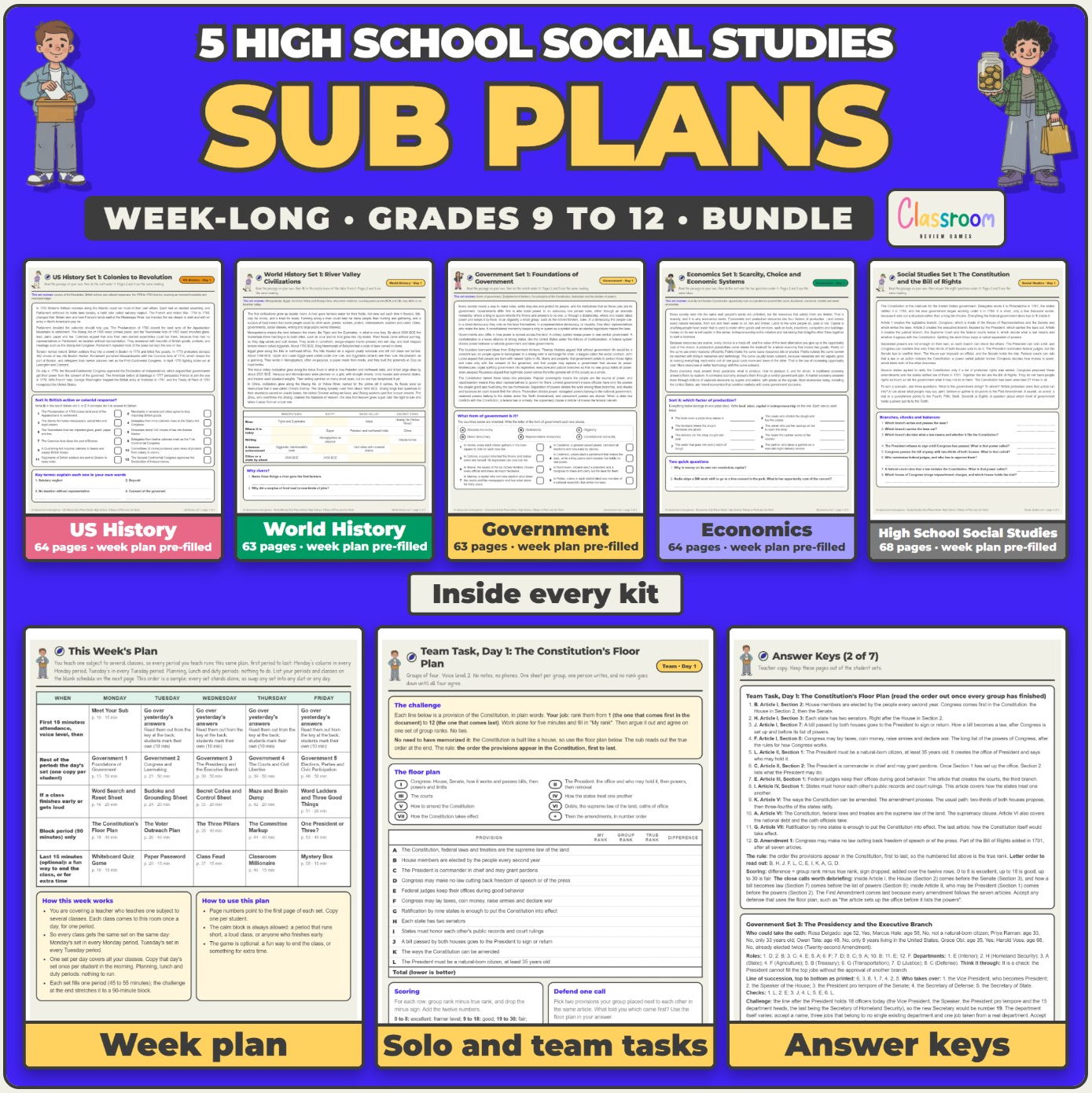
5 High School Social Studies Sub Plans Bundle: History, Government, Economics

BUNDLE PREVIEW Everything in this bundle, on one page. Sample pages of each product follow.

WHAT'S INCLUDED: 5 PRODUCTS



KIT 1 OF 5 · 64 pages · week plan pre-filled · grades 9 to 12

US History



This Week's Plan

You teach one subject to several classes, so every period you teach runs this same plan, first period to last: Monday's column in every Monday period, Tuesday's in every Tuesday period. Planning, lunch and duty periods: nothing to do. List your periods and classes on the blank schedule on the next page. This order is a sample: every set stands alone, so swap any set into any slot or any day.

WHEN	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
First 15 minutes: attendance, voice level, then	**Meet Your Sub** p. 10 · 15 min	**Go over yesterday's answers** Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)	**Go over yesterday's answers** Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)	**Go over yesterday's answers** Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)	**Go over yesterday's answers** Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)
Rest of the period: the day's set (one copy per student)	**US History 1** Colonies to Revolution p. 13 · 50 min	**US History 2** Constitution and the Early Republic p. 21 · 50 min	**US History 3** Expansion, Sectionalism and the Civil War p. 30 · 50 min	**US History 4** Industrialization, Immigration and the Progressive Era p. 39 · 50 min	**US History 5** The World Wars, Cold War and Civil Rights p. 48 · 50 min
If a class finishes early or gets loud	**Word Search and Reset Sheet** p. 16 · 20 min	**Sudoku and Grounding Sheet** p. 24 · 20 min	**Secret Codes and Control Sheet** p. 33 · 20 min	**Maze and Brain Dump** p. 42 · 20 min	**Word Ladders and Three Good Things** p. 51 · 20 min
Block period (90 minutes) only	**The Amendment Order** p. 18 · 40 min	**The Settlement House Budget** p. 26 · 40 min	**The Golden Spike** p. 35 · 40 min	**The Sputnik Edition** p. 44 · 40 min	**Seward's Bargain** p. 53 · 40 min
Last 15 minutes (optional): a fun way to end the class, or for extra time	**Whiteboard Quiz Game** p. 19 · 15 min	**Paper Password** p. 28 · 15 min	**Class Feud** p. 37 · 15 min	**Classroom Millionaire** p. 46 · 15 min	**Mystery Box** p. 55 · 15 min

How this week works

- You are covering a teacher who teaches one subject to several classes. Each class comes to this room once a day, for one period.
- So every class gets the same set on the same day: Monday's set in every Monday period, Tuesday's set in every Tuesday period.
- One set per day covers all your classes. Copy that day's set once per student in the morning. Planning, lunch and duty periods: nothing to run.
- Each set fills one period (45 to 55 minutes); the challenge

How to use this plan

- Page numbers point to the first page of each set. Copy one per student.
- The calm block is always allowed: a period that runs short, a loud class, or anyone who finishes early.
- The game is optional: a fun way to end the class, or something for extra time.

Week plan, pre-filled



US History Set 1: Colonies to Revolution

US History · Day 1

Read the passage on your own, then do the sort under it. Pages 2 and 3 use the same reading.

This set reviews: causes of the Revolution, British actions and colonial responses, the 1754 to 1783 timeline, sourcing an invented broadside and merchant ledger

In 1750 Britain's thirteen colonies along the Atlantic coast ran most of their own affairs. Each had an elected assembly, and Parliament enforced its trade laws loosely, a habit later called salutary neglect. The French and Indian War, 1754 to 1763, changed that. Britain won and took France's lands east of the Mississippi River, but it ended the war deeply in debt and with an army in North America to pay for.

Parliament decided the colonists should help pay. The Proclamation of 1763 closed the land west of the Appalachian Mountains to settlement. The Stamp Act of 1765 taxed printed paper, and the Townshend Acts of 1767 taxed imported glass, lead, paint, paper and tea. Colonists argued that only their own elected assemblies could tax them, because they had no representatives in Parliament: no taxation without representation. They answered with boycotts of British goods, protests, and meetings such as the Stamp Act Congress. Parliament repealed most of the taxes but kept the one on tea.

Tension turned violent. British soldiers fired into a crowd in Boston in 1770 and killed five people. In 1773 protesters dumped 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor. Parliament punished Massachusetts with the Coercive Acts of 1774, which closed the port of Boston, and delegates from twelve colonies met as the First Continental Congress. In April 1775 fighting broke out at Lexington and Concord.

On July 4, 1776, the Second Continental Congress approved the Declaration of Independence, which argued that governments get their power from the consent of the governed. The American victory at Saratoga in 1777 persuaded France to join the war in 1778. With French help, George Washington trapped the British army at Yorktown in 1781, and the Treaty of Paris of 1783 recognized the United States.

Sort it: British action or colonial response?

Write **B** in the box if Britain did it, or **C** if colonists did it in answer to Britain.

1. The Proclamation of 1763 closes land west of the Appalachians to settlement. ☐
2. Merchants in several port cities agree to stop importing British goods. ☐
3. The Stamp Act taxes newspapers, pamphlets and legal papers. ☐
4. Delegates from nine colonies meet at the Stamp Act Congress. ☐
5. The Townshend Acts tax imported glass, paint, paper and tea. ☐
6. Protesters dump 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor. ☐
7. The Coercive Acts close the port of Boston. ☐
8. Delegates from twelve colonies meet as the First Continental Congress. ☐
9. A Quartering Act requires colonists to house and supply British troops. ☐
10. Committees of correspondence pass news of protests from colony to colony. ☐
11. Regiments of British soldiers are sent to Boston to keep order. ☐
12. The Second Continental Congress approves the Declaration of Independence. ☐

Key terms: explain each one in your own words

A daily set



Team Task, Day 1: The Amendment Order

Team · Day 1

Groups of four. Voice level 2. No notes, no phones. One sheet per group, one person writes, and no rank goes down until all four agree.

The challenge

Each change below was added to the Constitution by an amendment, somewhere between 1791 and 1971. **Your job:** rank them from **1 (the lowest amendment number)** to **12 (the highest)**. Work alone for five minutes and fill in "My rank". Then argue it out and agree on one set of group ranks. Every rank from 1 to 12 is used exactly once, so no ties.

The key fact: amendments are numbered in the order they were ratified. You do not need to know a single number. Work out which era of American history needed each change, and the order follows. When every group is done, the sub reads out the numbers. The rule has no judgment calls: **the amendment number, lowest first**.

CHANGE TO THE CONSTITUTION	MY RANK	GROUP RANK	AMENDMENT NUMBER	TRUE RANK	DIFFERENCE
A Lets Congress collect a tax on incomes					
B Abolishes slavery everywhere in the United States					
C Bans making, selling and transporting alcoholic drinks					
D Protects freedom of religion, speech and the press, and the right to assemble and petition the government					
E Bans poll taxes in federal elections					
F Has voters, not state legislatures, elect United States senators					
G Has electors cast separate votes for president and for vice president					
H Limits a president to two elected terms					
I Makes all people born or naturalized in the United States citizens and promises equal protection of the laws					
J Lowers the voting age to eighteen					
K Forbids denying citizens the vote on account of sex					
L Cancels an earlier amendment and ends national Prohibition					
Total (lower is better)					

Scoring

For each row: group rank minus true rank, and drop the minus sign. Add the twelve numbers.

- **0 to 8:** excellent: historian level
- **9 to 18:** good
- **19 to 30:** fair

Defend one call

Pick two changes your group placed next to each other. What did you know about American history that told you which came first? A cause and its effect, or a change that undoes another, is a strong argument.

Solo and team tasks



Answer Keys (1 of 8)

Teacher copy. Keep these pages out of the student sets.

US History Set 1: Colonies to Revolution

Key terms: 1. Salutary neglect: Britain enforcing its trade laws loosely and leaving the colonies to run their own affairs; 2. Boycott: refusing to buy goods to put pressure on the seller or the government behind them; 3. No taxation without representation: only an assembly the colonists elected could tax them, and they elected no one to Parliament; 4. Consent of the governed: a government gets its power from the people it governs.

