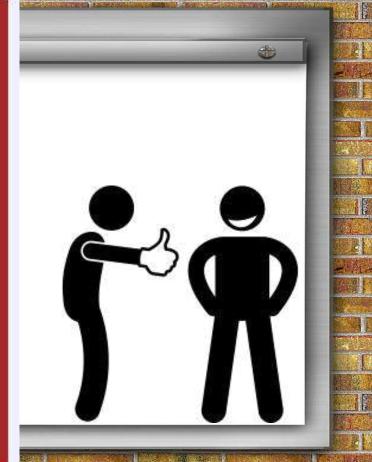




praise

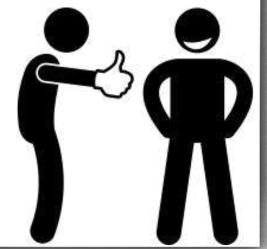
"Prize of good words"

ed ing s worthy



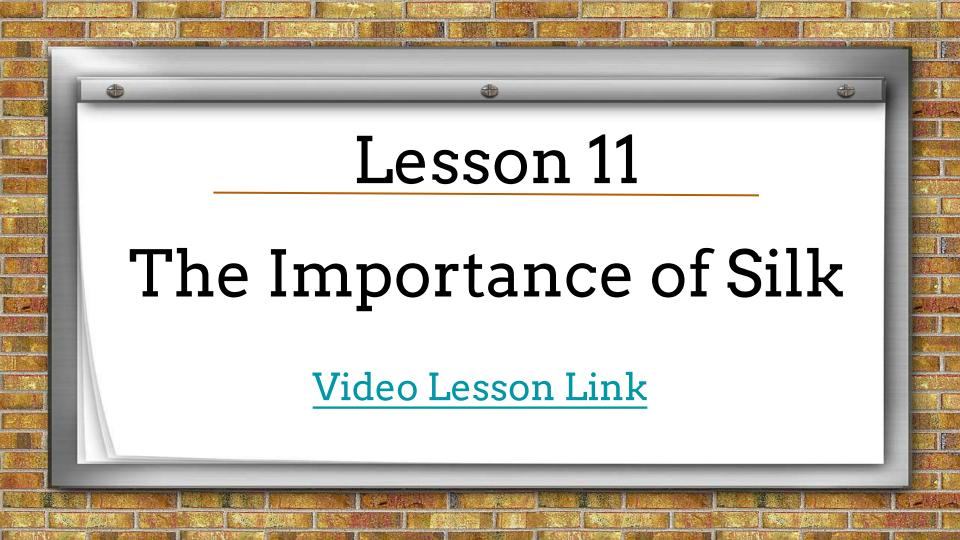


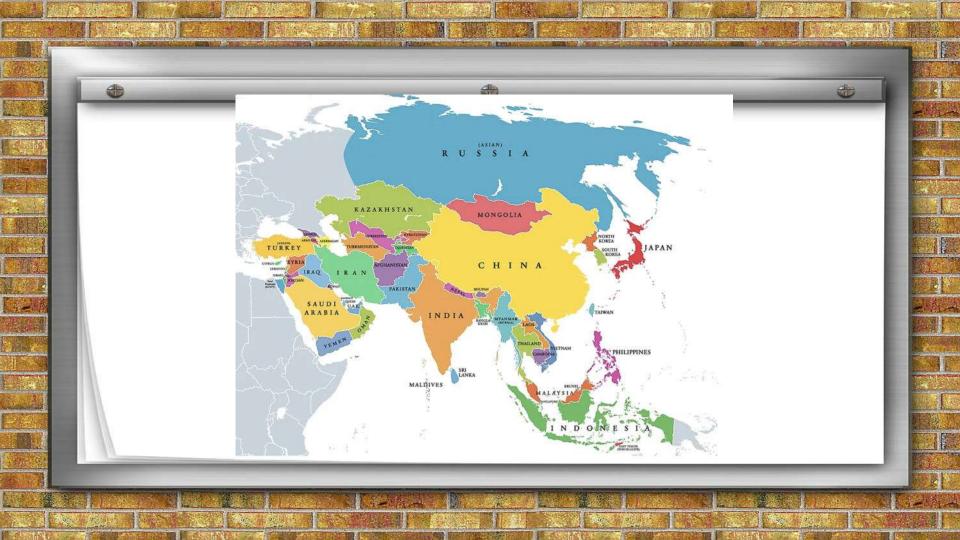
- Giuliana received much **praise** for the story she wrote in school.
- Using the word **praise**, tell of a time when you have ever given or received **praise**.

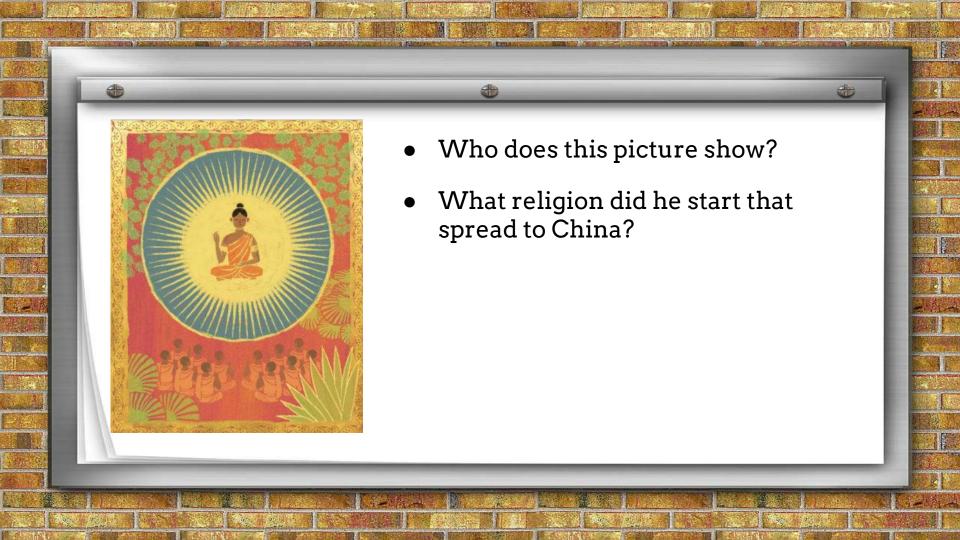


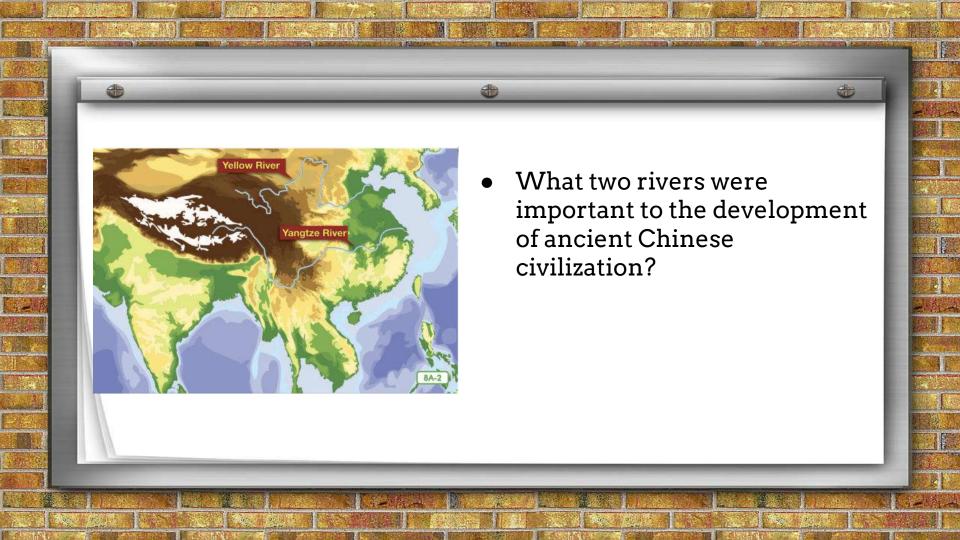
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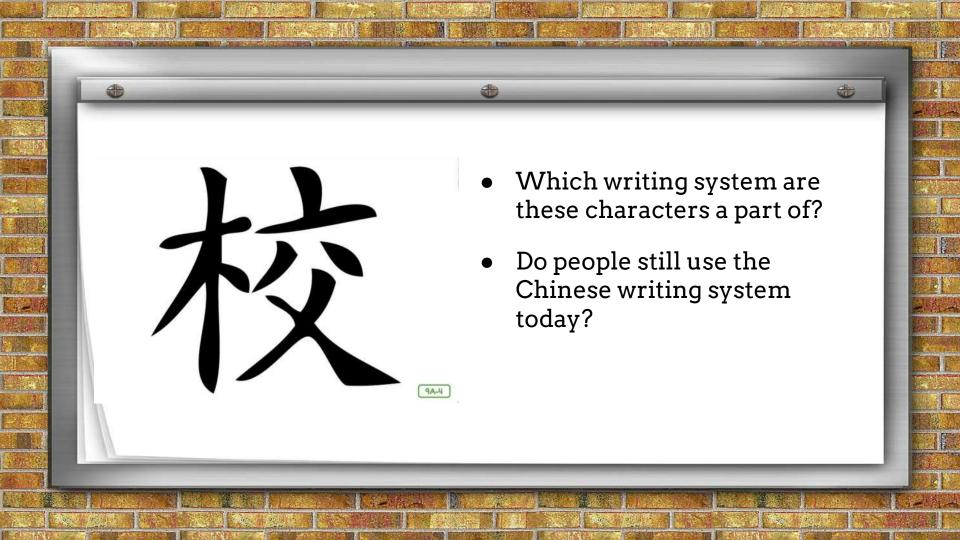
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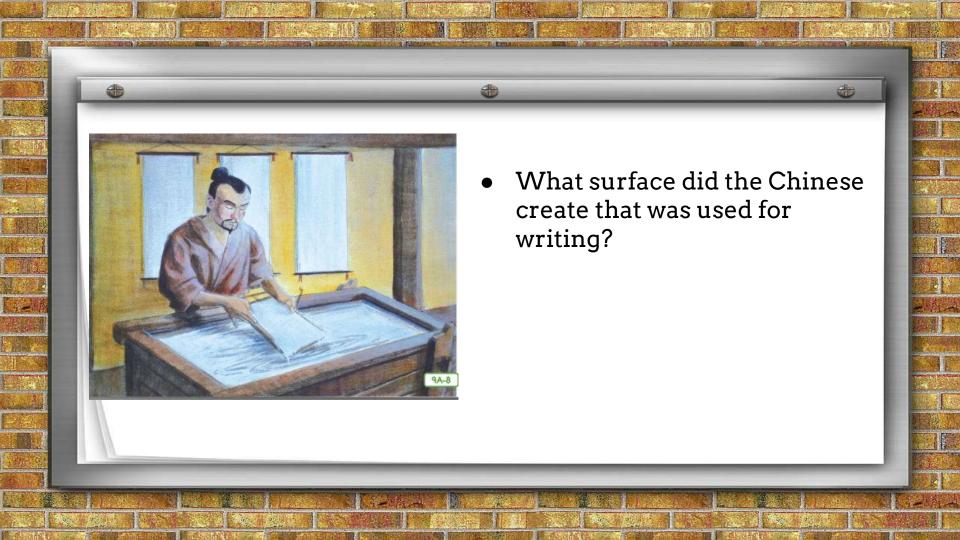


