### SCPS GUIDED LEARNING FOR SOCIAL STUDIES  
**MODIFIED GRADE 6 WEEK #4**

| ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS: | - How has the Coronavirus impacted your life?  
- What does the terra-cotta army reveal about ancient China? |
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| PROCEDURES:         | - **Assignment #1**  **Read** the journal entry prompt.  
- **Construct a journal entry** that answers the questions in the prompt.  
- **Assignment #2**  **Read** the text about the terra-cotta army.  
- **Complete** active reading activity and graphic organizer/chart.  
- **Read** 2nd text.  
- **Answer questions** (5) in complete sentences. |
| WORK TO BE RETURNED:| - Primary source/Journal Entry for Week #4  
- Active reading graphic organizer of questions about the text.  
- Constructed response questions about terra-cotta army. |
| RESOURCES:          | - Writing prompt for Diary/Journal Entry #4  
- Two texts about the terra-cotta army |
| TIME ALLOCATED:     | - 3 (20) minute Assignments |

**Assignment #1**

**Creating a Primary Source Document -- Week #4**

**READ**  Remember over the next few weeks, you will be asked to write a diary/journal entry once a week about “Life during the Great Pandemic of 2020.” You will write about what’s going on in the news as it relates to the Coronavirus, how your parent’s/guardian’s lives are impacted, how your life is impacted, and your feelings about what is going on.

**TO DO**  For your fourth diary/journal entry, **talk about what you have enjoyed most about your time in quarantine.** What are your top three moments from this experience? Why? Be sure to include as many specific details as possible.

___________________________ (Date)
Assignment #2

Terra-Cotta Army

In 1974, farmers were digging a well in central China when the most unexpected thing happened. Fourteen feet underground, their shovels struck a hard object. They thought it might be a piece of reddish-brown pottery, but instead, they uncovered a sculpted head of a terra-cotta soldier. The head was part of a figure over six feet tall! What they had discovered was the archaeological site from the burial grounds of the first Chinese emperor, Shi-Huangdi. This was the same emperor who had ordered the building of the Great Wall in 214 B.C.

Emperor Shi-Huangdi believed that he needed protection after he died, so he ordered that an army of life-size terra-cotta soldiers and horses be built. Terra-cotta is a type of clay-like mud, which is baked in a very hot oven to harden it. The soldiers were to be placed in formation with their backs to him so that they could protect him from attack.

700,000 people worked more than 30 years to make the 7000-8000 soldiers, horses, and chariots. When the figures were originally made more than 2000 years ago, they were painted in bright colors and held real weapons. No two soldiers were alike in their hairstyles, shoes, expressions, or uniforms.

The terra-cotta army was placed in pits and covered with a wooden ceiling. Unfortunately, when this ceiling fell, the terra-cotta army was smashed. Vandals took many of the weapons, and the paint on the figures has faded. Most of the soldiers are in pieces now and must be reconstructed by...
Read this additional information about the Terra-Cotta Army.

Discovered in 1974 by a group of local farmers, the Terracotta Army is a collection of sculptures of soldiers made out of terracotta clay that were buried with the first Emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang. So far excavations of the army of statues has revealed 1,800 terracotta soldiers. It is estimated that there are more than 8,000 statues total.

Qin Shi Huang was the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty. The sculptures are a replica of Emperor Qin Shi Huang’s real army. It is estimated that it took over 37 years to build. The army was created to defend Qin Shi Huang’s underground kingdom from attack. At first it was thought that each soldier was created to mimic a real-life person. However, it was later discovered that there are simply 10 different designs that are repeated. The soldiers are divided into different pits. Four pits have been partially excavated. Three pits are full of statues of soldiers, horse-drawn chariots, and weapons while the fourth pit is empty. This discovery speaks to the idea that the army of terracotta soldiers was never finished.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Who was the first emperor of China?

2. How many Terra-Cotta soldiers have been discovered so far?

3. Who were the first people to discover the Terra-Cotta Army?

4. How many different designs of Terra-Cotta soldiers are there?

5. What is the significance of the fourth empty pit?