Sort: 1. B; 2. C; 3. B; 4. C; 5. B; 6. C; 7. B; 8. C; 9. B; 10. C; 11. B; 12. C.

Timeline questions: 1. 9 years, 1754 to 1763; 2. 11 years; 3. 8 years; 4. the Boston Massacre, 3 years earlier; 5. 6, 6. 1754 to 1763, 9 years; 7. 26.

Ledger: Woolen and linen cloth 260; Tea 150; Window glass 48; Paper 24; Paint and lead 36; Tools and nails 18; totals 900 (1767), 364 (1769), fall 536.

Document questions: 1. The Committee of the Town of Wexbury, chosen at the town meeting, on March 14, 1768, for the freeholders and tradesmen of Wexbury; 2. The Townshend Acts of 1767: it lists the taxed goods, glass, paint, paper and tea; 3. The town has no vote in Parliament, so Parliament has no right to tax it; if it can tax these goods without consent it can tax anything (no taxation without representation); 4. Stop buying the taxed British goods until the duties are repealed; it threatens to print the names of merchants who keep selling them; 5. 60 percent (900 pounds to 364 pounds); 6. Tea by the largest percent (83 percent); woolen and linen cloth by the most pounds (260); 7. Tools and nails, only 12 percent: they were not on the list of taxed goods and could not easily be made at home; 8. It supports it, since the taxed and boycotted goods fell sharply, but it is one merchant in one town. You would want other merchants' books, other towns, and the customs records.

Challenge: answers vary. Accept any three timeline events ranked and labeled (long-term: the war debt, the Proclamation, the Stamp Act or Townshend taxes; short-term: the Tea Party, the Coercive Acts, Lexington and Concord), with a first choice defended in four sentences that name a cause and its effect and use a correct number of years from the timeline (for example, 11 years from the Stamp Act to the Declaration).

Calm block, Day 1: word search solution (US history words)



All 12 words are marked. Words run in all eight directions, so a student who only searched across and down will be missing several.

Reset sheet: private, answers vary, nothing to grade. If a student hands it in anyway, thank them and leave it for the teacher.

Answer keys

US History Sub Plans Week, High School

Week-long sub plans: five days of print and go work for grades 9 to 12, planned Monday to Friday.

PREVIEW

What is included

- Sub binder: notes, the filled-in week plan, a blank schedule, class list, Monday opener (11 pages)
- US History sets for five days (15 pages)
- Calm puzzles and reset sheets (10 pages)
- US History team tasks (9 pages)
- US History games (10 pages)
- Answer keys (8 pages)

How it works

1. Open the week plan. Every set already has its day and page number.
2. Each day: one US History set per period (a lesson with worked examples, practice and a challenge), a calm puzzle, a team task and an optional game for the last 15 minutes.
3. Every set stands alone: swap sets between days, or use one with another class when it fits.
4. No prep, no tech: print and go. The sub needs no subject knowledge. Every answer is in the key.
5. Print in color or ink-saver black and white, US Letter or A4.

What this preview shows: the week at a glance, the filled-in week plan, the note to the substitute, the Monday opener, and all of Day 1 (the US History set, the calm block, the team task and the game), one answer-key page and one ink-saver page. Every product page is watermarked. The full kit has 64 pages.





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YOUR WEEK AT A GLANCE (1 OF 2)

Every US History set of the week, with its page and what it reviews. The day's set runs in every period you teach; any set works on any day.

MONDAY (DAY 1)

Opener	**Meet Your Sub** Fifteen minutes at the top of every period on Monday: the sub sheet, three questions, the class agreement and the voice levels.	p. 10 · 15 min
US History set 1	**Colonies to Revolution** Reviews: causes of the Revolution, British actions and colonial responses, the 1754 to 1783 timeline, sourcing an invented broadside and merchant ledger.	p. 13 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Word Search and Reset Sheet** A quiet subject word search and a two-minute reset sheet for a loud day, a long wait or anyone who finishes early.	p. 16 · 20 min
Team task	**The Amendment Order** Groups of four put twelve changes to the Constitution in amendment order, score the gap to the true order and defend a call.	p. 18 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Whiteboard Quiz Game** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 19 · 15 min

TUESDAY (DAY 2)

US History set 2	**Constitution and the Early Republic** Reviews: the Articles of Confederation, the Constitutional compromises, the ratification debate, six principles of the Constitution, Hamilton's plan.	p. 21 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Sudoku and Grounding Sheet** A hard sudoku with exactly one answer and a 5-4-3-2-1 grounding sheet for anyone who needs to come back into the room.	p. 24 · 20 min
Team task	**The Settlement House Budget** Groups of four run a 1905 settlement house and pick the programs that serve the most people inside a budget, volunteer hours and five rooms.	p. 26 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Paper Password** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 28 · 15 min

WEDNESDAY (DAY 3)

US History set 3	**Expansion, Sectionalism and the Civil War** Reviews: westward expansion 1803 to 1867, Manifest Destiny, sectional crises over slavery, causes of the Civil War, the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments.	p. 30 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Secret Codes and Control Sheet** Two coded sayings to crack in silence and a sheet that sorts what you can and cannot control this week.	p. 33 · 20 min
Team task	**The Golden Spike** Two pairs build half a paper bridge each from opposite ends, talking only by telegram, and the halves must meet and carry coins.	p. 35 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Class Feud** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 37 · 15 min

THURSDAY (DAY 4)

US History set 4	**Industrialization, Immigration and the Progressive Era** Reviews: industrialization and trusts, the new immigration, reading census data, muckrakers and Progressive reforms, analyzing a political cartoon.	p. 39 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Maze and Brain Dump** A long maze with exactly one true path and a brain dump sheet that turns a crowded head into one next step.	p. 42 · 20 min
Team task	**The Sputnik Edition** Four editors in 1957, each holding facts nobody else has, decide which stories fill sixty column inches of tomorrow's front page.	p. 44 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Classroom Millionaire** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 46 · 15 min

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US History Set 1: Colonies to Revolution

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Key terms: explain each one in your own words

1. Salutary neglect

2. Boycott

3. No taxation without representation

4. Consent of the governed

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Calm Block, Day 1: Word Search

Find all 12 US history words. Any direction, including backward and diagonal. Pencils only, voices at 0.

Calm · Day 1

Z	N	F	F	E	Y	T	H	H	Z	H	D	E	P
I	F	E	F	R	F	U	Y	B	T	Q	R	G	D
Q	D	D	V	O	O	D	X	S	Q	P	O	A	D
U	F	E	K	V	P	N	U	A	A	D	H	R	N
X	C	R	A	G	I	R	T	T	J	S	A	F	C
N	O	A	V	B	T	I	R	I	T	B	U	F	K
W	L	L	L	K	O	I	H	N	E	X	N	U	P
O	O	I	H	B	O	L	A	K	A	R	I	S	I
T	N	S	X	T	Z	R	I	E	X	I	O	L	O
S	I	T	O	X	G	Y	P	T	G	O	N	X	N
E	A	Y	D	I	J	U	F	J	I	I	N	M	E
M	L	N	M	T	S	I	L	A	Y	O	L	Q	E
A	X	M	A	G	W	U	J	P	A	L	N	L	R
J	I	P	H	A	O	H	W	J	L	B	R	H	W

FEDERALIST · ABOLITION · IMMIGRANT · JAMESTOWN · COLONIAL · FRONTIER · SUFFRAGE · LOYALIST · PATRIOT · PIONEER · TRUST · UNION

Faster than reading every square

- Hunt the rare letters first. Only one word in the list has a J in it, so every J in the grid is worth a second look.
- Scan one row at a time for a word's first two letters, then check all eight directions from that square.
- Cross a word off the list the second you circle it, or you will search for it twice.

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Game, Day 1: Whiteboard Quiz Game

Sub script and questions. 15 minutes at the end of the period, or for extra time. Optional.

Game · Day 1

Set up (2 minutes)

1. Draw a 5 by 5 grid on the board, or tape up the board sheet. Write the five category names across the top and the values 100 to 500 down each column.
2. Teams of four to six. Team 1 picks a category and a value.
3. Read the question. The team gets 15 seconds and one answer. Right: they take the points and pick again. Wrong: the next team may steal, then play moves on.
4. Cross the square off. Highest total when time is up wins.

Read this out

"One voice per team: pick a captain who says the final answer. Shouted answers do not count and the square is dead. Team 1, choose a category and a value."

Keep the running score in a corner of the board. If a team argues a call, the script wins and the game moves on. The bold answer is the one to accept, but take a clear equivalent too (Connecticut Compromise too, 13th for Thirteenth).

Colonies

100 What was the first lasting English colony in America?
Jamestown

200 Which ship carried the Pilgrims in 1620?
The Mayflower

300 How many colonies declared independence in 1776?
Thirteen

400 Which 1765 tax on printed paper angered colonists?
The Stamp Act

500 Where were the Revolution's first shots fired?
Lexington and Concord

Industry

100 Who patented the telephone in 1876?
Alexander Graham Bell

200 Which island held the busiest US immigration station?
Ellis Island

300 What kind of railroad was completed in 1869?
Transcontinental

400 Which 1882 law barred Chinese workers from entering?
Chinese Exclusion Act

500 Which 1913 amendment allowed a federal income tax?
The Sixteenth

Founding

100 Who is the Father of the Constitution?
James Madison

200 What plan of government came before the Constitution?
The Articles of Confederation

300 Which compromise created a two-house Congress?
The Great Compromise

400 Which 1803 case set up judicial review?
Marbury v. Madison

500 Who wrote the Federalist Papers with Madison and Jay?
Alexander Hamilton

Modern Era

100 What 1929 event began the Great Depression?
The stock market crash

200 Which president led the New Deal?
Franklin Roosevelt

300 What was the US and Soviet rivalry after 1945 called?
The Cold War

400 Whose 1955 arrest began the Montgomery bus boycott?
Rosa Parks

500 Which 1964 law banned discrimination in public places?
The Civil Rights Act

Civil War

100 Who was president of the Confederacy?
Jefferson Davis

200 Which general surrendered at Appomattox?
Robert E. Lee

300 At which fort did the Civil War begin?
Fort Sumter

400 Which amendment abolished slavery?
The Thirteenth

500 Which 1863 Pennsylvania battle was a turning point?
Gettysburg

Final Wager: Voting Rights

Play this when the board is clear, or when two minutes are left. Announce the category, then every team writes a secret wager of up to the points it already has. Read the question. Teams get 60 seconds of silent writing, then hold their answers up together.

Which 1965 law followed the Selma marches and protected Black voting rights?
The Voting Rights Act

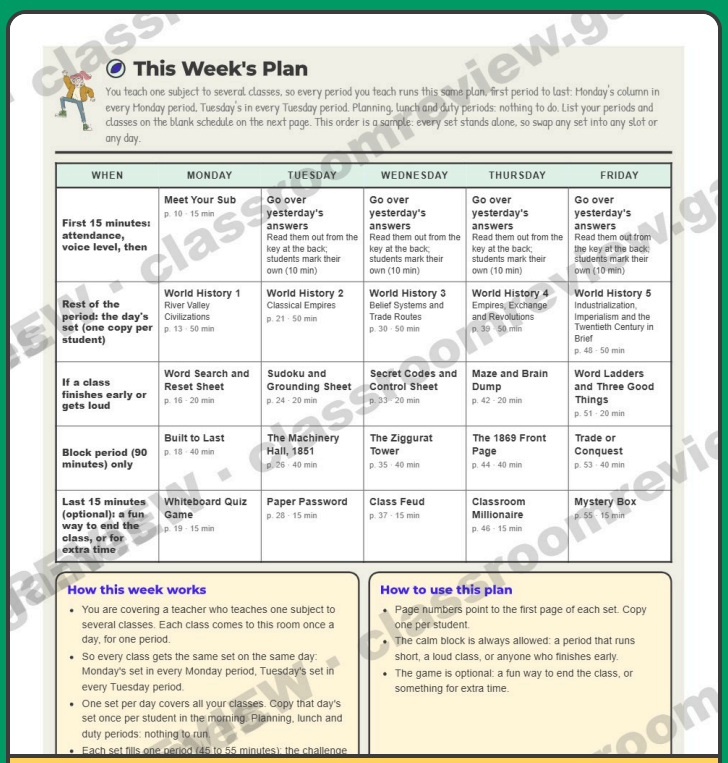
Right: add the wager. Wrong: subtract it. That is the final score.