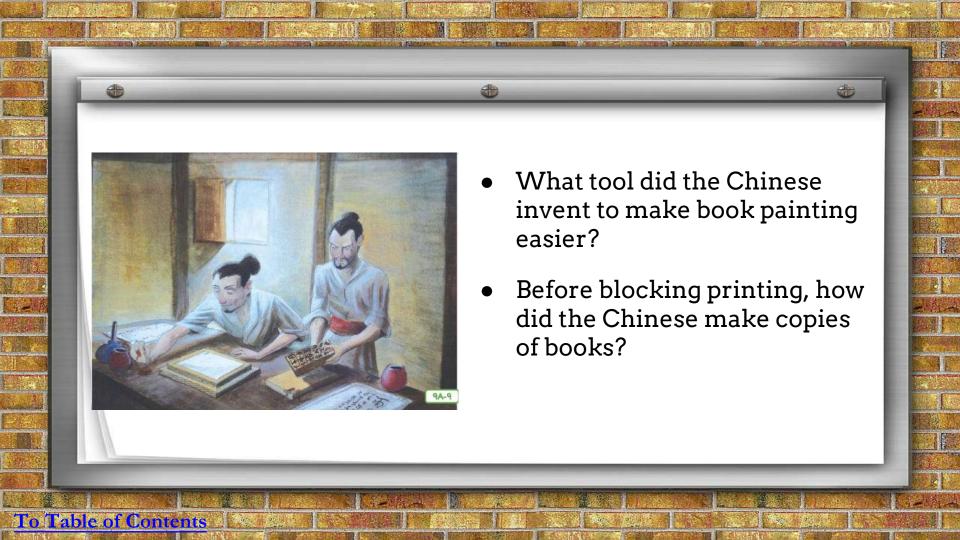








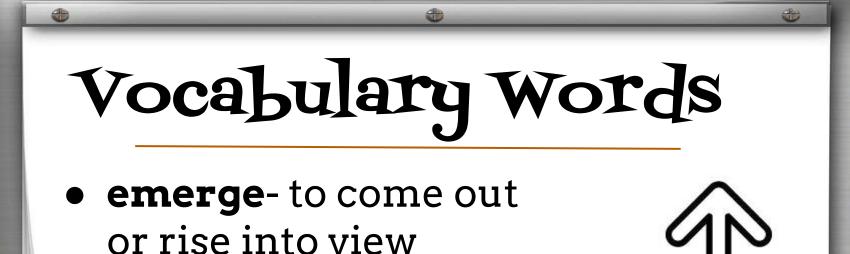






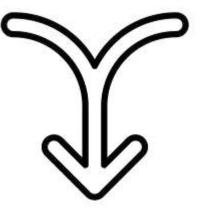
 barriers- obstacles that block something or someone's way





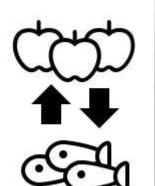


 plunged- to have fallen quickly or have been pushed with force





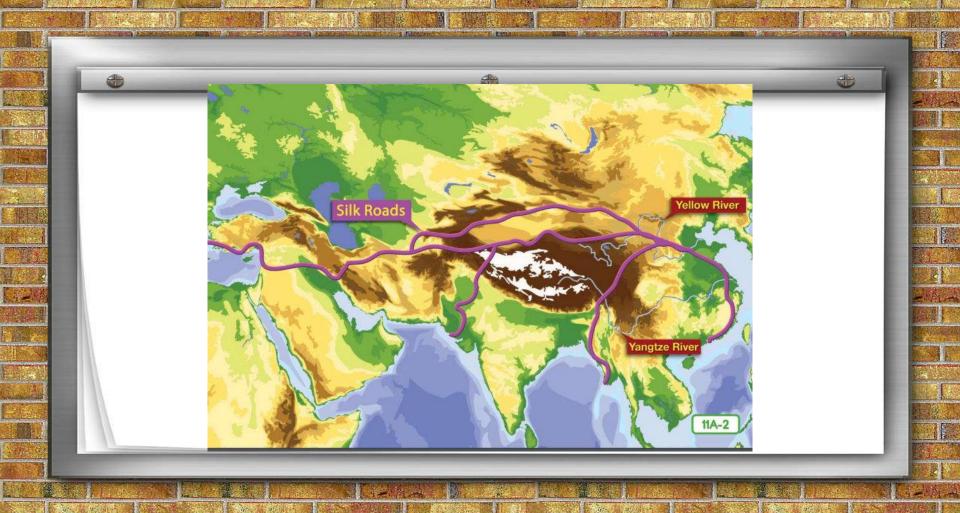
• **trade**- the process of buying, selling, or exchanging goods





Block printing, calligraphy, and paper were all developed in early Chinese history.
Listen carefully to find out about another contribution from ancient China.

















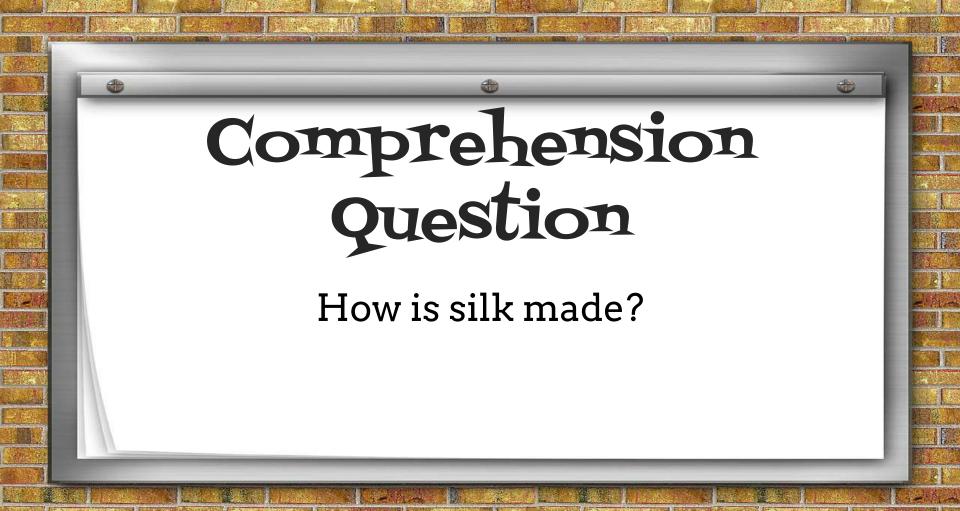




Why were the Silk Roads so important to people from different lands?



Why were trade routes from Europe to China called The Silk Roads?



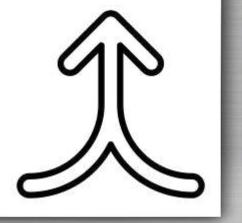


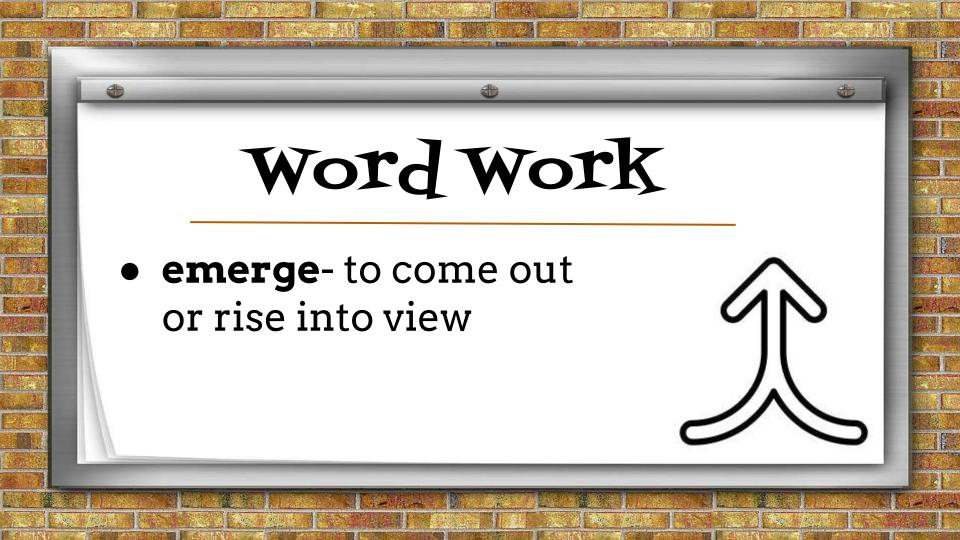
Silk was worth a lot of money and could be traded for many different things. Why do you think the Chinese kept silk production a secret for so many years?

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"If these white, puffy balls were allowed to develop, what do you suppose would emerge?"

