

Big Idea Card


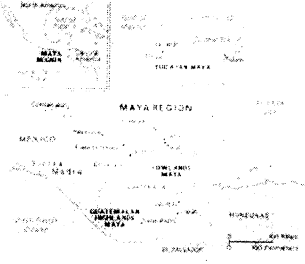

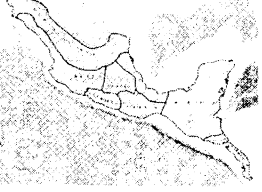
Big Ideas of Lesson 4, Unit 5

- During Era 3 the Mayans developed an advanced civilization centered on the Yucatan Peninsula in Mesoamerica, or what is now Mexico and Central America.
- The Mayans were advanced in mathematics, astronomy, agriculture, and art, yet they did not develop into an empire like the Romans or Han Chinese.
- The natural resources available around the Yucatan Peninsula were markedly different than those in Afroeurasia. As a result, the Mayans and other Mesoamerican societies used different materials to adapt to their environment and to solve problems through technological advancement.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- adaptation – Word Card #17 from Lesson 2

<p>25 codex (codices- plural)</p>  <p>a book made up of a number of sheets of paper, vellum, papyrus, or similar material, with hand-written content</p> <p>Example: The Mayan created many codices that were later destroyed.</p> <p>(SS070504)</p>	<p>26 Yucatan</p>  <p>a peninsula that sticks into the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, located in the southeastern part of Mexico and northern Guatemala.</p> <p>Example: The Yucatan peninsula was where many Mayan cities were located.</p> <p>(SS070504)</p>
<p>27 glyph</p>  <p>a symbolic figure or character used in a writing system</p> <p>Example: The Mayans used a wide range of glyphs in their writing system.</p> <p>(SS070504)</p>	<p>28 Mesoamerica</p>  <p>the cultural region from central Mexico down into Central America</p> <p>Example: The Mayans lived in Mesoamerica.</p> <p>(SS070504)</p>

Big Idea Card

Big Ideas of Lesson 5, Unit 5

- In India, the global pattern of empire development in Era 3 was best embodied by the rise of the Gupta Empire, an empire that built on pre-existing societies and emerged in India around 320 CE.
- The Gupta Empire was considered to be a Golden Age for India, and was characterized by prosperity, peace, and advances in culture, technology, and science.
- The Gupta seem to have emphasized these areas of culture and knowledge development more than military expansion, making them somewhat different from other empires of the time.
- Despite this Golden Age, Gupta India was similar to other empires in that it was characterized by a strong social hierarchy. At this time, India had a caste system, which meant that people were born into social groups that determined their occupation and status for life.

Word Cards

Word cards from previous lessons:

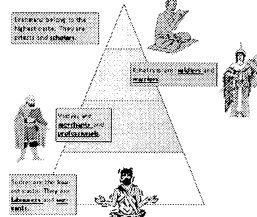
- dynasty – Word Card #6 from Lesson 1

29 caste system

a social hierarchy that divides up labor and power across different groups that are determined by birth with people in lower castes having the most difficult or unwanted jobs and the least power

Example: The Untouchable caste in India did the dirtiest work and generally got paid less than others.

(SS070505)



30 monk

a member of a religious community of men typically living under vows of poverty, purity, and obedience

Example: Chinese monks traveled to India to learn about Buddhism where it began.

(SS070505)



31 patriarchy

a social system in which men are the head of families and have authority over women and children

Example: Women today still struggle to have equal rights and many speak out against patriarchy.

(SS070505)



32 prosperity (prosperous)

being prosperous, having good fortune, wealth, and well-being

Example: It was a time of prosperity because most people living in the society worked and enjoyed financial well-being.

(SS070505)



33 tolerant

willing to accept or respect ideas or people that you don't agree with

Example: Some Indian emperors were tolerant of different religious groups.

(SS070505)



34 alliance

a relationship in which people agree to work together

Example: The countries formed an alliance in trade.

(SS070505)



Big Ideas Card



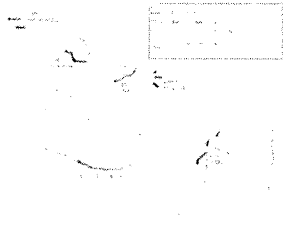


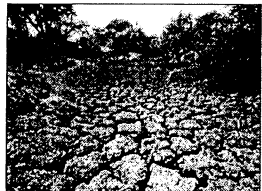
Big Ideas of Lesson 6, Unit 5

- At their height, the great empires of Era 3 covered large expanses of territory in Afroeurasia and shared some common characteristics, including the development of science, engineering, and governmental systems, as well as extensive trade networks.
- The Mayan civilization of Mesoamerica shared some of the characteristics, but was different in important ways and was not an empire.
- These empires eventually declined and fell because they grew too large to control, they faced invasions and conflict with nomadic societies, and they were weakened by internal problems like corruption and social unrest.

Word Cards

Word cards from previous lessons used in this lesson:

- Mesoamerica – World Card #28 from Lesson 4

<p>34 epidemic</p>  <p>the spread of an infectious disease through many people in one area during a specific time period</p> <p>Example: An epidemic of smallpox killed many Native Americans when Europeans began to colonize the Americas.</p> <p>(SS070506)</p>	<p>35 corruption</p>  <p>dishonest action by those in power</p> <p>Example: The official was accused of corruption after stealing tax money meant for schools.</p> <p>(SS070506)</p>
<p>36 border</p>  <p>the defined geographic boundary of a state, nation, empire, etc.</p> <p>Example: The borders of the Roman Empire stretched across Europe, into Asia, and down into North Africa.</p> <p>(SS070506)</p>	<p>37 rebellion</p>  <p>violent or open resistance (fighting against) an existing government</p> <p>Example: The slave Spartacus led a rebellion against the Roman Empire.</p> <p>(SS070506)</p>
<p>38 tax</p>  <p>when a government requires people and/or organizations to make contributions of money or goods to fund the government</p> <p>Example: The farmers had to give the empire some of their grain as a tax.</p> <p>(SS070506)</p>	<p>39 drought</p>  <p>an extended period of dry weather</p> <p>Example: During the drought, there was no rain for months and many of the farmer's crops died.</p> <p>(SS070506)</p>