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KIT 2 OF 5

63 pages · week plan pre-filled · grades 9 to 12

World History



This Week's Plan

You teach one subject to several classes, so every period you teach runs this same plan, first period to last: Monday's column in every Monday period, Tuesday's in every Tuesday period. Planning, lunch and duty periods: nothing to do. List your periods and classes on the blank schedule on the next page. This order is a sample: every set stands alone, so swap any set into any slot or any day.

WHEN	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
First 15 minutes: attendance, voice level, then	**Meet Your Sub** p. 10 · 15 min	**Go over yesterday's answers** Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)	**Go over yesterday's answers** Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)	**Go over yesterday's answers** Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)	**Go over yesterday's answers** Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)
Rest of the period: the day's set (one copy per student)	**World History 1** River Valley Civilizations p. 13 · 50 min	**World History 2** Classical Empires p. 21 · 50 min	**World History 3** Belief Systems and Trade Routes p. 30 · 50 min	**World History 4** Empires, Exchange and Revolutions p. 39 · 50 min	**World History 5** Industrialization, Imperialism and the Twentieth Century in Brief p. 48 · 50 min
If a class finishes early or gets loud	**Word Search and Reset Sheet** p. 16 · 20 min	**Sudoku and Grounding Sheet** p. 24 · 20 min	**Secret Codes and Control Sheet** p. 33 · 20 min	**Maze and Brain Dump** p. 42 · 20 min	**Word Ladders and Three Good Things** p. 51 · 20 min
Block period (90 minutes) only	**Built to Last** p. 18 · 40 min	**The Machinery Hall, 1851** p. 26 · 40 min	**The Ziggurat Tower** p. 35 · 40 min	**The 1869 Front Page** p. 44 · 40 min	**Trade or Conquest** p. 53 · 40 min
Last 15 minutes (optional): a fun way to end the class, or for extra time	**Whiteboard Quiz Game** p. 19 · 15 min	**Paper Password** p. 28 · 15 min	**Class Feud** p. 37 · 15 min	**Classroom Millionaire** p. 46 · 15 min	**Mystery Box** p. 55 · 15 min

How this week works

- You are covering a teacher who teaches one subject to several classes. Each class comes to this room once a day, for one period.
- So every class gets the same set on the same day: Monday's set in every Monday period, Tuesday's set in every Tuesday period.
- One set per day covers all your classes. Copy that day's set once per student in the morning. Planning, lunch and duty periods: nothing to run.
- Each set fills one period (45 to 55 minutes); the challenge

How to use this plan

- Page numbers point to the first page of each set. Copy one per student.
- The calm block is always allowed: a period that runs short, a loud class, or anyone who finishes early.
- The game is optional: a fun way to end the class, or something for extra time.

Week plan, pre-filled



World History Set 1: River Valley Civilizations

World History · Day 1

Read the passage on your own, then fill in the empty boxes of the table from it. Pages 2 and 3 use the same reading.

This set reviews: Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley and Shang China, why rivers mattered, counting years across BCE and CE, map skills on an invented valley

The first civilizations grew up beside rivers. A river gave farmers water for their fields, rich new soil each time it flooded, fish, clay for bricks, and a road for boats. Farming along a river could feed far more people than hunting and gathering, and a surplus of food meant that some people could do other work: priests, scribes, potters, metalworkers, soldiers and rulers. Cities, governments, social classes, writing and large public works followed.

Mesopotamia means the land between the rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates, in what is now Iraq. By about 3500 BCE the Sumerians there had begun to build cities, such as Uruk and Ur, that grew into city-states. Their floods came without warning, so they dug canals and built levees. They wrote in cuneiform, wedge-shaped marks pressed into wet clay, and built stepped temple towers called ziggurats. About 1750 BCE, King Hammurabi of Babylon had a code of laws carved in stone.

Egypt grew along the Nile in northeast Africa. The Nile flooded on a regular yearly schedule and left rich black soil behind. About 3100 BCE, Upper and Lower Egypt were united under one ruler, and Egyptians came to see their ruler, the pharaoh, as a god-king. They wrote in hieroglyphics, often on papyrus, a paper made from reeds, and they built the pyramids at Giza as royal tombs.

The Indus Valley civilization grew along the Indus River in what is now Pakistan and northwest India, and it had large cities by about 2500 BCE. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were planned on a grid, with straight streets, brick houses and covered drains, and traders used standard weights. Their writing survives on many small seals, but no one has deciphered it yet.

In China, civilization grew along the Huang He, or Yellow River, named for the yellow silt it carries. Its floods were so destructive that it was called China's Sorrow. The Shang dynasty ruled from about 1600 BCE. Shang kings had questions to their ancestors carved on oracle bones, the oldest Chinese writing we have, and Shang workers cast fine bronze vessels. The Zhou, who overthrew the Shang, claimed the Mandate of Heaven: the idea that heaven gives a just ruler the right to rule and takes it away from an unjust one.

	MESOPOTAMIA	EGYPT	INDUS VALLEY	ANCIENT CHINA
River	Tigris and Euphrates		Indus	Huang He (Yellow River)
Where it is today		Egypt	Pakistan and northwest India	China
Writing		Hieroglyphics on papyrus		Oracle bones
A famous achievement	Ziggurats; Hammurabi's code		Grid cities with covered drains	
Cities or a state by about	3500 BCE	3100 BCE		

Why rivers?

1. Name three things a river gave the first farmers.

A daily set



Team Task, Day 1: Built to Last

Team · Day 1

Groups of four. Voice level 2. No notes, no phones. One sheet per group, one person writes, and no rank goes down until all four agree.

The challenge

The twelve monuments and engineering works below come from every part of the world. Between the oldest and the newest lie more than four thousand years, and a few were finished within a few decades of each other. **Your job:** rank them from **1 (oldest)** to **12 (newest)**. Work alone for five minutes and fill in "My rank". Then argue it out and agree on one set of group ranks. Every rank from 1 to 12 is used exactly once, so no ties.

When every group is done, the sub reads out the dates. The rule for the true order has no judgment calls: **the year it was finished or first opened, oldest first**. Write each date in, then score the difference.

	MONUMENT	MY RANK	GROUP RANK	DATE	TRUE RANK	DIFFERENCE
A	The Suez Canal opens between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea					
B	The great ziggurat of Ur rises over the city in Mesopotamia					
C	The Inca build the mountain estate of Machu Picchu					
D	The Colosseum opens for its first games in Rome					
E	The Great Pyramid of Khufu is finished at Giza in Egypt					
F	Angkor Wat is completed in the Khmer Empire					
G	The Panama Canal opens between the Atlantic and the Pacific					
H	The Parthenon is completed on the Acropolis of Athens					
I	The Forbidden City palace is completed in Beijing					
J	Hagia Sophia is completed in Constantinople					
K	Thousands of life-size clay soldiers are buried beside the tomb of China's first emperor					
L	The Taj Mahal is completed in Agra					
	Total (lower is better)					

Scoring

For each row: group rank minus true rank, and drop the minus sign. Add the twelve numbers.

- **0 to 8:** excellent: a group of historians
- **9 to 18:** good

Defend one call

Pick two monuments your group placed next to each other. What did you know, or work out, that told you which came first? Naming the empire or ruler that built each one is a strong argument.

Solo and team tasks



Answer Keys (1 of 7)

Teacher copy. Keep these pages out of the student sets.

World History Set 1: River Valley Civilizations

Table blanks: Mesopotamia, where it is today: Iraq; Mesopotamia, writing: Cuneiform, pressed into clay; Egypt, river: Nile; Egypt, a famous achievement: Pyramids at Giza; Indus Valley, writing: Seals no one has deciphered; Indus Valley, cities or a state by about: 2500 BCE; Ancient China, a famous achievement: Bronze vessels; Mandate of Heaven; Ancient China, cities or a state by about: 1600 BCE.

Achievements sort: 1. E; 2. C; 3. M; 4. I; 5. E; 6. M; 7. C; 8. I; 9. M; 10. E; 11. I; 12. C.

Why rivers: 1. Any three of: water for fields, rich new soil from floods, fish, clay for bricks, a road for boats; 2. Not everyone had to farm to eat, so some people could become priests, scribes, craftworkers, soldiers or rulers.

Counting years: 1. Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus Valley, Ancient China; 2. 1350 years; 3. 900 years; 4. Hammurabi's code, by 150 years; 5. 5099 years (3100 + 2000 minus 1).

Map questions: 1. D4; 2. 10; 3. Sarnu, Ilbet, Marakad, Pellun; 4. Hesh Tor and Red Hills Quarry. Accept reasons tied to the map: the quarry has to be where the stone is, in the red hills; the fort sits at the dry western edge of the valley, where it can watch the desert approach; 5. 60 km (3 squares); 6. about 57 km (the square root of 40 squared plus 40 squared); 7. northeast; 8. downstream.

Challenge: square F2, about 45 km from the quarry. Rule 1: the floodplain has water and flood soil for farming, but a river square floods first. Rule 2: space between towns leaves each one its own fields. Accept any two reasons like these.

Calm block, Day 1: word search solution (world history words)

V	F	A	F	W	R	Y	T	S	A	N	Y	D	U	
R	X	Q	I	C	P	B	C	H	F	F	W	C	G	
W	H	U	F	L	C	H	I	E	A	K	J	T	R	
R	U	E	M	K	K	Z	A	A	R	V	A	P	B	
E	S	D	T	G	Z	C	I	U	R	R	E	X	Y	K
P	O	U	B	J	H	E	L	A	G	A	U	V	P	O
U	X	C	J	B	R	O	M	S	G	O	M	P	J	
B	U	T	K	I	P	D	O	C	P	T	U	H	A	F
L	E	X	P	L	O	R	E	R	E	L	R	O	S	
I	M	E	R	C	H	A	N	T	C	R	E	A	Q	
C	L	H	A	M	K	E	G	I	B	E	O	G	T	
B	Y	O	K	C	A	R	A	V	A	N	W	R	Z	
S	U	R	Y	P	A	P	W	A	L	M	R	O	W	
H	P	W	H	R	D	O	U	I	E	P	W	P	V	

All 12 words are marked. Words run in all eight directions, so a student who only searched across and down will be missing several.

Reset sheet: private, answers vary, nothing to grade. If a student hands it in anyway, thank them and leave it for the teacher.

Answer keys

World History Sub Plans Week, High School

Week-long sub plans: five days of print and go work for grades 9 to 12, planned Monday to Friday.

PREVIEW

What is included

- Sub binder: notes, the filled-in week plan, a blank schedule, class list, Monday opener (11 pages)
- World History sets for five days (15 pages)
- Calm puzzles and reset sheets (10 pages)
- World History team tasks (9 pages)
- World History games (10 pages)
- Answer keys (7 pages)

How it works

1. Open the week plan. Every set already has its day and page number.
2. Each day: one World History set per period (a lesson with worked examples, practice and a challenge), a calm puzzle, a team task and an optional game for the last 15 minutes.
3. Every set stands alone: swap sets between days, or use one with another class when it fits.
4. No prep, no tech: print and go. The sub needs no subject knowledge. Every answer is in the key.
5. Print in color or ink-saver black and white, US Letter or A4.

What this preview shows: the week at a glance, the filled-in week plan, the note to the substitute, the Monday opener, and all of Day 1 (the World History set, the calm block, the team task and the game), one answer-key page and one ink-saver page. Every product page is watermarked. The full kit has 63 pages.