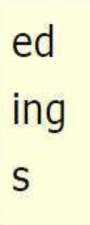


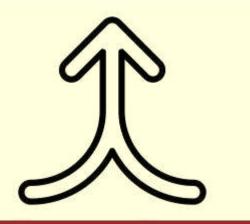


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merge

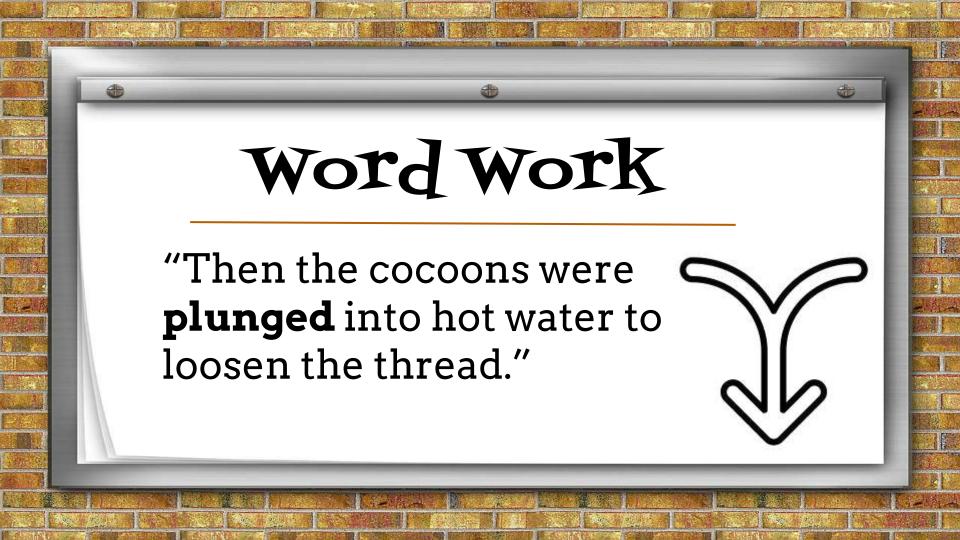
"Sink in"





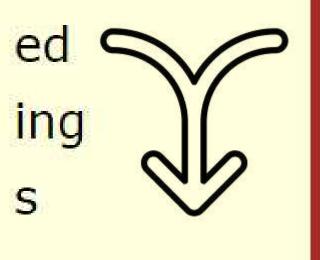
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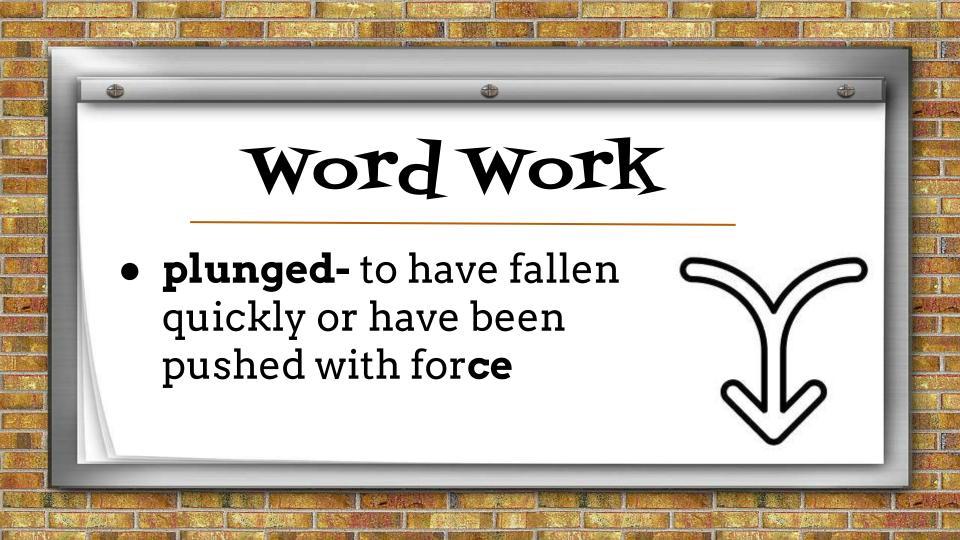


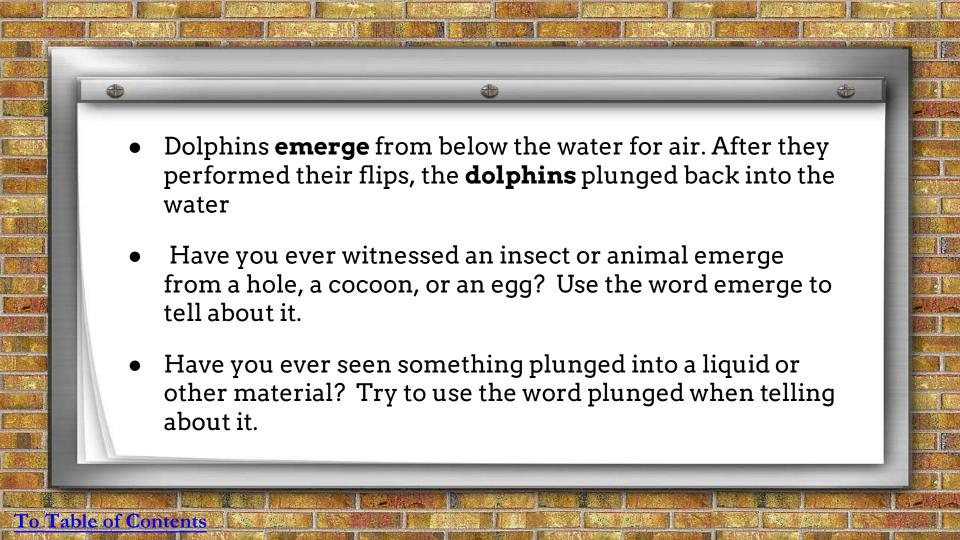
plunge

"Sink in"

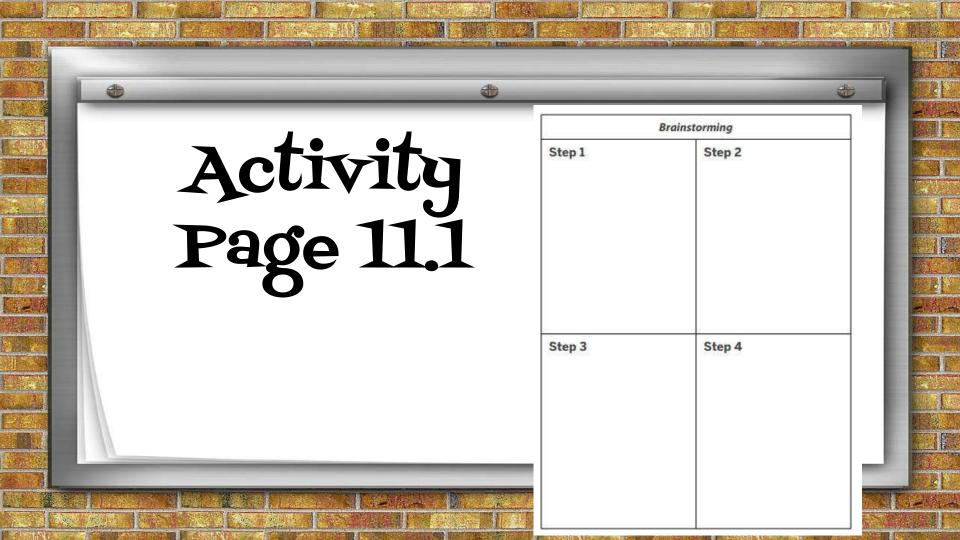


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These are silkworms and they come from silkworm eggs.

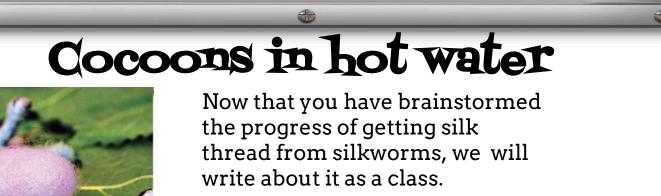
- What do you do with silkworm eggs first to make silk?
- What should you do with the caterpillars that hatch from the eggs?







 What is the last step in the process shown in this image?





Title	
Facts	

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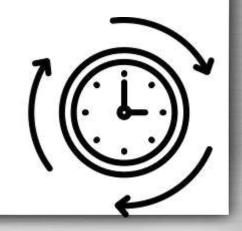


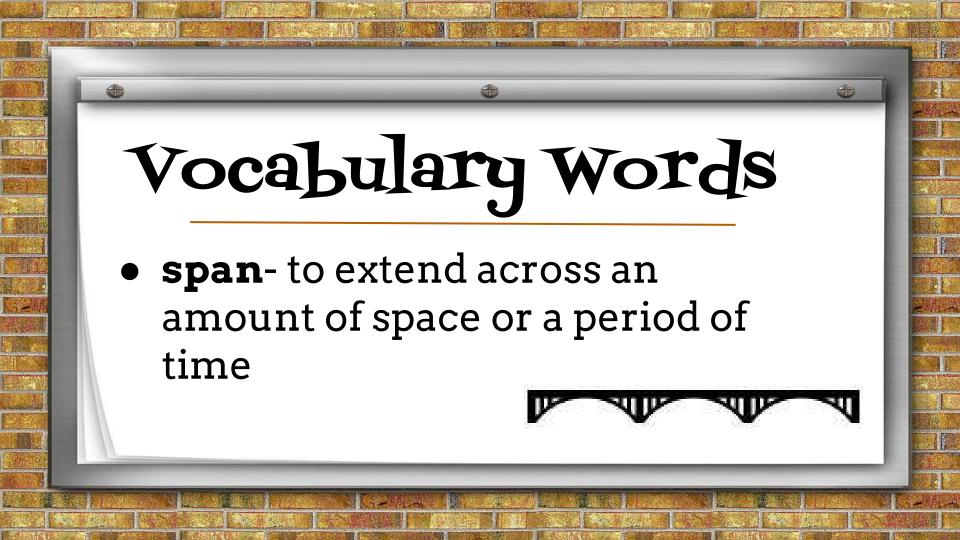
 defense- the act of providing protection or guarding against an attack

