7th Grade United States History  
Monday, May 18th - Friday, June 5th

Dear Seventh Grade-

This week we count down the final weeks of school while remaining focused on the last chapters of 7th grade Social Studies. I appreciate all of your efforts in your continued reading, writing, and answering the questions of the given assignments in the plans given. **I will help you through this process to the best of my ability and we will work together!** Dependent upon your homeroom, 7A or 7B, you will find your assignments posted per the date that we meet. Please be prepared to discuss by that date the material listed. We will work together and ask and answer questions as they are assigned. Stay strong and read!

Sincerely, Mrs. Sprigler

May 18th: 7A & 7B  **Book:** Chapter 20, pages 606-611 *Catholics and Protestants*  
**Chapter 20 Quiz**

May 19th: 7A  **Book:** Chapter 21, pages 615-623 *Age of Exploration*  
Review Questions page 623, 2-5. Answer in your notebook

May 20th: 7A & 7B  **Book:** Chapter 21, pages 624-627 *Spain’s Conquests in the Americas*  
Review Questions page 605, 2-5. Answer in your notebook.

May 21st: 7B  **Book:** Chapter 21, pages 615-623 *Age of Exploration*  
Review Questions page 623, 2-5. Answer in your notebook

Please note: **NO SCHOOL** Monday, May 25th due to Memorial Day.

May 26th: 7A  **Book:** Chapter 21, pages 628-635 *Exploration and Worldwide Trade*  
Review Questions page 635, 2-5. Answer in your notebook.

May 27th: 7A & 7B  **Book:** Chapter 22, pages 639-649 *Scientific Revolution*  
Review Questions page 649, 3-5. Answer in your notebook.

May 28th: 7B  **Book:** Chapter 21, pages 628-635 *Exploration and Worldwide Trade*  
Review Questions page 635, 2-5. Answer in your notebook.

June 1st: 7A & 7B  **Chapter 21 Assessment**

June 2nd: 7A  Review of 2019-2020 School Year

June 3rd: **NO ZOOM!** Independent year-end work/drop off of materials.

June 4th: **Ram Activity Day and Graduation! Congratulations Class of 2020!**

June 5th: Talent Show. **Last day of school!**
Historical Thinking and Skills
Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.

Early Civilizations
The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity.

Feudalism and Transitions
Germanic invasions helped to break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and manorial systems. Later invasions helped establish Mongol dominance in central Asia and led to the destruction of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks. Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.

Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance.
The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes.
The Reformation introduced changes in religion including the emergence of Protestant faiths and a decline in the political power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church.

First Global Age
Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhai) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.
The advent of the trans-Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.
European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.
The Columbian Exchange (e.g., the exchange of fauna, flora and pathogens) among previously unconnected parts of the world reshaped societies in ways still evident today.

Geography
Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Essential Standards and COS Alignment: Social Studies Grades K-8
Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.
Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.
Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.

Government
The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.

Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were radical departures from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments. With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states.

**Economics**

Individuals, governments and businesses must analyze costs and benefits when making economic decisions. A cost benefit analysis consists of determining the potential costs and benefits of an action and then balancing the costs against the benefits.

The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.

The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.