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YOUR WEEK AT A GLANCE (1 OF 2)

Every World History set of the week, with its page and what it reviews. The day's set runs in every period you teach; any set works on any day.

MONDAY (DAY 1)

Opener	**Meet Your Sub** Fifteen minutes at the top of every period on Monday: the sub sheet, three questions, the class agreement and the voice levels.	p. 10 · 15 min
World History set 1	**River Valley Civilizations** Reviews: Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley and Shang China, why rivers mattered, counting years across BCE and CE, map skills on an invented valley.	p. 13 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Word Search and Reset Sheet** A quiet subject word search and a two-minute reset sheet for a loud day, a long wait or anyone who finishes early.	p. 16 · 20 min
Team task	**Built to Last** Groups of four put twelve great monuments of world history in order from oldest to newest, score the gap to the true order and defend a call.	p. 18 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Whiteboard Quiz Game** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 19 · 15 min

TUESDAY (DAY 2)

World History set 2	**Classical Empires** Reviews: Greece, Rome, Han China and Maurya and Gupta India, government and legacy, timeline math across BCE and CE, sourcing a Roman travel journal.	p. 21 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Sudoku and Grounding Sheet** A hard sudoku with exactly one answer and a 5-4-3-2-1 grounding sheet for anyone who needs to come back into the room.	p. 24 · 20 min
Team task	**The Machinery Hall, 1851** Groups of four fill a hall of the 1851 Great Exhibition with the machines that draw the biggest crowd inside a space and budget limit.	p. 26 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Paper Password** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 28 · 15 min

WEDNESDAY (DAY 3)

World History set 3	**Belief Systems and Trade Routes** Reviews: origins, founders and core ideas of five religions, Confucianism and Daoism, how beliefs spread, Silk Road trade math with profit and markup.	p. 30 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Secret Codes and Control Sheet** Two coded sayings to crack in silence and a sheet that sorts what you can and cannot control this week.	p. 33 · 20 min
Team task	**The Ziggurat Tower** Groups of four build a stepped ziggurat tower from two sheets of paper, as tall as they can, with a top platform that carries pencils.	p. 35 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Class Feud** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 37 · 15 min

THURSDAY (DAY 4)

World History set 4	**Empires, Exchange and Revolutions** Reviews: the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment, the Columbian Exchange, the French Revolution in order, voting math.	p. 39 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Maze and Brain Dump** A long maze with exactly one true path and a brain dump sheet that turns a crowded head into one next step.	p. 42 · 20 min
Team task	**The 1869 Front Page** Four editors, each holding facts nobody else has, build a replica 1869 front page where every story must be true on the date printed.	p. 44 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Classroom Millionaire** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 46 · 15 min

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World History Set 1: River Valley Civilizations

World History · Day 1

Read the passage on your own, then fill in the empty boxes of the table from it. Pages 2 and 3 use the same reading.

This set reviews: Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley and Shang China, why rivers mattered, counting years across BCE and CE, map skills on an invented valley

The first civilizations grew up beside rivers. A river gave farmers water for their fields, rich new soil each time it flooded, fish, clay for bricks, and a road for boats. Farming along a river could feed far more people than hunting and gathering, and a surplus of food meant that some people could do other work: priests, scribes, potters, metalworkers, soldiers and rulers. Cities, governments, social classes, writing and large public works followed.

Mesopotamia means the land between the rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates, in what is now Iraq. By about 3500 BCE the Sumerians there had begun to build cities, such as Uruk and Ur, that grew into city-states. Their floods came without warning, so they dug canals and built levees. They wrote in cuneiform, wedge-shaped marks pressed into wet clay, and built stepped temple towers called ziggurats. About 1750 BCE, King Hammurabi of Babylon had a code of laws carved in stone.

Egypt grew along the Nile in northeast Africa. The Nile flooded on a regular yearly schedule and left rich black soil behind. About 3100 BCE, Upper and Lower Egypt were united under one ruler, and Egyptians came to see their ruler, the pharaoh, as a god-king. They wrote in hieroglyphics, often on papyrus, a paper made from reeds, and they built the pyramids at Giza as royal tombs.

The Indus Valley civilization grew along the Indus River in what is now Pakistan and northwest India, and it had large cities by about 2500 BCE. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were planned on a grid, with straight streets, brick houses and covered drains, and traders used standard weights. Their writing survives on many small seals, but no one has deciphered it yet.

In China, civilization grew along the Huang He, or Yellow River, named for the yellow silt it carries. Its floods were so destructive that it was called China's Sorrow. The Shang dynasty ruled from about 1600 BCE. Shang kings had questions to their ancestors carved on oracle bones, the oldest Chinese writing we have, and Shang workers cast fine bronze vessels. The Zhou, who overthrew the Shang, claimed the Mandate of Heaven: the idea that heaven gives a just ruler the right to rule and takes it away from an unjust one.

	MESOPOTAMIA	EGYPT	INDUS VALLEY	ANCIENT CHINA
River	Tigris and Euphrates		Indus	Huang He (Yellow River)
Where it is today		Egypt	Pakistan and northwest India	China
Writing		Hieroglyphics on papyrus		Oracle bones
A famous achievement	Ziggurats; Hammurabi's code		Grid cities with covered drains	
Cities or a state by about	3500 BCE	3100 BCE		

Why rivers?

1. **Name three things a river gave the first farmers.**

2. **Why did a surplus of food lead to new kinds of jobs?**

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Calm Block, Day 1: Word Search

Find all 12 world history words. Any direction, including backward and diagonal. Pencils only, voices at 0.

Calm · Day 1

V	F	A	F	W	R	Y	T	S	A	N	Y	D	U
R	X	Q	I	C	P	B	C	H	F	F	W	C	G
W	H	U	F	L	C	H	I	E	A	K	J	T	R
R	U	E	M	K	K	Z	A	A	R	V	A	P	B
E	S	D	T	G	Z	C	I	R	R	E	X	Y	K
P	O	U	B	J	H	E	A	G	A	U	V	P	O
U	X	C	J	B	R	O	M	S	G	O	M	P	J
B	U	T	K	I	P	O	C	P	T	U	H	A	F
L	E	X	P	L	O	R	E	R	E	L	R	O	S
I	M	E	R	C	H	A	N	T	C	R	E	A	Q
C	L	H	A	M	K	E	G	I	B	E	O	G	T
B	Y	O	K	C	A	R	A	V	A	N	W	R	Z
S	U	R	Y	P	A	P	W	A	L	M	R	O	W
H	P	W	H	R	D	O	U	I	E	P	W	P	V

ZIGGURAT · AQUEDUCT · REPUBLIC · EXPLORER · MERCHANT · PHARAOH · DYNASTY · PAPYRUS · SAMURAI · EMPEROR · CARAVAN · CASTLE

Faster than reading every square

- Hunt the rare letters first. Only one word in the list has a Z in it, so every Z in the grid is worth a second look.
- Scan one row at a time for a word's first two letters, then check all eight directions from that square.
- Cross a word off the list the second you circle it, or you will search for it twice.

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Game, Day 1: Whiteboard Quiz Game

Sub script and questions. 15 minutes at the end of the period, or for extra time. Optional.

Game · Day 1

Set up (2 minutes)

1. Draw a 5 by 5 grid on the board, or tape up the board sheet. Write the five category names across the top and the values 100 to 500 down each column.
2. Teams of four to six. Team 1 picks a category and a value.
3. Read the question. The team gets 15 seconds and one answer. Right: they take the points and pick again. Wrong: the next team may steal, then play moves on.
4. Cross the square off. Highest total when time is up wins.

Read this out

"One voice per team: pick a captain who says the final answer. Shouted answers do not count and the square is dead. Team 1, choose a category and a value."

Keep the running score in a corner of the board. If a team argues a call, the script wins and the game moves on. The bold answer is the one to accept, but take a clear equivalent too (England for Great Britain, Bolivar for Bolívar).

Ancient

100 Which civilization was ruled by pharaohs?
Egypt

200 What was the wedge-shaped writing of Sumer called?
Cuneiform

300 Which two rivers bordered ancient Mesopotamia?
Tigris and Euphrates

400 Which Babylonian king issued a written law code?
Hammurabi

500 Mohenjo-daro was a city of which civilization?
The Indus Valley

Classical

100 Which Greek city-state was the birthplace of democracy?
Athens

200 Who was the first Roman emperor?
Augustus

300 Which trade route linked Han China to the Mediterranean?
The Silk Road

400 Which Macedonian king's empire reached India?
Alexander the Great

500 Which Indian empire did Ashoka rule?
The Maurya Empire

Middle Ages

100 What land-for-service system organized medieval Europe?
Feudalism

200 Which 1215 English charter limited the power of the king?
The Magna Carta

300 What plague killed about a third of Europe in the 1300s?
The Black Death

400 Which empire did Genghis Khan found?
The Mongol Empire

500 Which West African empire did Mansa Musa rule?
Mali

Exploration

100 Which Portuguese navigator reached India by sea in 1498?
Vasco da Gama

200 Whose expedition first sailed around the world?
Ferdinand Magellan

300 What was the swap of crops and animals after 1492 called?
The Columbian Exchange

400 Which empire had its capital at Tenochtitlan?
The Aztec Empire

500 Who built a movable type press in Europe about 1450?
Johannes Gutenberg

Revolutions

100 In what year did the French Revolution begin?
1789

200 Which Paris prison was stormed in 1789?
The Bastille

300 Which French general crowned himself emperor?
Napoleon Bonaparte

400 In which country did the Industrial Revolution begin?
Great Britain

500 Which Venezuelan liberated much of South America?
Simón Bolívar

Final Wager: The Enlightenment

Play this when the board is clear, or when two minutes are left. Announce the category, then every team writes a secret wager of up to the points it already has. Read the question. Teams get 60 seconds of silent writing, then hold their answers up together.

Which English philosopher said people are born with rights to life, liberty and property?
John Locke

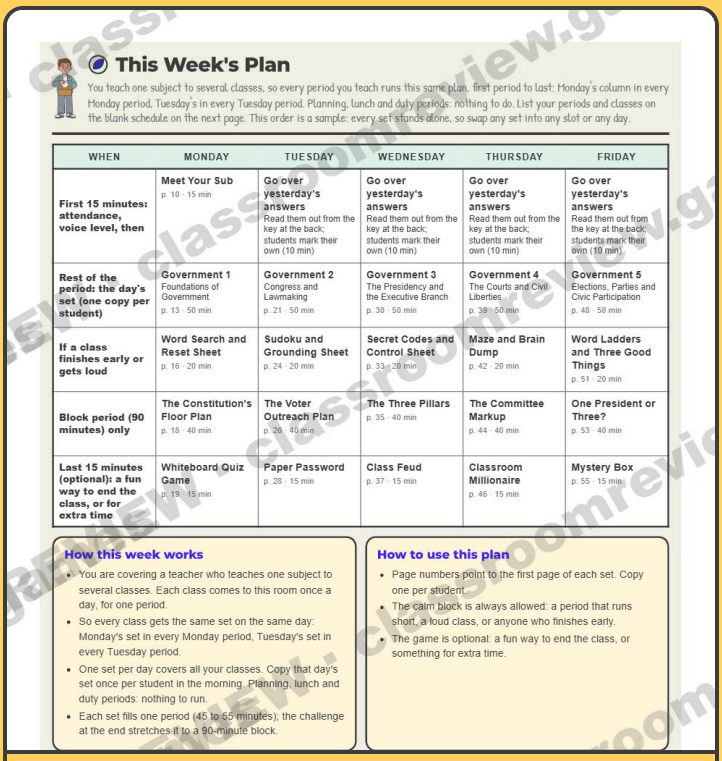
Right: add the wager. Wrong: subtract it. That is the final score.