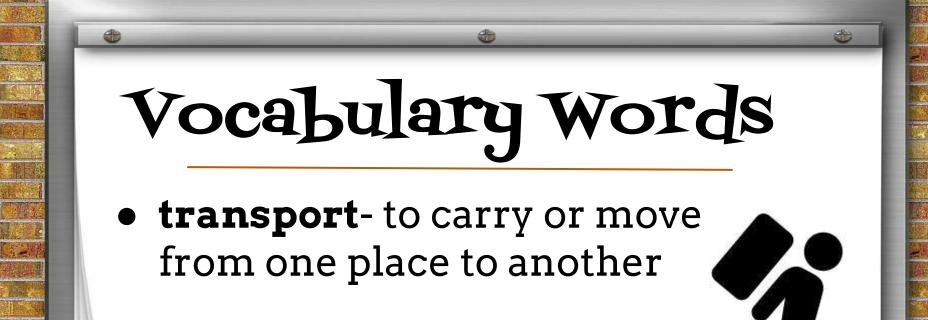




intervals- spaces
 between two or more
 objects or moments in
 time









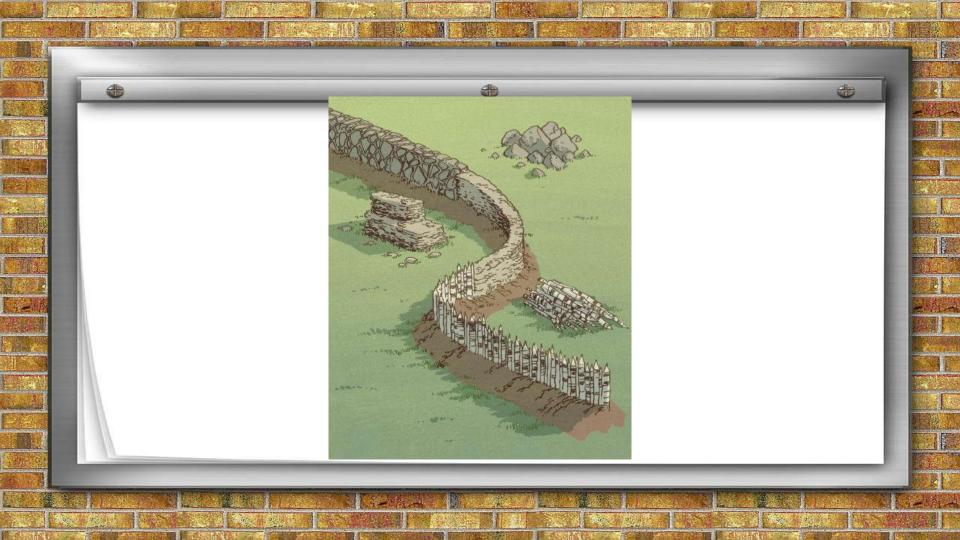
What is a Chinese contribution that began as a useful tool for the Chinese but is now a wonder of the world?

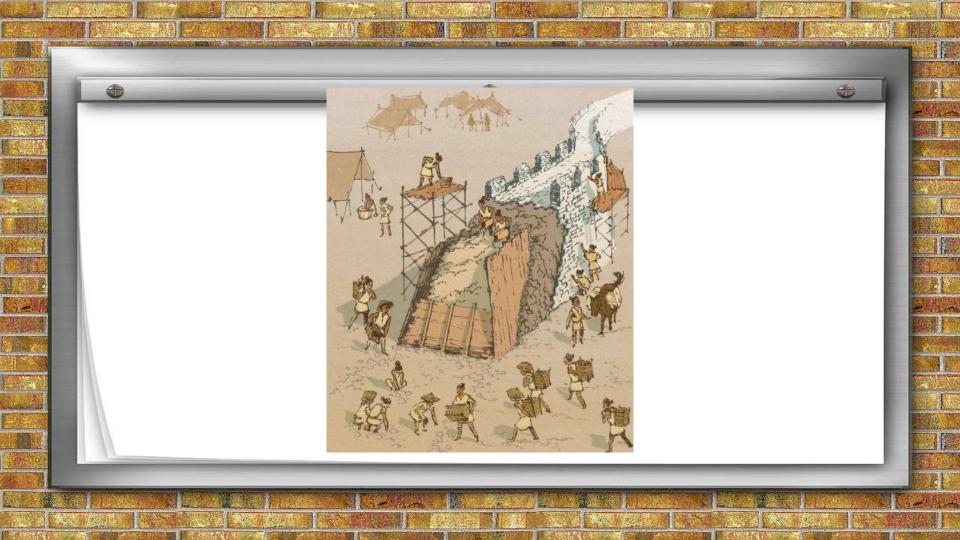


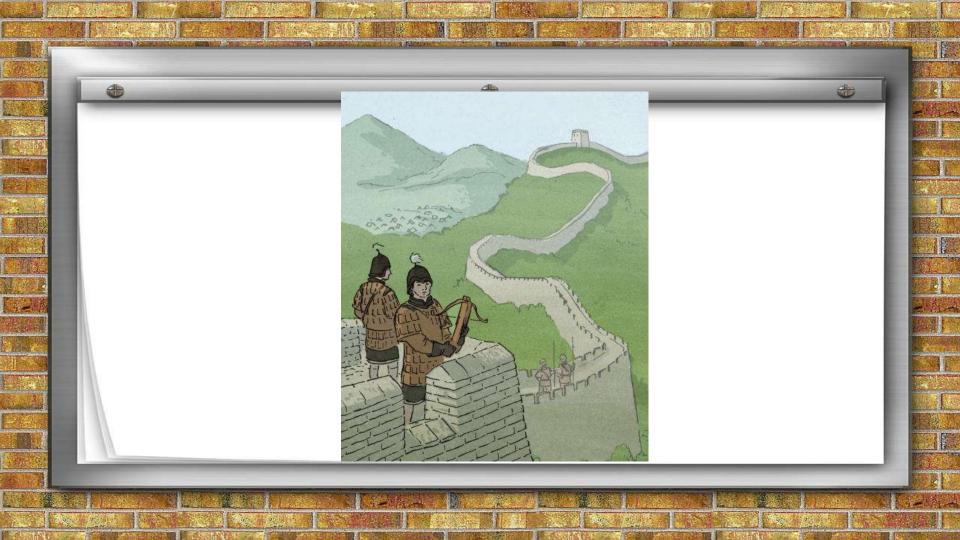


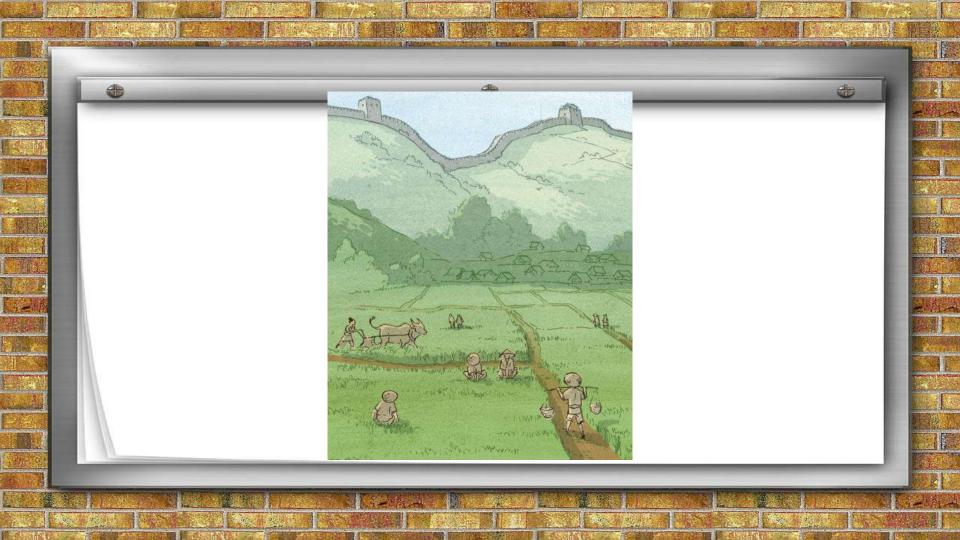














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What contribution did you hear about in today's read-aloud?



What contribution did you hear about in today's read-aloud?



What contribution did you hear about in today's read-aloud?





Why was the Great Wall of China first built?



Did the Great Wall of China always provide a defense for its people in the northern part of China?



Who helped to build the Great Wall of China?

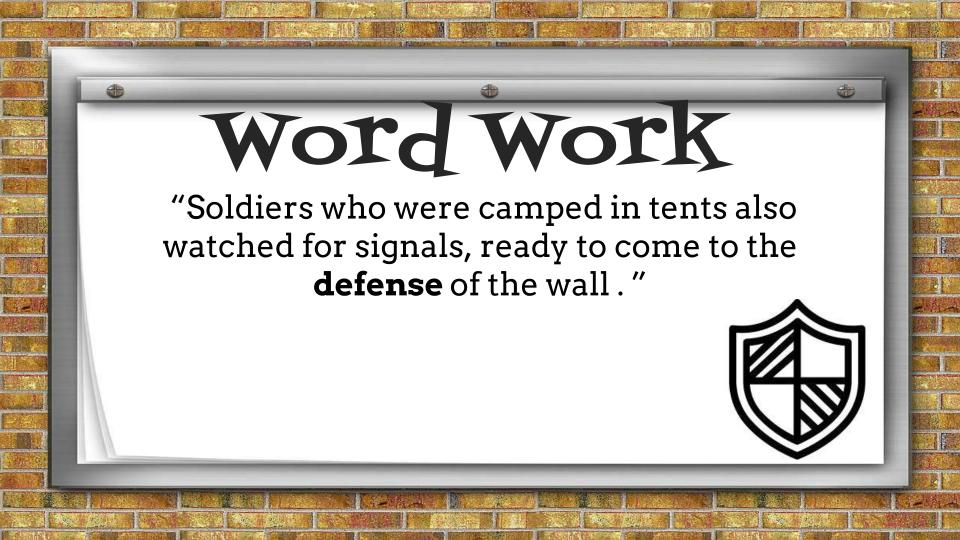


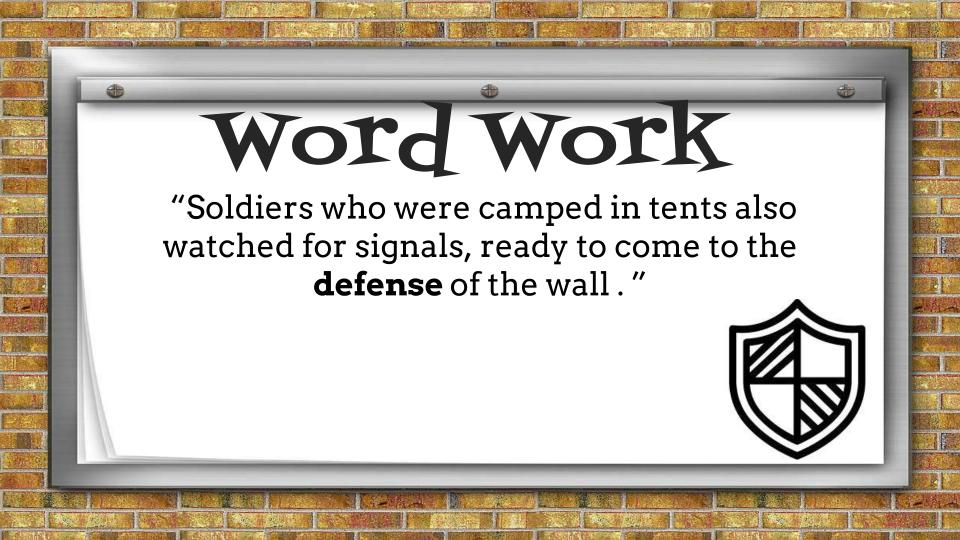
Why did the Chinese build watchtowers at intervals on the Great Wall?





Why is writing so important to a civilization?







"Protection"

ible

less

S

ive

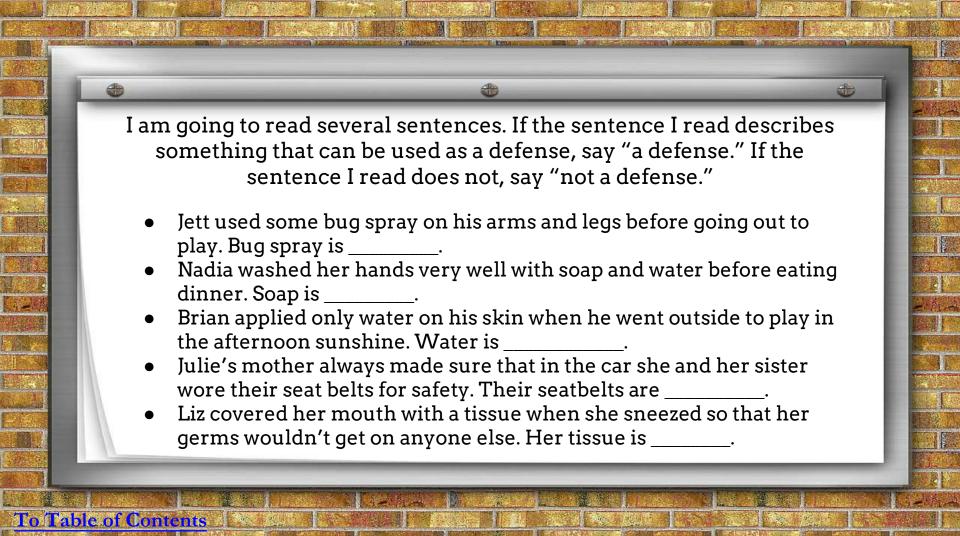
ly ness

ant er fend de of ed "Fight" ing



- Washing your hands before you eat is a good defense against germs.
- Can you think of something that makes a good defense?





Sayings and Phrases

"Easier said than done"

- run five miles
- read a three hundred page book
- pick up a piece of trash from the floor
- stop your friends from arguing
- turn off a light switch
- training a dog to make your bed

Activity Page 12.1

Somebody

Wanted

but

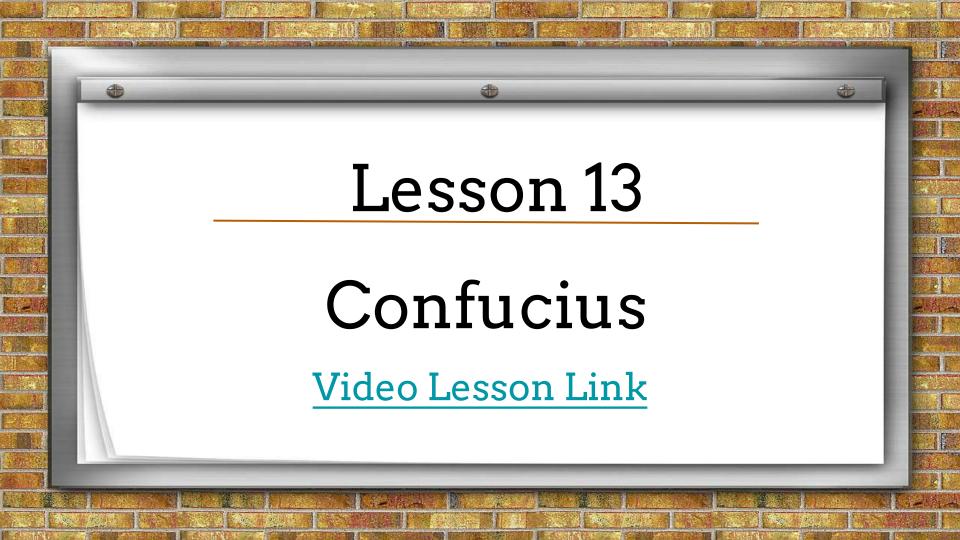
then

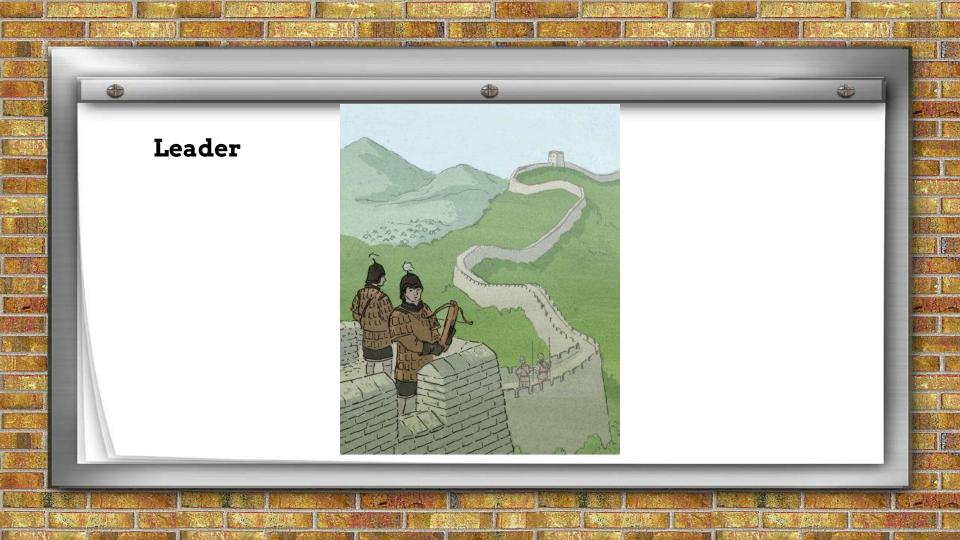
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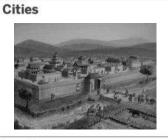


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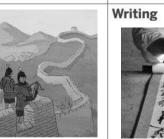


Early Chinese Civilization



Jobs

Leaders





Religion



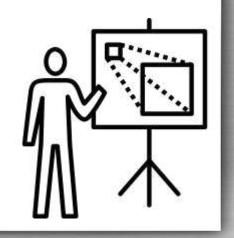


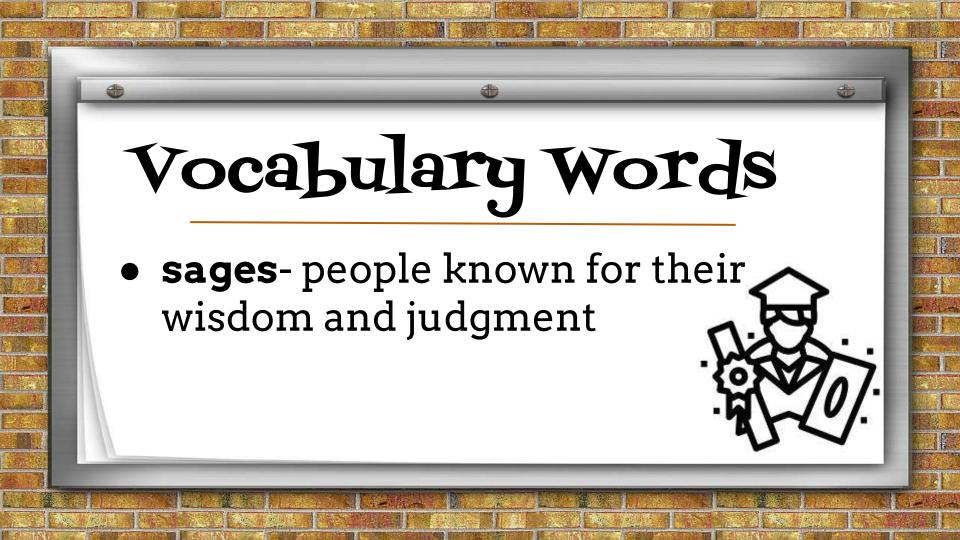
 eager- to have great interest in something or really want to do something