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KIT 3 OF 5 63 pages · week plan pre-filled · grades 9 to 12

Government



This Week's Plan

You teach one subject to several classes, so every period you teach runs this same plan, first period to last: Monday's column in every Monday period, Tuesday's in every Tuesday period. Planning, lunch and duty periods: nothing to do. List your periods and classes on the blank schedule on the next page. This order is a sample: every set stands alone, so swap any set into any slot or any day.

WHEN	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
First 15 minutes: attendance, voice level, then	Meet Your Sub p. 10 · 15 min	Go over yesterday's answers Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)	Go over yesterday's answers Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)	Go over yesterday's answers Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)	Go over yesterday's answers Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)
Rest of the period: the day's set (one copy per student)	Government 1 Foundations of Government p. 13 · 50 min	Government 2 Congress and Lawmaking p. 21 · 50 min	Government 3 The Presidency and the Executive Branch p. 30 · 50 min	Government 4 The Courts and Civil Liberties p. 38 · 50 min	Government 5 Elections, Parties and Civic Participation p. 46 · 50 min
If a class finishes early or gets loud	Word Search and Reset Sheet p. 16 · 20 min	Sudoku and Grounding Sheet p. 24 · 20 min	Secret Codes and Control Sheet p. 33 · 20 min	Maze and Brain Dump p. 42 · 20 min	Word Ladders and Three Good Things p. 51 · 20 min
Block period (90 minutes) only	The Constitution's Floor Plan p. 18 · 40 min	The Voter Outreach Plan p. 26 · 40 min	The Three Pillars p. 35 · 40 min	The Committee Markup p. 44 · 40 min	One President or Three? p. 53 · 40 min
Last 15 minutes (optional): a fun way to end the class, or for extra time	Whiteboard Quiz Game p. 19 · 15 min	Paper Password p. 28 · 15 min	Class Feud p. 37 · 15 min	Classroom Millionaire p. 46 · 15 min	Mystery Box p. 55 · 15 min

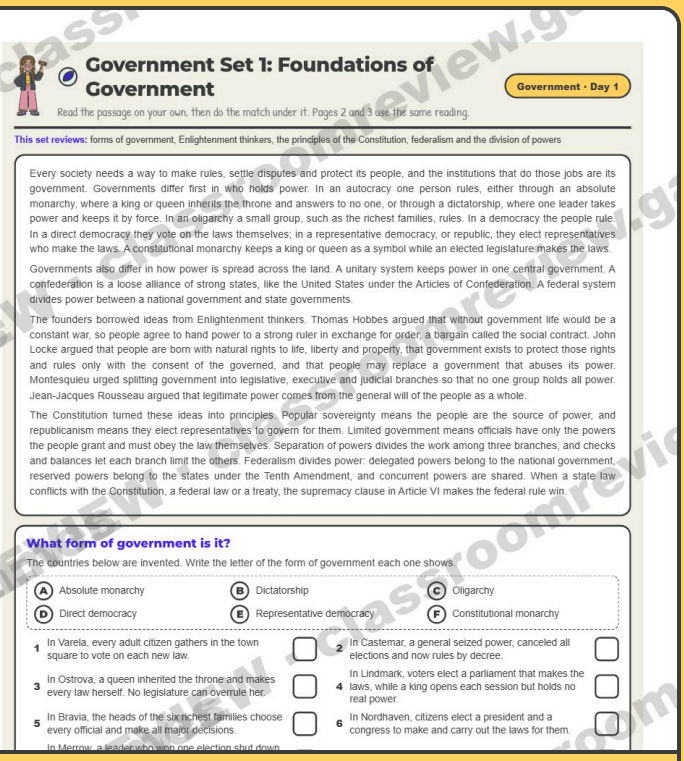
How this week works

- You are covering a teacher who teaches one subject to several classes. Each class comes to this room once a day, for one period.
- So every class gets the same set on the same day: Monday's set in every Monday period, Tuesday's set in every Tuesday period.
- One set per day covers all your classes. Copy that day's set once per student in the morning. Planning, lunch and duty periods: nothing to run.
- Each set fills one period (45 to 55 minutes); the challenge at the end stretches it to a 90-minute block.

How to use this plan

- Page numbers point to the first page of each set. Copy one per student.
- The calm block is always allowed: a period that runs short, a loud class, or anyone who finishes early.
- The game is optional: a fun way to end the class, or something for extra time.

Week plan, pre-filled



Government Set 1: Foundations of Government

Government · Day 1

Read the passage on your own, then do the match under it. Pages 2 and 3 use the same reading.

This set reviews: forms of government, Enlightenment thinkers, the principles of the Constitution, federalism and the division of powers

Every society needs a way to make rules, settle disputes and protect its people, and the institutions that do those jobs are its government. Governments differ first in who holds power. In an autocracy one person rules, either through an absolute monarchy, where a king or queen inherits the throne and answers to no one, or through a dictatorship, where one leader takes power and keeps it by force. In an oligarchy a small group, such as the richest families, rules. In a democracy the people rule. In a direct democracy they vote on the laws themselves; in a representative democracy, or republic, they elect representatives who make the laws. A constitutional monarchy keeps a king or queen as a symbol while an elected legislature makes the laws.

Governments also differ in how power is spread across the land. A unitary system keeps power in one central government. A confederation is a loose alliance of strong states, like the United States under the Articles of Confederation. A federal system divides power between a national government and state governments.

The founders borrowed ideas from Enlightenment thinkers. Thomas Hobbes argued that without government life would be a constant war, so people agree to hand power to a strong ruler in exchange for order, a bargain called the social contract. John Locke argued that people are born with natural rights to life, liberty and property, that government exists to protect those rights and rules only with the consent of the governed, and that people may replace a government that abuses its power. Montesquieu urged splitting government into legislative, executive and judicial branches so that no one group holds all power. Jean-Jacques Rousseau argued that legitimate power comes from the general will of the people as a whole.

The Constitution turned these ideas into principles. Popular sovereignty means the people are the source of power, and republicanism means they elect representatives to govern for them. Limited government means officials have only the powers the people grant and must obey the law themselves. Separation of powers divides the work among three branches, and checks and balances let each branch limit the others. Federalism divides power: delegated powers belong to the national government, reserved powers belong to the states under the Tenth Amendment, and concurrent powers are shared. When a state law conflicts with the Constitution, a federal law or a treaty, the supremacy clause in Article VI makes the federal rule win.

What form of government is it?

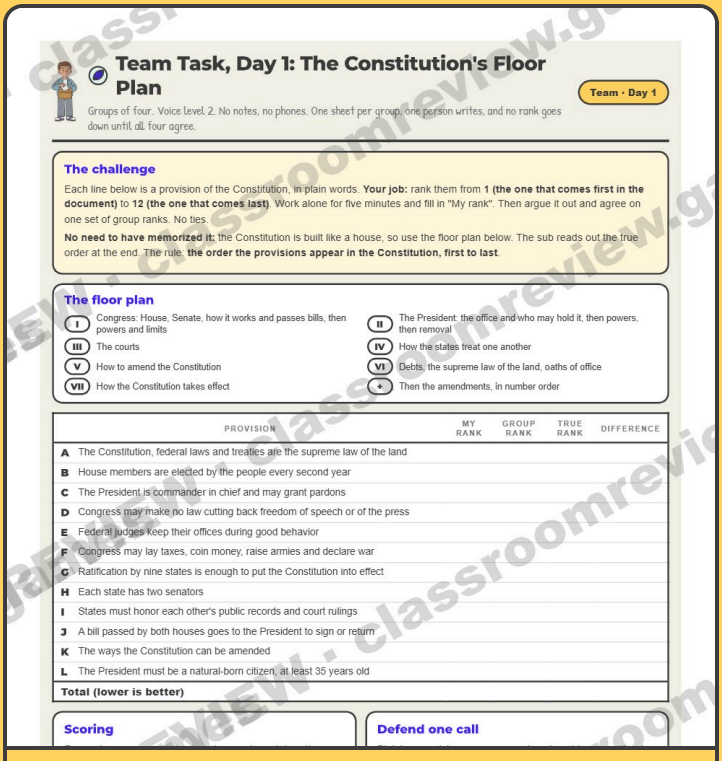
The countries below are invented. Write the letter of the form of government each one shows.

(A) Absolute monarchy (B) Dictatorship (C) Oligarchy (D) Direct democracy (E) Representative democracy (F) Constitutional monarchy

1. In Varela, every adult citizen gathers in the town square to vote on each new law. ( )
2. In Castemar, a general seized power, canceled all elections and now rules by decree. ( )
3. In Ostrova, a queen inherited the throne and makes every law herself. No legislature can overrule her. ( )
4. In Lindmark, voters elect a parliament that makes the laws, while a king opens each session but holds no real power. ( )
5. In Bravia, the heads of the six richest families choose every official and make all major decisions. ( )
6. In Nordhaven, citizens elect a president and a congress to make and carry out the laws for them. ( )

In Merrow, a leader who won one election shut down

A daily set



Team Task, Day 1: The Constitution's Floor Plan

Team · Day 1

Groups of four. Voice level 2. No notes, no phones. One sheet per group, one person writes, and no rank goes down until all four agree.

The challenge

Each line below is a provision of the Constitution, in plain words. **Your job:** rank them from **1 (the one that comes first in the document)** to **12 (the one that comes last)**. Work alone for five minutes and fill in "My rank". Then argue it out and agree on one set of group ranks. No ties.

No need to have memorized it: the Constitution is built like a house, so use the floor plan below. The sub reads out the true order at the end. The rule: **the order the provisions appear in the Constitution, first to last**.

The floor plan

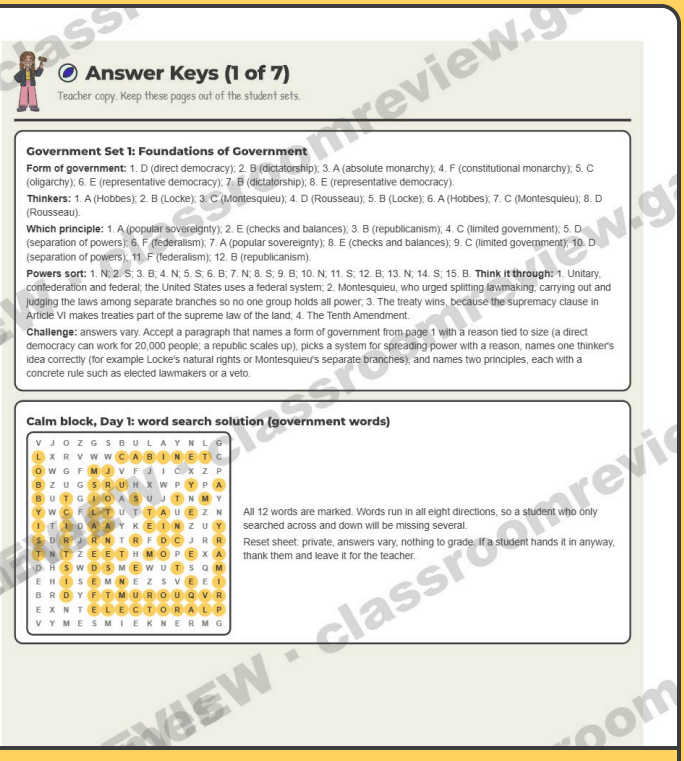
- (I) Congress: House, Senate, how it works and passes bills, then powers and limits
- (II) The President: the office and who may hold it, then powers, then removal
- (III) The courts
- (IV) How the states treat one another
- (V) How to amend the Constitution
- (VI) Debts, the supreme law of the land, oaths of office
- (VII) How the Constitution takes effect
- (+) Then the amendments, in number order

	PROVISION	MY RANK	GROUP RANK	TRUE RANK	DIFFERENCE
A	The Constitution, federal laws and treaties are the supreme law of the land				
B	House members are elected by the people every second year				
C	The President is commander in chief and may grant pardons				
D	Congress may make no law cutting back freedom of speech or of the press				
E	Federal judges keep their offices during good behavior				
F	Congress may lay taxes, coin money, raise armies and declare war				
G	Ratification by nine states is enough to put the Constitution into effect				
H	Each state has two senators				
I	States must honor each other's public records and court rulings				
J	A bill passed by both houses goes to the President to sign or return				
K	The ways the Constitution can be amended				
L	The President must be a natural-born citizen, at least 35 years old				
	Total (lower is better)				

Scoring

Defend one call

Solo and team tasks



Answer Keys (1 of 7)

Teacher copy. Keep these pages out of the student sets.

Government Set 1: Foundations of Government

Form of government: 1. D (direct democracy); 2. B (dictatorship); 3. A (absolute monarchy); 4. F (constitutional monarchy); 5. C (oligarchy); 6. E (representative democracy); 7. B (dictatorship); 8. E (representative democracy).

Thinkers: 1. A (Hobbes); 2. B (Locke); 3. C (Montesquieu); 4. D (Rousseau); 5. B (Locke); 6. A (Hobbes); 7. C (Montesquieu); 8. D (Rousseau).

Which principle: 1. A (popular sovereignty); 2. E (checks and balances); 3. B (republicanism); 4. C (limited government); 5. D (separation of powers); 6. F (federalism); 7. A (popular sovereignty); 8. E (checks and balances); 9. C (limited government); 10. D (separation of powers); 11. F (federalism); 12. B (republicanism).

Powers sort: 1. N; 2. S; 3. B; 4. N; 5. S; 6. B; 7. N; 8. S; 9. B; 10. N; 11. S; 12. B; 13. N; 14. S; 15. B. **Think it through:** 1. Unitary, confederation and federal; the United States uses a federal system; 2. Montesquieu, who urged splitting lawmaking, carrying out and judging the laws among separate branches so no one group holds all power; 3. The treaty wins, because the supremacy clause in Article VI makes treaties part of the supreme law of the land; 4. The Tenth Amendment.

Challenge: answers vary. Accept a paragraph that names a form of government from page 1 with a reason tied to size (a direct democracy can work for 20,000 people; a republic scales up), picks a system for spreading power with a reason, names one thinker's idea correctly (for example Locke's natural rights or Montesquieu's separate branches), and names two principles, each with a concrete rule such as elected lawmakers or a veto.

Calm block, Day 1: word search solution (government words)

All 12 words are marked. Words run in all eight directions, so a student who only searched across and down will be missing several.

Reset sheet: private, answers vary, nothing to grade. If a student hands it in anyway, thank them and leave it for the teacher.

Answer keys

Government Sub Plans Week, High School

Week-long sub plans: five days of print and go work for grades 9 to 12, planned Monday to Friday.

PREVIEW

What is included

- Sub binder: notes, the filled-in week plan, a blank schedule, class list, Monday opener (11 pages)
- Government sets for five days (15 pages)
- Calm puzzles and reset sheets (10 pages)
- Government team tasks (9 pages)
- Government games (10 pages)
- Answer keys (7 pages)

How it works

1. Open the week plan. Every set already has its day and page number.
2. Each day: one government set per period (a lesson with worked examples, practice and a challenge), a calm puzzle, a team task and an optional game for the last 15 minutes.
3. Every set stands alone: swap sets between days, or use one with another class when it fits.
4. No prep, no tech: print and go. The sub needs no subject knowledge. Every answer is in the key.
5. Print in color or ink-saver black and white, US Letter or A4.

What this preview shows: the week at a glance, the filled-in week plan, the note to the substitute, the Monday opener, and all of Day 1 (the government set, the calm block, the team task and the game), one answer-key page and one ink-saver page. Every product page is watermarked. The full kit has 63 pages.





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YOUR WEEK AT A GLANCE (1 OF 2)

Every government set of the week, with its page and what it reviews. The day's set runs in every period you teach; any set works on any day.

MONDAY (DAY 1)

Opener	**Meet Your Sub** Fifteen minutes at the top of every period on Monday: the sub sheet, three questions, the class agreement and the voice levels.	p. 10 · 15 min
Government set 1	**Foundations of Government** Reviews: forms of government, Enlightenment thinkers, the principles of the Constitution, federalism and the division of powers.	p. 13 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Word Search and Reset Sheet** A quiet subject word search and a two-minute reset sheet for a loud day, a long wait or anyone who finishes early.	p. 16 · 20 min
Team task	**The Constitution's Floor Plan** Groups of four put twelve provisions in the order they appear in the Constitution, score the gap to the true order and defend a call.	p. 18 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Whiteboard Quiz Game** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 19 · 15 min

TUESDAY (DAY 2)

Government set 2	**Congress and Lawmaking** Reviews: the House and the Senate compared, how a bill becomes a law, veto and override vote math, apportionment of House seats.	p. 21 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Sudoku and Grounding Sheet** A hard sudoku with exactly one answer and a 5-4-3-2-1 grounding sheet for anyone who needs to come back into the room.	p. 24 · 20 min
Team task	**The Voter Outreach Plan** Groups of four run a county election office and pick the nonpartisan outreach that reaches the most voters inside a budget and staff hours.	p. 26 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Paper Password** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 28 · 15 min

WEDNESDAY (DAY 3)

Government set 3	**The Presidency and the Executive Branch** Reviews: presidential qualifications, the roles of the President, the cabinet departments, checks on the executive, the line of succession.	p. 30 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Secret Codes and Control Sheet** Two coded sayings to crack in silence and a sheet that sorts what you can and cannot control this week.	p. 33 · 20 min
Team task	**The Three Pillars** Groups of four build a paper platform on three separate pillars, one per branch, that must stand tall, stay level and carry coins.	p. 35 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Class Feud** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 37 · 15 min

THURSDAY (DAY 4)

Government set 4	**The Courts and Civil Liberties** Reviews: the federal courts, judicial review and precedent, rights scenarios keyed to amendments, eight landmark cases.	p. 39 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Maze and Brain Dump** A long maze with exactly one true path and a brain dump sheet that turns a crowded head into one next step.	p. 42 · 20 min
Team task	**The Committee Markup** Four members of a state legislative committee, each holding facts nobody else has, decide which sections of a bill go to a floor vote.	p. 44 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Classroom Millionaire** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 46 · 15 min

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Government Set 1: Foundations of Government

Government · Day 1

Read the passage on your own, then do the match under it. Pages 2 and 3 use the same reading.

This set reviews: forms of government, Enlightenment thinkers, the principles of the Constitution, federalism and the division of powers

Every society needs a way to make rules, settle disputes and protect its people, and the institutions that do those jobs are its government. Governments differ first in who holds power. In an autocracy one person rules, either through an absolute monarchy, where a king or queen inherits the throne and answers to no one, or through a dictatorship, where one leader takes power and keeps it by force. In an oligarchy a small group, such as the richest families, rules. In a democracy the people rule. In a direct democracy they vote on the laws themselves; in a representative democracy, or republic, they elect representatives who make the laws. A constitutional monarchy keeps a king or queen as a symbol while an elected legislature makes the laws.

Governments also differ in how power is spread across the land. A unitary system keeps power in one central government. A confederation is a loose alliance of strong states, like the United States under the Articles of Confederation. A federal system divides power between a national government and state governments.

The founders borrowed ideas from Enlightenment thinkers. Thomas Hobbes argued that without government life would be a constant war, so people agree to hand power to a strong ruler in exchange for order, a bargain called the social contract. John Locke argued that people are born with natural rights to life, liberty and property, that government exists to protect those rights and rules only with the consent of the governed, and that people may replace a government that abuses its power. Montesquieu urged splitting government into legislative, executive and judicial branches so that no one group holds all power. Jean-Jacques Rousseau argued that legitimate power comes from the general will of the people as a whole.

The Constitution turned these ideas into principles. Popular sovereignty means the people are the source of power, and republicanism means they elect representatives to govern for them. Limited government means officials have only the powers the people grant and must obey the law themselves. Separation of powers divides the work among three branches, and checks and balances let each branch limit the others. Federalism divides power: delegated powers belong to the national government, reserved powers belong to the states under the Tenth Amendment, and concurrent powers are shared. When a state law conflicts with the Constitution, a federal law or a treaty, the supremacy clause in Article VI makes the federal rule win.

What form of government is it?

The countries below are invented. Write the letter of the form of government each one shows.

(A) Absolute monarchy (B) Dictatorship (C) Oligarchy
(D) Direct democracy (E) Representative democracy (F) Constitutional monarchy

1. In Varela, every adult citizen gathers in the town square to vote on each new law. ☐
2. In Castemar, a general seized power, canceled all elections and now rules by decree. ☐
3. In Ostrova, a queen inherited the throne and makes every law herself. No legislature can overrule her. ☐
4. In Lindmark, voters elect a parliament that makes the laws, while a king opens each session but holds no real power. ☐
5. In Bravia, the heads of the six richest families choose every official and make all major decisions. ☐
6. In Nordhaven, citizens elect a president and a congress to make and carry out the laws for them. ☐
7. In Merrow, a leader who won one election shut down the courts and the newspapers and has ruled alone for thirty years. ☐
8. In Pellan, voters in each district elect one member of a national assembly that writes the laws. ☐

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Calm Block, Day 1: Word Search

Find all 12 government words. Any direction, including backward and diagonal. Pencils only, voices at 0.

Calm · Day 1

V	J	O	Z	G	S	B	U	L	A	Y	N	L	G
L	X	R	V	W	W	C	A	B	I	N	E	T	C
O	W	G	F	M	J	V	F	J	I	C	X	Z	P
B	Z	U	G	S	R	U	H	X	W	P	Y	P	A
B	U	T	G	I	O	A	S	U	J	T	N	M	Y
Y	W	C	F	L	T	U	T	T	A	U	E	Z	N
I	T	I	D	A	A	Y	K	E	I	N	Z	U	Y
S	D	R	J	R	N	T	R	F	D	C	J	R	R
T	N	T	Z	E	E	T	H	M	O	P	E	X	A
D	H	S	W	D	S	M	E	W	U	T	S	Q	M
E	H	I	S	E	M	N	E	Z	S	V	E	E	I
B	R	D	Y	F	T	M	U	R	O	U	Q	V	R
E	X	N	T	E	L	E	C	T	O	R	A	L	P
V	Y	M	E	S	M	I	E	K	N	E	R	M	G

FEDERALISM · AMENDMENT · ELECTORAL · DISTRICT · LOBBYIST · SENATOR · CABINET · JUSTICE · PRIMARY · QUORUM · TREATY · VETO

Faster than reading every square

- Hunt the rare letters first. Only one word in the list has a Q in it, so every Q in the grid is worth a second look.
- Scan one row at a time for a word's first two letters, then check all eight directions from that square.
- Cross a word off the list the second you circle it, or you will search for it twice.

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Game, Day 1: Whiteboard Quiz Game

Sub script and questions. 15 minutes at the end of the period, or for extra time. Optional.

Game · Day 1

Set up (2 minutes)

1. Draw a 5 by 5 grid on the board, or tape up the board sheet. Write the five category names across the top and the values 100 to 500 down each column.
2. Teams of four to six. Team 1 picks a category and a value.
3. Read the question. The team gets 15 seconds and one answer. Right: they take the points and pick again. Wrong: the next team may steal, then play moves on.
4. Cross the square off. Highest total when time is up wins.

Read this out

"One voice per team: pick a captain who says the final answer. Shouted answers do not count and the square is dead. Team 1, choose a category and a value."

Keep the running score in a corner of the board. If a team argues a call, the script wins and the game moves on. The bold answer is the one to accept, but take a clear equivalent too (22nd for Twenty-second, Brown for its full name).