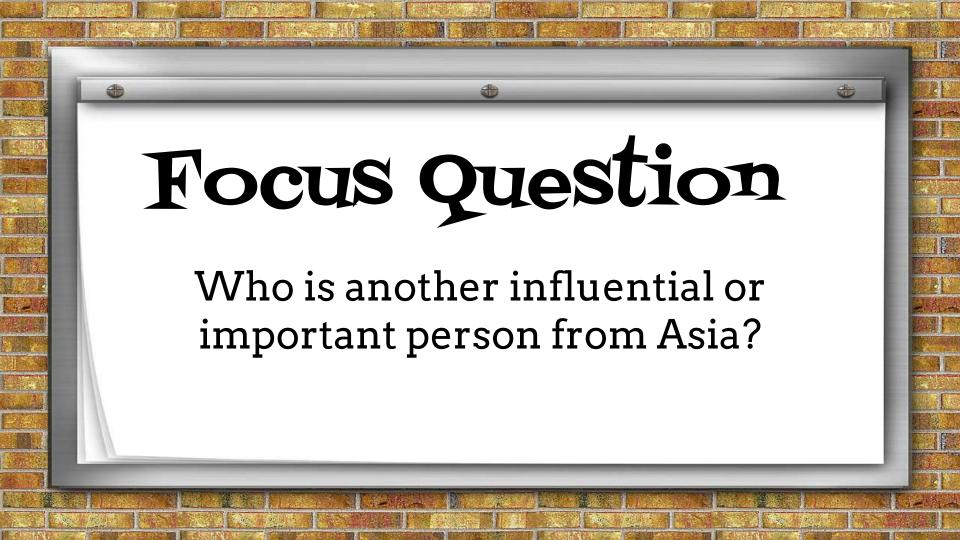


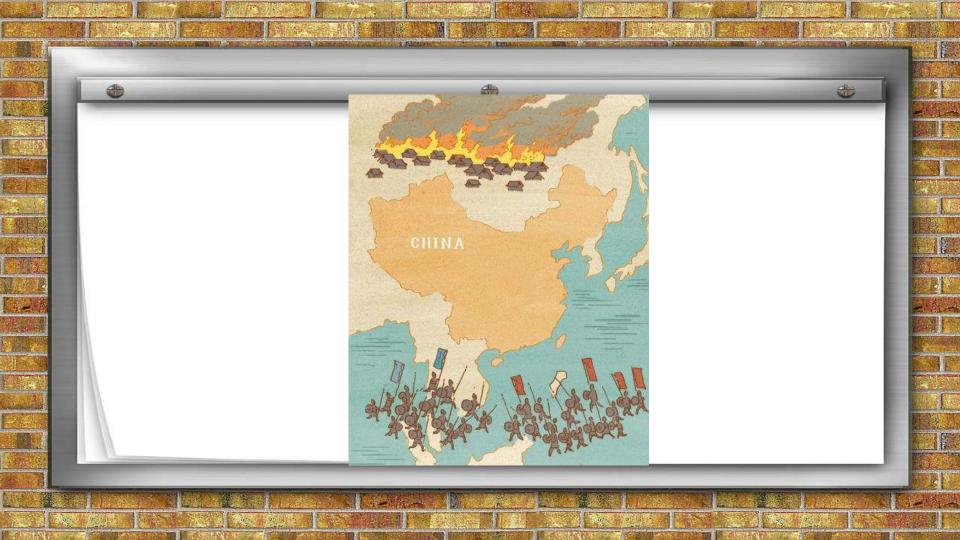


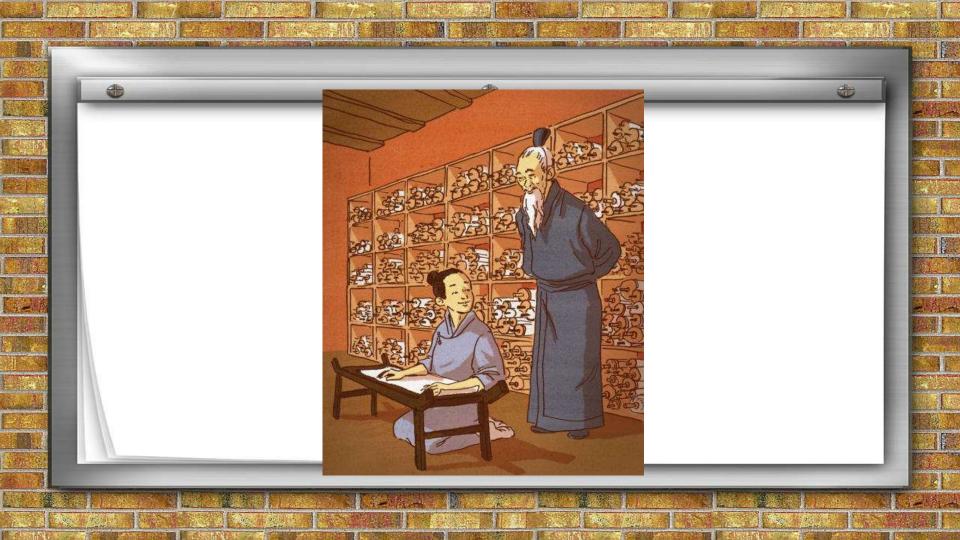
 example- someone or something that serves as a model to be copied or followed



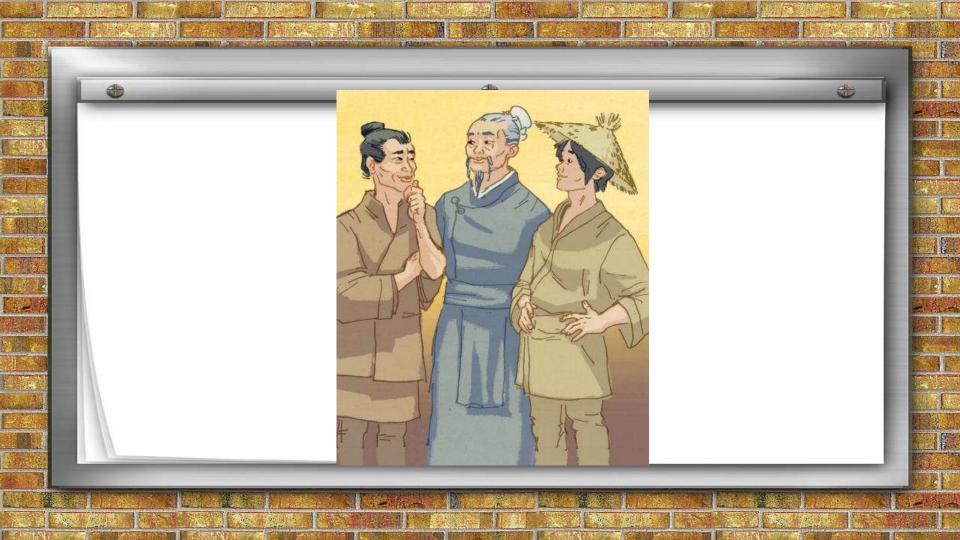










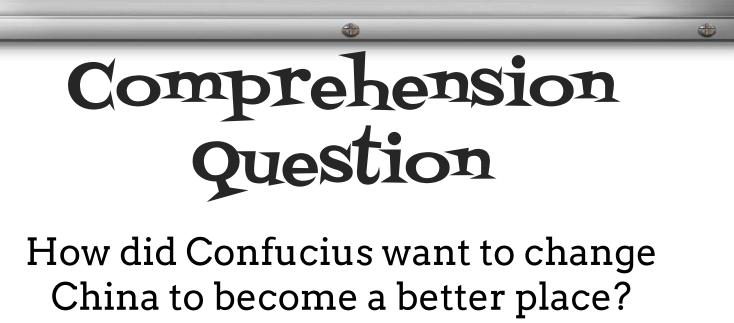




-* 刻的新 我們應該歡迎追部書的再版出來元五一年 年前版里 節棒其時 風 實好到的齊 版這是中國版 進步相當的 鄭振鉾序 到了清末尚未能脱其嗜乾紫 少就有 白石諸家的詩笑杯 仿材料可以 沿渡住動 有他的意 是为具 內溪語出 依據了 刻 的笑 製三四十



What influential person did you hear about today and what country was he from?

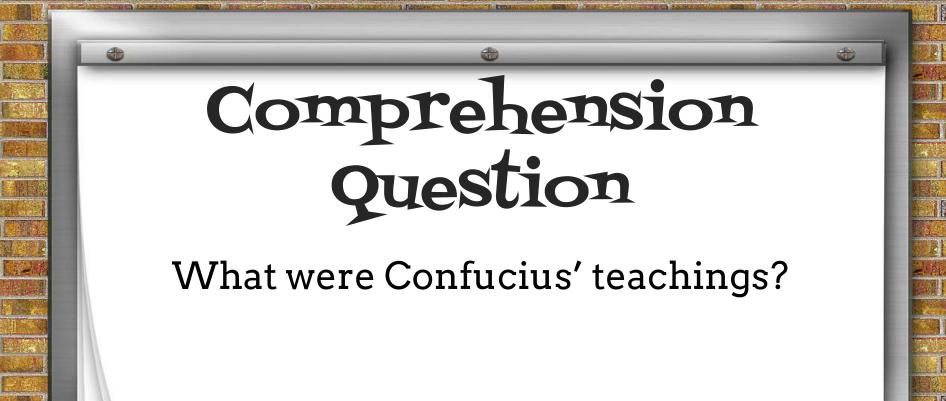




What kind of place was China when Confucius was a child?

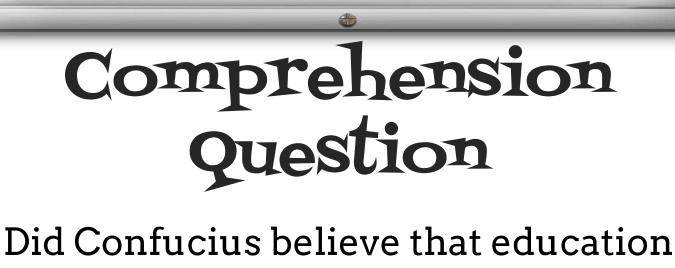


Confucius wanted China to be a place where people could live in peace without wars and conflict. Where did Confucius believe that changes for a better world should begin?

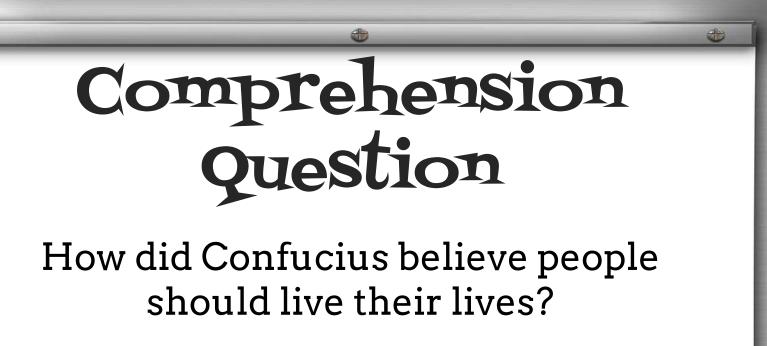


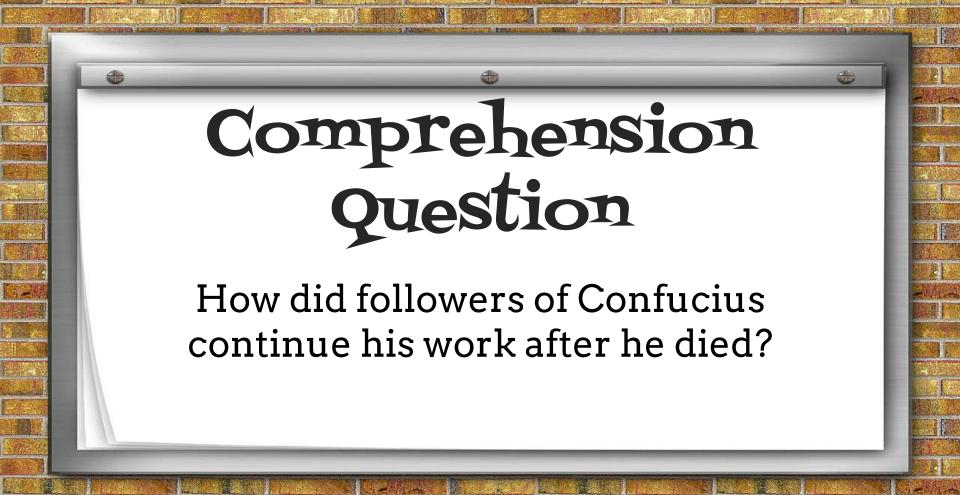


Why was education so important to Confucius? That is, why did he decide to spend his life teaching others?



only happened in schools?