Congress

100 How many senators does each state send to Congress?
Two

200 How many years is one term in the House of Representatives?
Two years

300 What is the title of the presiding officer of the House?
The Speaker

400 How many voting members sit in the House of Representatives?
435

500 How many senators must vote for cloture to end a filibuster?
60

Presidency

100 How many years is one presidential term?
Four

200 What is the minimum age to serve as President?
35

300 Who becomes President if the President dies in office?
The Vice President

400 What is the group of executive department heads called?
The cabinet

500 Which amendment limits a President to two elected terms?
The 22nd

Courts

100 How many justices sit on the Supreme Court?
Nine

200 Who nominates federal judges?
The President

300 What is the power to strike down unconstitutional laws called?
Judicial review

400 Which 1954 case ruled segregated public schools unconstitutional?
Brown v. Board of Education

500 What is an opinion that disagrees with the majority called?
A dissent

Rights

100 Which amendment protects freedom of speech?
The First

200 What are the first ten amendments called?
The Bill of Rights

300 Which amendment protects against unreasonable searches?
The Fourth

400 Which amendment lowered the voting age to 18?
The 26th

500 Which amendment promises every person equal protection of the laws?
The 14th

Elections

100 How many electoral votes does it take to win the presidency?
270

200 How many electors are in the Electoral College?
538

300 What is an election that picks a party's nominee called?
A primary

400 In which month are federal general elections held?
November

500 How many electoral votes does Washington, DC, have?
3

Final Wager: Amending the Constitution

Play this when the board is clear, or when two minutes are left. Announce the category, then every team writes a secret wager of up to the points it already has. Read the question. Teams get 60 seconds of silent writing, then hold their answers up together.

A proposed amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the 50 states. How many states is that?
38

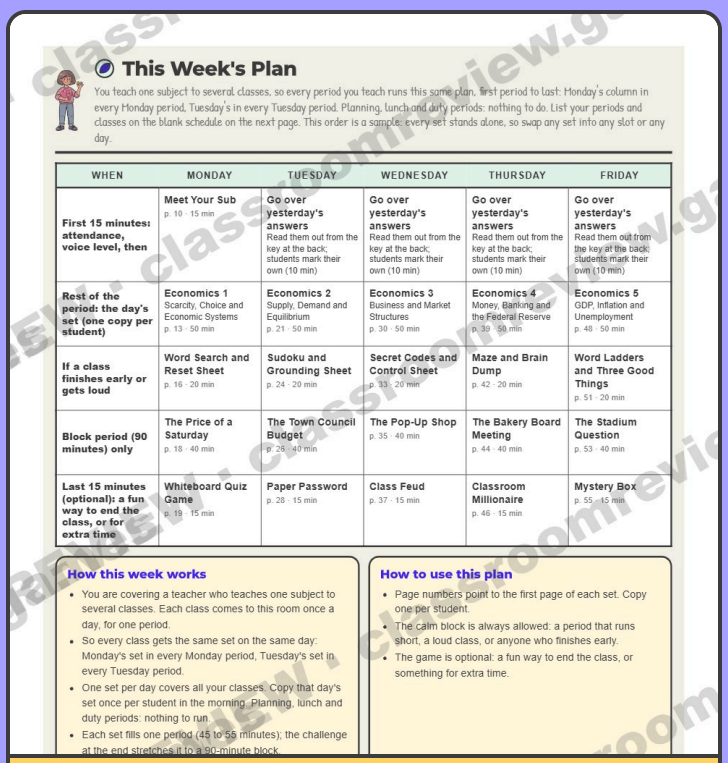
Right: add the wager. Wrong: subtract it. That is the final score.

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KIT 4 OF 5 64 pages · week plan pre-filled · grades 9 to 12

Economics



This Week's Plan

You teach one subject to several classes, so every period you teach runs this same plan, first period to last: Monday's column in every Monday period, Tuesday's in every Tuesday period. Planning, lunch and duty periods: nothing to do. List your periods and classes on the blank schedule on the next page. This order is a sample: every set stands alone, so swap any set into any slot or any day.

WHEN	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
First 15 minutes: attendance, voice level, then	**Meet Your Sub** p. 10 · 15 min	**Go over yesterday's answers** Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)	**Go over yesterday's answers** Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)	**Go over yesterday's answers** Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)	**Go over yesterday's answers** Read them out from the key at the back; students mark their own (10 min)
Rest of the period: the day's set (one copy per student)	**Economics 1** Scarcity, Choice and Economic Systems p. 13 · 50 min	**Economics 2** Supply, Demand and Equilibrium p. 21 · 50 min	**Economics 3** Business and Market Structures p. 30 · 50 min	**Economics 4** Money, Banking and the Federal Reserve p. 39 · 50 min	**Economics 5** GDP, Inflation and Unemployment p. 48 · 50 min
If a class finishes early or gets loud	**Word Search and Reset Sheet** p. 16 · 20 min	**Sudoku and Grounding Sheet** p. 24 · 20 min	**Secret Codes and Control Sheet** p. 33 · 20 min	**Maze and Brain Dump** p. 42 · 20 min	**Word Ladders and Three Good Things** p. 51 · 20 min
Block period (90 minutes) only	**The Price of a Saturday** p. 18 · 40 min	**The Town Council Budget** p. 26 · 40 min	**The Pop-Up Shop** p. 35 · 40 min	**The Bakery Board Meeting** p. 44 · 40 min	**The Stadium Question** p. 53 · 40 min
Last 15 minutes (optional): a fun way to end the class, or for extra time	**Whiteboard Quiz Game** p. 19 · 15 min	**Paper Password** p. 28 · 15 min	**Class Feud** p. 37 · 15 min	**Classroom Millionaire** p. 46 · 15 min	**Mystery Box** p. 55 · 15 min

How this week works

- You are covering a teacher who teaches one subject to several classes. Each class comes to this room once a day, for one period.
- So every class gets the same set on the same day: Monday's set in every Monday period, Tuesday's set in every Tuesday period.
- One set per day covers all your classes. Copy that day's set once per student in the morning. Planning, lunch and duty periods: nothing to run.
- Each set fills one period (45 to 55 minutes); the challenge at the end stretches it to a 90-minute block.

How to use this plan

- Page numbers point to the first page of each set. Copy one per student.
- The calm block is always allowed: a period that runs short, a loud class, or anyone who finishes early.
- The game is optional: a fun way to end the class, or something for extra time.

Week plan, pre-filled



Economics Set 1: Scarcity, Choice and Economic Systems

Economics · Day 1

Read the passage on your own, then do the sort and the two questions under it. Pages 2 and 3 use the same ideas.

This set reviews: scarcity and factors of production, opportunity cost on a production possibilities curve, traditional, command, market and mixed economies

Every society runs into the same wall: people's wants are unlimited, but the resources that satisfy them are limited. That is scarcity, and it is why economics exists. Economists sort productive resources into four factors of production. Land means every natural resource, from soil and fresh water to oil, fish and timber. Labor is the work people do, paid or not. Capital is anything people have made that is used to make other goods and services, such as tools, machines, computers and buildings, money on its own is not capital in this sense. Entrepreneurship is the initiative and risk-taking that bring the other three together to start a business.

Because resources are scarce, every choice is a trade-off, and the value of the best alternative you give up is the opportunity cost of the choice. A production possibilities curve shows the trade-off for a whole economy that makes two goods. Points on the curve use every resource efficiently. Points inside the curve leave resources idle or wasted. Points outside the curve cannot be reached with today's resources and technology. The curve usually bows outward, because resources are not equally good at making everything: each extra unit of one good costs more and more of the other. That is the law of increasing opportunity cost. More resources or better technology shift the curve outward.

Every economy must answer three questions: what to produce, how to produce it, and for whom. A traditional economy answers them by custom. A command economy answers them through a central government plan. A market economy answers them through millions of separate decisions by buyers and sellers, with prices as the signals. Most economies today, including the United States, are mixed economies that combine markets with some government decisions.

Sort it: which factor of production?

Everything below belongs to one pizza shop. Write **land**, **labor**, **capital** or **entrepreneurship** on the line. Each one is used twice.

1. The brick oven a pizza shop bakes in _____
2. The cooks who stretch the dough and top the pizzas _____
3. The farmland where the shop's tomatoes are grown _____
4. The owner who put her savings at risk to open the shop _____
5. The delivery car the shop bought last year _____
6. The hours the cashier works at the counter _____
7. The water that goes into every batch of dough _____
8. The partner who takes a gamble on a new late-night delivery service _____

Two quick questions

1. **Why is money on its own not counted as capital?**

A daily set



Team Task, Day 1: The Price of a Saturday

Team · Day 1

Groups of four. Voice level 2. No calculators and no phones. One sheet per group, one person writes, and no group rank goes down until all four agree.

The challenge

Maya has one free Saturday. She could also work a shift at the grocery store for **$15 an hour**, as many hours as she likes. An economist says every hour of her Saturday therefore costs $15, because that is the pay she gives up: the opportunity cost of her time. **Your job:** rank the twelve choices below from **1 (the highest true cost)** to **12 (the lowest)**.

Step 1: alone, in three minutes, fill in "My rank" by instinct. **Step 2:** split the choices, three each, work out every true cost, check each other's, and agree on the group rank. Every rank from 1 to 12 is used once. The rule has no judgment calls: **true cost = money paid out, minus money taken in, plus $15 for every hour**. Worked example: a $20 museum ticket and 3 hours = $20 + 3 × $15 = **$65**.

	CHOICE	MY RANK	GROUP RANK	TRUE COST	TRUE RANK	DIFFERENCE
A	A concert: a $60 ticket, 4 hours with the bus ride					
B	Mow a neighbor's lawn for $35, 2 hours					
C	An online coding course: $25, 10 hours of lessons					
D	A long afternoon nap, 4 hours					
E	Buy a jacket at the outlet mall: $70 jacket, $10 of gas, 3 hours					
F	Babysit a cousin for $10 an hour, 4 hours					
G	A free street festival downtown, 6 hours					
H	A day at a theme park: a $140 ticket, 9 hours					
I	Wait in line to buy a $15 limited edition cap, 2 hours					
J	Buy the same jacket at the store next door: $90, 1 hour					
K	Sell old video games at a flea market: take in $50, 5 hours					
L	A movie night at home: a $4 rental, 3 hours					
	Total difference (lower is better)					

Scoring

Difference = group rank minus true rank, sign dropped, added over the twelve rows. Score your "My rank" column the same way. Money taken in lowers the true cost, and a true cost can even be below zero.

- **0 to 8:** excellent: you think like an economist
- **9 to 18:** good

Gut versus economics

Which choice fooled your instinct the most, and why did the hours matter so much?

Challenge: choices E and J buy the same jacket. At what hourly wage would they cost exactly the same? Write an

Solo and team tasks



Answer Keys (1 of 8)

Teacher copy. Keep these pages out of the student sets.

Economics Set 1: Scarcity, Choice and Economic Systems

Factors sort: 1. capital; 2. labor; 3. land; 4. entrepreneurship; 5. capital; 6. labor; 7. land; 8. entrepreneurship. **Questions:** 1. Money does not produce anything by itself; it only buys the tools, machines and buildings that are capital; 2. The $60 she would have earned: free does not mean it cost nothing.

Table, wheat given up: B 4, C 12, D 20, E 28, F 36 (thousand tons each).

Curve questions: 1. 4 thousand tons of wheat; 2. 28 thousand tons of wheat; 3. It rises every time (4, 12, 20, 28, 36): the law of increasing opportunity cost. 4. G is inefficient (inside the curve); H is unattainable (outside the curve); 5. 34 thousand tons (up to point C, 84); 6. 64 thousand tons (4 + 12 + 20 + 28); 7. Resources are not equally good at making both goods. The first tractors use the workers and land least suited to wheat; later ones pull in the best wheat land and farmers, so each costs more wheat. 8. It pivots outward from the tractor end: the most wheat rises from 100 to 200 thousand tons, while the most tractors stays 50 thousand, so every point except F moves up.