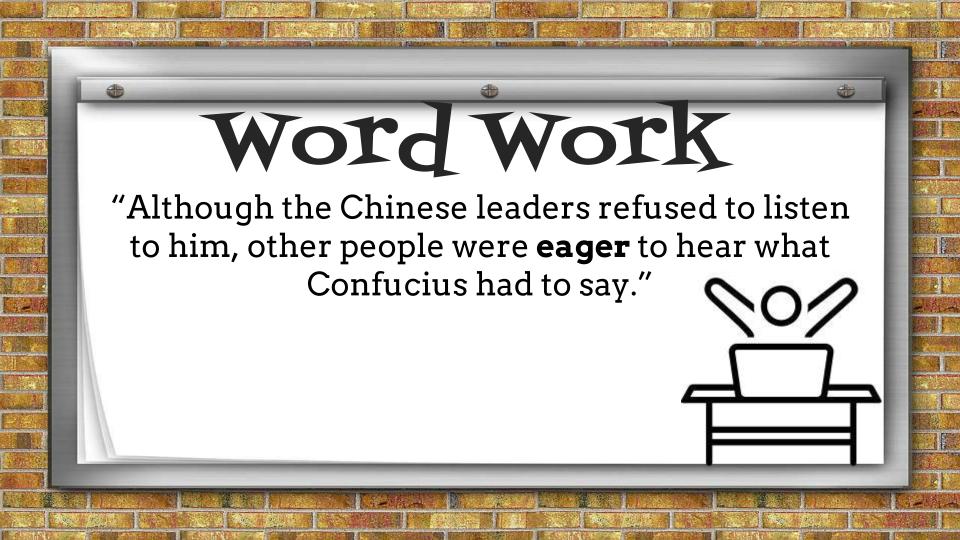


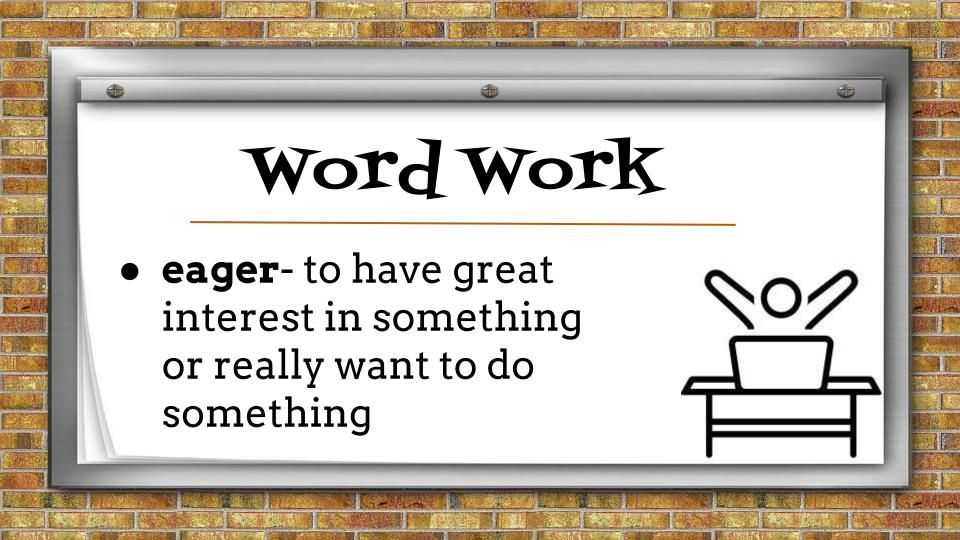


What contribution did you hear about in today's read-aloud?



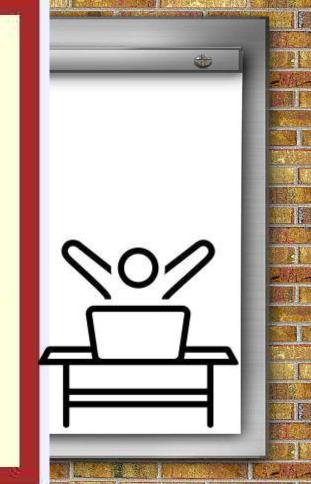
What are some things that you have learned by example?





eager

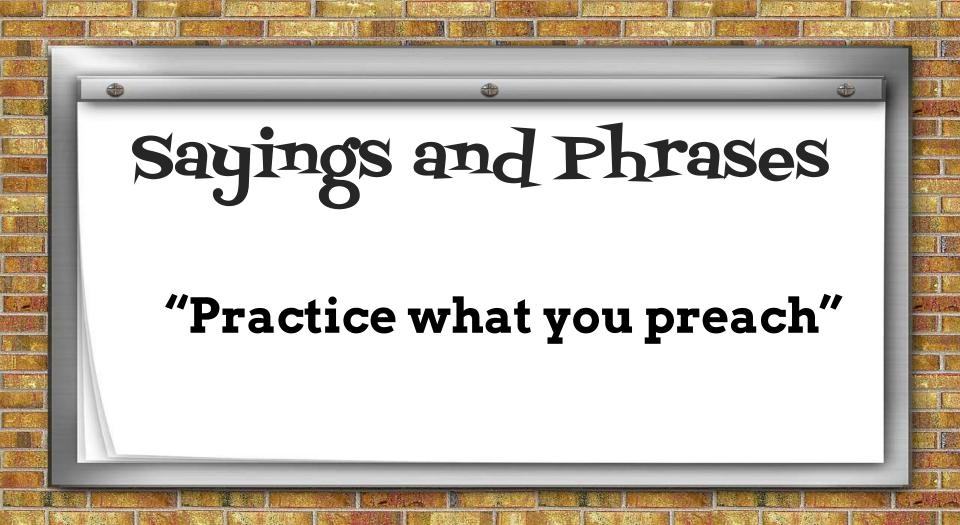
"Really want" ly ness



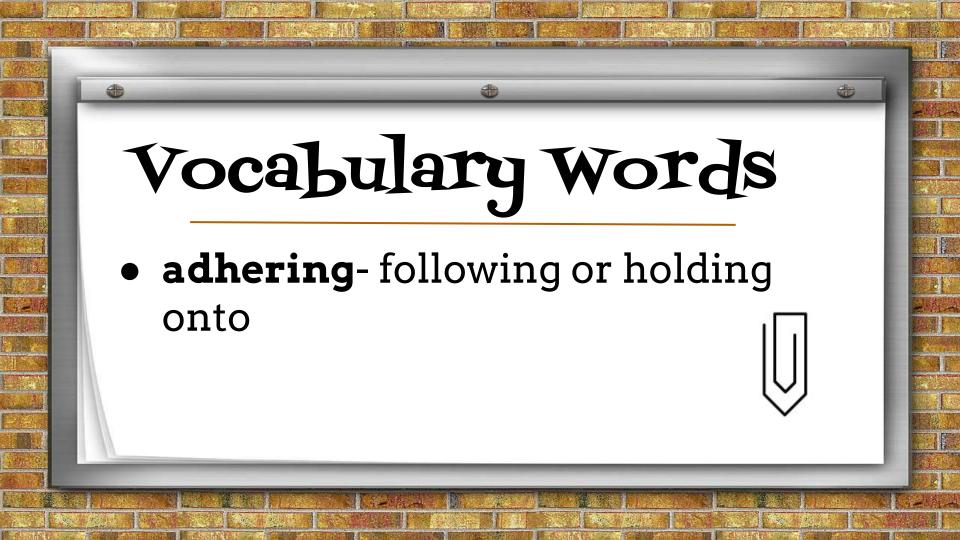


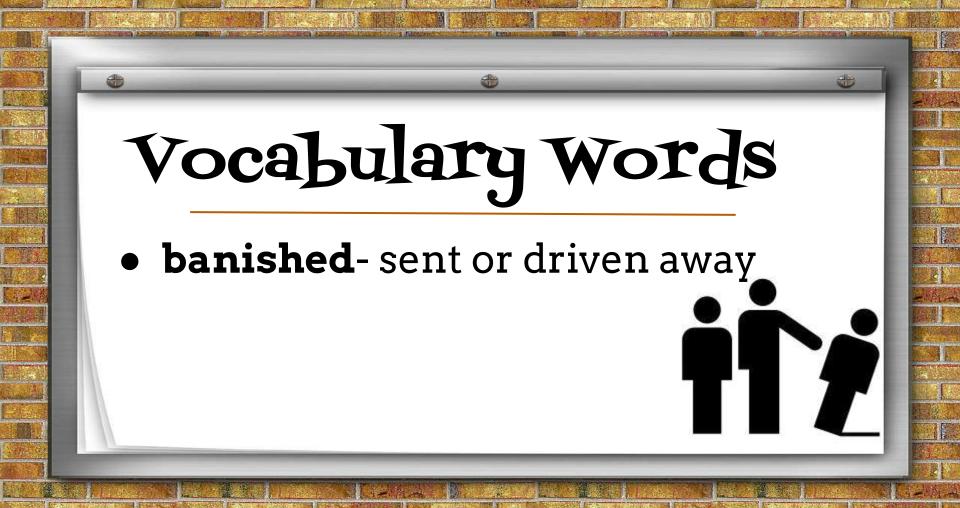
- Stacy was eager to open her presents during her birthday party.
- Has there ever been a time when you were eager to do something?







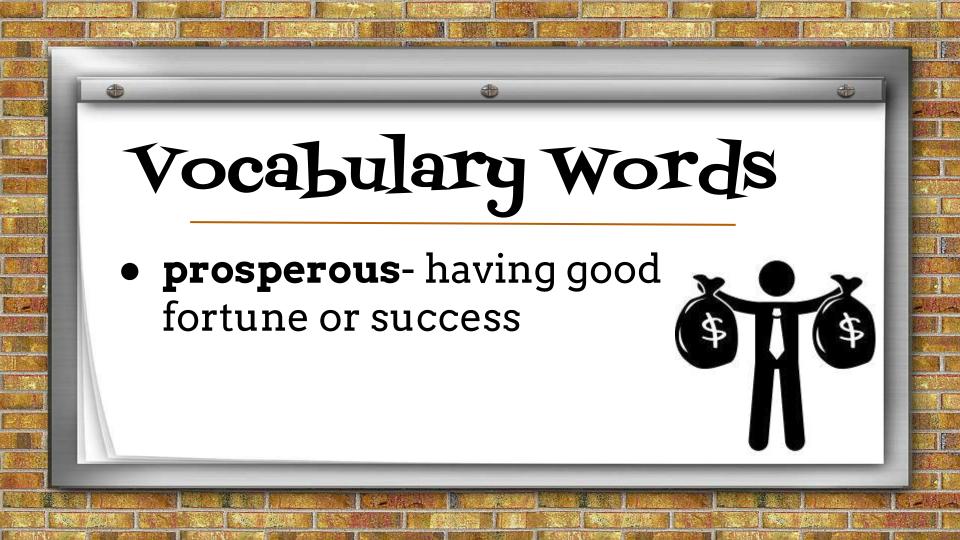






 grudges- bad feelings held against one or more people who have done something wrong to you







What can you learn about the Chinese New Year?

















How do people prepare for the Chinese New Year?



What do people celebrate and hope for during Chinese New Year celebrations?



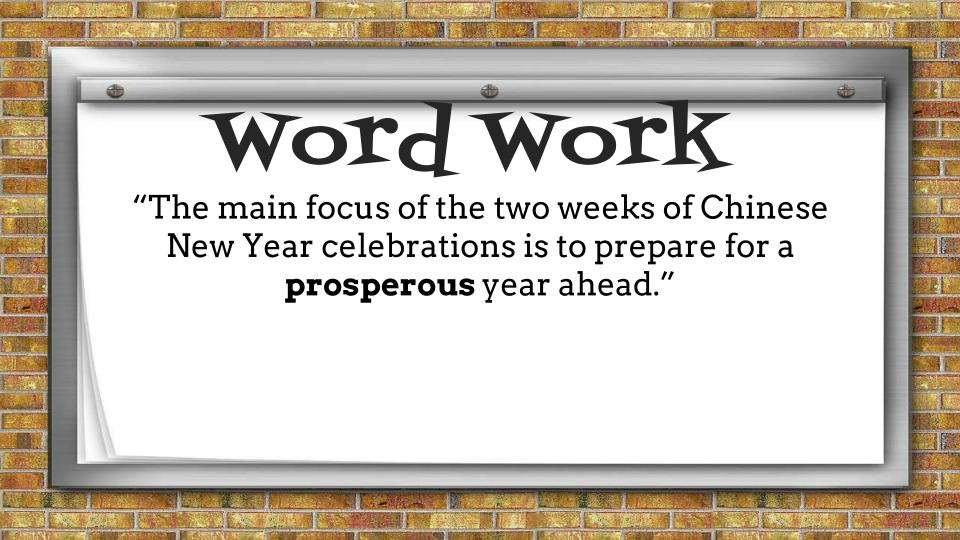
What symbols of good luck are displayed during the Chinese New Year?

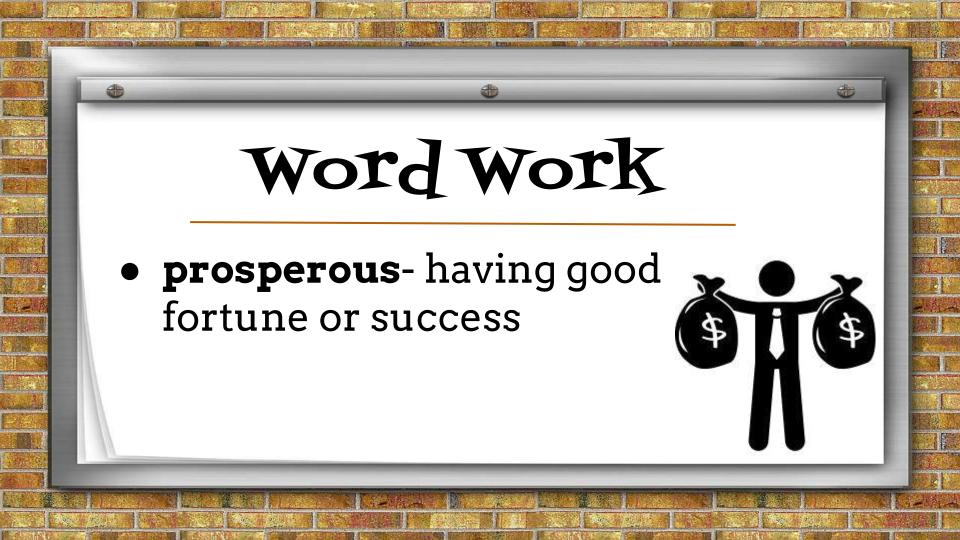


When do the Chinese usually celebrate their birthdays?



What activities did you hear about that are parts of the Chinese New Year celebration?





prosper

"succeed"



ous

ly



- Juan's new construction business had a prosperous first year.
- Have you ever had a prosperous year, week, or day?





Suffix -ous means full of

- joyous (full of joy)
- poisonous (full of poison)
- spacious (full of space)
- adventurous (full of adventure)
- famous (full of fame)

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- Traditions are things that have been done for a long period of time by a group of people.
- One of our family's favorite traditions is to watch the fireworks on the fourth of July.
- Do you have any family traditions?

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Which is it?



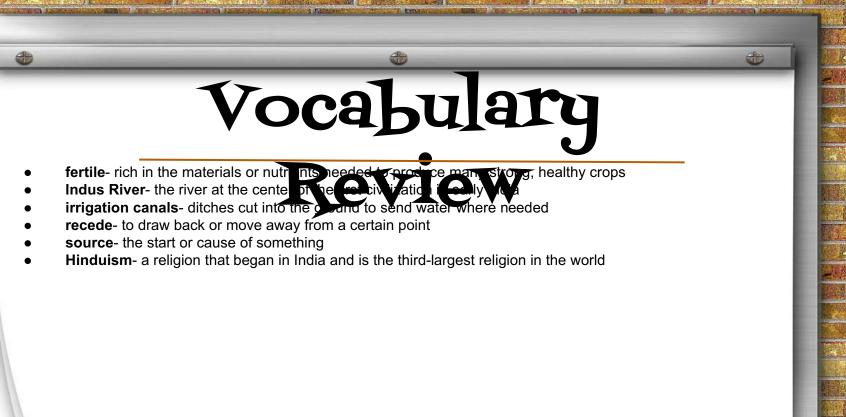
Diwali

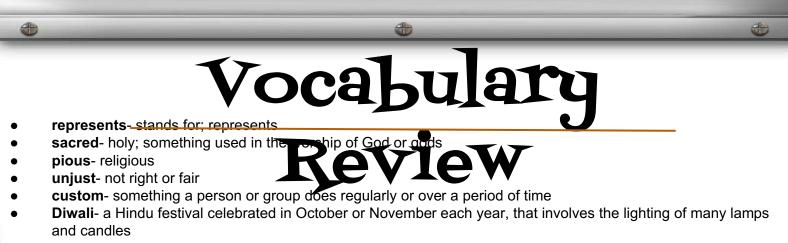


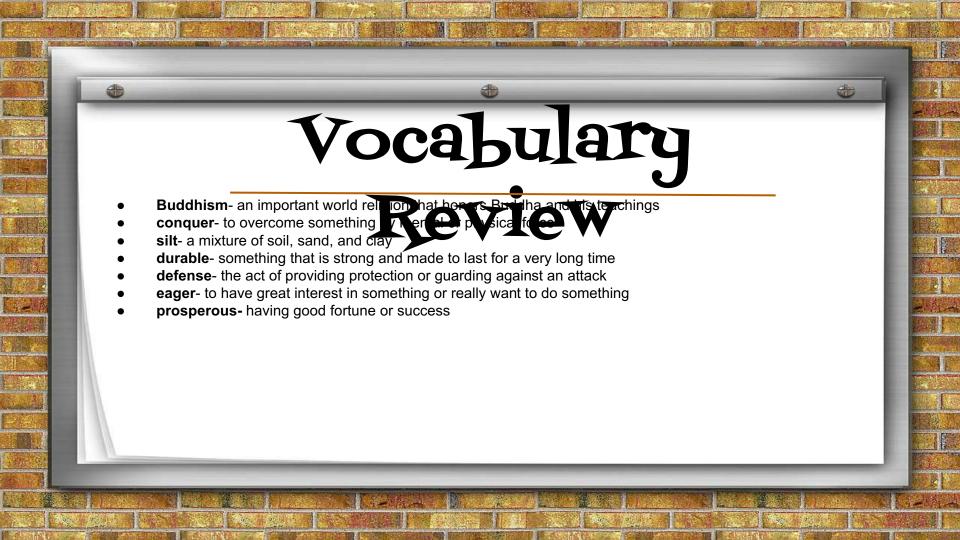
Chinese New Year













- resembles- looks like or is sibilar to sense hips sorrow- deep suffering or, all transcomes from a loss
- praise- congratulations or compliments on a job well done
- emerge- to come out or rise into view
- **plunged** to have fallen quickly or have been pushed with force



Think of everything that comes to mind when you hear the word **contributions.** I will record your responses.

Other options: Yellow River, Chinese New Year, silk, paper, silk, Great Wall, or Confucius



Who am I?

- I am the longest river in China and the land around me is good for growing rice. What am I?
- 2. My waters are yellow and often overflow their banks. What am I?
- I am a fictional story about beggar Ma Liang who wanted to paint, but did not have a paintbrush. What am I?
- 4. I am a Chinese contribution that you can write on, and I was created by a man named Cai Lun. What am I?
- am a light, strong fabric made from silkworm cocoons. **What am I?**



Class Book: Early Chinese Civilization

- Tell the class that they are going to make a class book to help them remember what they have learned in this domain.
- 2. Have students brainstorm important information about the Yellow and the Yangtze Rivers, Chinese contributions, the Great Wall, Confucius, and the Chinese New Year.
- 3. Have each student choose one idea to illustrate, and ask him or her to write a caption for the picture.
- 4. Bind the pages to make a book to put in the class library for students to read again and again.