Systems sort: 1. T; 2. C; 3. M; 4. C; 5. T; 6. M; 7. C; 8. M; 9. T; 10. M. **Questions:** 1. What to produce, how to produce it, and for whom to produce it; 2. Prices (and the chance of profit): a rising price signals that buyers want more; 3. Markets make most decisions, but government also acts. Accept a market example (businesses set prices, people choose jobs) and a government example (public schools, roads, national defense, safety rules); 4. Accept a strength such as directing resources quickly to one goal, and a weakness such as shortages or surpluses, little reward for new ideas, or few choices for consumers.

Challenge: (a) Absolute advantage: Priya in posters (12 against 4) and Priya in T-shirts (6 against 4). (b) Opportunity cost of one T-shirt: Priya 2 posters, Luis 1 poster. Of one poster: Priya 0.5 T-shirts, Luis 1 T-shirt. (c) Luis has the comparative advantage in T-shirts and should make them; Priya has it in posters and should make those. Trade lets each get the other good at a lower opportunity cost than making it, even though Priya is faster at both.

Calm block, Day 1: word search solution (economics words)

S	T	T	B	N	U	P	T	Q	U	D	I	A	E	
F	S	X	R	S	Z	U	B	U	X	Q	N	M	Y	
F	I	U	A	O	C	R	F	G	Z	H	F	V	C	
I	J	Z	R	O	P	Y	V	Q	Z	S	L	W	N	
R	Z	P	W	P	S	X	G	S	P	C	A	P	E	
A	D	O	Y	W	L	O	E	W	R	A	T	C	R	
T	Q	T	D	L	M	U	K	E	O	R	I	Z	R	
C	U	U	N	I	O	F	S	M	F	C	O	Z	U	
A	O	S	A	E	G	P	O	H	I	I	N	S	C	
P	T	K	M	G	S	Y	O	Q	T	T	V	U	T	
I	A	R	E	I	D	K	O	N	R	Y	W	P	L	
T	W	S	D	P	Y	Z	E	J	O	C	U	P	P	
A	D	F	U	W	I	X	T	F	P	M	P	L	V	
L	R	M	O	C	F	F	Z	Q	E	L	H	Y	F	

All 12 words are marked. Words run in all eight directions, so a student who only searched across and down will be missing several.

Reset sheet: private, answers vary, nothing to grade. If a student hands it in anyway, thank them and leave it for the teacher.

Answer keys

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Economics Sub Plans Week, High School

Week-long sub plans: five days of print and go work for grades 9 to 12, planned Monday to Friday.

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What is included

- Sub binder: notes, the filled-in week plan, a blank schedule, class list, Monday opener (11 pages)
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- Calm puzzles and reset sheets (10 pages)
- Economics team tasks (9 pages)
- Economics games (10 pages)
- Answer keys (8 pages)

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YOUR WEEK AT A GLANCE (1 OF 2)

Every economics set of the week, with its page and what it reviews. The day's set runs in every period you teach; any set works on any day.

MONDAY (DAY 1)

Opener	**Meet Your Sub** Fifteen minutes at the top of every period on Monday: the sub sheet, three questions, the class agreement and the voice levels.	p. 10 · 15 min
Economics set 1	**Scarcity, Choice and Economic Systems** Reviews: scarcity and factors of production, opportunity cost on a production possibilities curve, traditional, command, market and mixed economies.	p. 13 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Word Search and Reset Sheet** A quiet subject word search and a two-minute reset sheet for a loud day, a long wait or anyone who finishes early.	p. 16 · 20 min
Team task	**The Price of a Saturday** Groups of four rank twelve ways to spend a Saturday by their true cost, time included, and score the gap to the economist's order.	p. 18 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Whiteboard Quiz Game** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 19 · 15 min

TUESDAY (DAY 2)

Economics set 2	**Supply, Demand and Equilibrium** Reviews: reading supply and demand schedules and graphs, equilibrium, shortages and surpluses, what shifts each curve, price ceilings and floors.	p. 21 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Sudoku and Grounding Sheet** A hard sudoku with exactly one answer and a 5-4-3-2-1 grounding sheet for anyone who needs to come back into the room.	p. 24 · 20 min
Team task	**The Town Council Budget** Groups of four weigh nine town projects by net benefit, benefit minus cost, and build the best plan inside a money and a crew limit.	p. 26 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Paper Password** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 28 · 15 min

WEDNESDAY (DAY 3)

Economics set 3	**Business and Market Structures** Reviews: the four market structures, fixed, variable and marginal cost, revenue and profit, the profit-maximizing output, forms of business.	p. 30 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Secret Codes and Control Sheet** Two coded sayings to crack in silence and a sheet that sorts what you can and cannot control this week.	p. 33 · 20 min
Team task	**The Pop-Up Shop** Groups of four launch a product at a school fair: a folded flyer from one sheet and a business plan with break-even and profit on the other.	p. 35 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Class Feud** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 37 · 15 min

THURSDAY (DAY 4)

Economics set 4	**Money, Banking and the Federal Reserve** Reviews: functions and characteristics of money, fractional reserve lending and the money multiplier, the Fed's tools, simple and compound interest.	p. 39 · 50 min
Calm puzzle	**Maze and Brain Dump** A long maze with exactly one true path and a brain dump sheet that turns a crowded head into one next step.	p. 42 · 20 min
Team task	**The Bakery Board Meeting** Four bakery managers, each holding facts nobody else has, decide how to spend the savings on upgrades for the most added profit.	p. 44 · 40 min
Game (optional)	**Classroom Millionaire** Optional fun to end the class.	p. 46 · 15 min

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Economics Set 1: Scarcity, Choice and Economic Systems

Economics · Day 1

Read the passage on your own, then do the sort and the two questions under it. Pages 2 and 3 use the same ideas.

This set reviews: scarcity and factors of production, opportunity cost on a production possibilities curve, traditional, command, market and mixed economies

Every society runs into the same wall: people's wants are unlimited, but the resources that satisfy them are limited. That is scarcity, and it is why economics exists. Economists sort productive resources into four factors of production. Land means every natural resource, from soil and fresh water to oil, fish and timber. Labor is the work people do, paid or not. Capital is anything people have made that is used to make other goods and services, such as tools, machines, computers and buildings; money on its own is not capital in this sense. Entrepreneurship is the initiative and risk-taking that bring the other three together to start a business.

Because resources are scarce, every choice is a trade-off, and the value of the best alternative you give up is the opportunity cost of the choice. A production possibilities curve shows the trade-off for a whole economy that makes two goods. Points on the curve use every resource efficiently. Points inside the curve leave resources idle or wasted. Points outside the curve cannot be reached with today's resources and technology. The curve usually bows outward, because resources are not equally good at making everything: each extra unit of one good costs more and more of the other. That is the law of increasing opportunity cost. More resources or better technology shift the curve outward.

Every economy must answer three questions: what to produce, how to produce it, and for whom. A traditional economy answers them by custom. A command economy answers them through a central government plan. A market economy answers them through millions of separate decisions by buyers and sellers, with prices as the signals. Most economies today, including the United States, are mixed economies that combine markets with some government decisions.

Sort it: which factor of production?

Everything below belongs to one pizza shop. Write **land**, **labor**, **capital** or **entrepreneurship** on the line. Each one is used twice.

1. The brick oven a pizza shop bakes in _____
2. The cooks who stretch the dough and top the pizzas _____
3. The farmland where the shop's tomatoes are grown _____
4. The owner who put her savings at risk to open the shop _____
5. The delivery car the shop bought last year _____
6. The hours the cashier works at the counter _____
7. The water that goes into every batch of dough _____
8. The partner who takes a gamble on a new late-night delivery service _____

Two quick questions

1. **Why is money on its own not counted as capital?**

2. **Nadia skips a $60 work shift to go to a free concert in the park. What is her opportunity cost of the concert?**

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Calm Block, Day 1: Word Search

Find all 12 economics words. Any direction, including backward and diagonal. Pencils only, voices at 0.

Calm · Day 1

S	T	T	B	N	U	P	T	Q	U	D	I	A	E
F	S	X	R	S	Z	U	B	U	X	Q	N	M	Y
F	I	U	A	O	C	R	F	G	Z	H	F	V	C
I	J	Z	R	O	P	Y	V	Q	Z	S	L	W	N
R	Z	P	W	P	S	X	G	S	P	C	A	P	E
A	D	O	Y	W	L	O	E	W	R	A	T	C	R
T	Q	T	D	L	M	U	K	E	O	R	I	Z	R
C	U	U	N	I	O	F	S	M	F	C	O	Z	U
A	O	S	A	E	G	P	O	H	I	I	N	S	C
P	T	K	M	G	S	Y	O	Q	T	T	V	U	T
I	A	R	E	I	D	K	O	N	R	Y	W	P	L
T	W	S	D	P	Y	Z	E	J	O	C	U	P	P
A	D	F	U	W	I	X	T	F	P	M	P	L	V
L	R	M	O	C	F	F	Z	Q	E	L	H	Y	F

SCARCITY · INFLATION · MONOPOLY · CURRENCY · CAPITAL · SURPLUS · DEMAND · SUPPLY · PROFIT · TARIFF · EXPORT · QUOTA

Faster than reading every square

- Hunt the rare letters first. Only one word in the list has a Q in it, so every Q in the grid is worth a second look.
- Scan one row at a time for a word's first two letters, then check all eight directions from that square.
- Cross a word off the list the second you circle it, or you will search for it twice.

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Game, Day 1: Whiteboard Quiz Game

Sub script and questions. 15 minutes at the end of the period, or for extra time. Optional.

Game · Day 1

Set up (2 minutes)

1. Draw a 5 by 5 grid on the board, or tape up the board sheet. Write the five category names across the top and the values 100 to 500 down each column.
2. Teams of four to six. Team 1 picks a category and a value.
3. Read the question. The team gets 15 seconds and one answer. Right: they take the points and pick again. Wrong: the next team may steal, then play moves on.
4. Cross the square off. Highest total when time is up wins.

Read this out

"One voice per team: pick a captain who says the final answer. Shouted answers do not count and the square is dead. Team 1, choose a category and a value."

Keep the running score in a corner of the board. If a team argues a call, the script wins and the game moves on. The bold answer is the one to accept, but take a clear equivalent too (the Fed for Federal Reserve, CPI for the full name).

Basics

100 What is the problem of unlimited wants and limited resources?
Scarcity

200 What is the value of the next best choice given up?
Opportunity cost

300 Which factor of production includes tools and machines?
Capital

400 Which economy answers the basic questions by custom?
Traditional

500 Who wrote The Wealth of Nations?
Adam Smith

Money

100 What is the central bank of the United States?
The Federal Reserve

200 Which function of money lets you trade it for goods?
Medium of exchange

300 What is 5 percent simple interest on 1,000 dollars for 2 years?
100 dollars

400 What is the money multiplier at a 10 percent reserve ratio?
10

500 In what year was the Federal Reserve created?
1913

Markets

100 When a price rises, what happens to quantity demanded?
It falls

200 What is the price where supply meets demand called?
Equilibrium price

300 What results when buyers want more than sellers offer?
A shortage

400 What are goods used together, like printers and ink?
Complements

500 What is a legal maximum price called?
A price ceiling

Macro

100 What does GDP stand for?
Gross domestic product

200 What is a general rise in prices over time?
Inflation

300 Changing taxes and government spending is what policy?
Fiscal policy

400 Labor force 50,000, unemployed 2,000. What is the rate?
4 percent

500 Which index tracks the cost of a household basket?
The Consumer Price Index

Business

100 What is a market with only one seller?
A monopoly

200 What is total revenue minus total cost?
Profit

300 What is the extra cost of one more unit called?
Marginal cost

400 What is a market with a few large sellers?
An oligopoly

500 Which business form sells stock to raise money?
A corporation

Final Wager: Inflation Math

Play this when the board is clear, or when two minutes are left. Announce the category, then every team writes a secret wager of up to the points it already has. Read the question. Teams get 60 seconds of silent writing, then hold their answers up together.

The consumer price index rises from 200 to 210 in one year. What is the inflation rate for that year?
5 percent

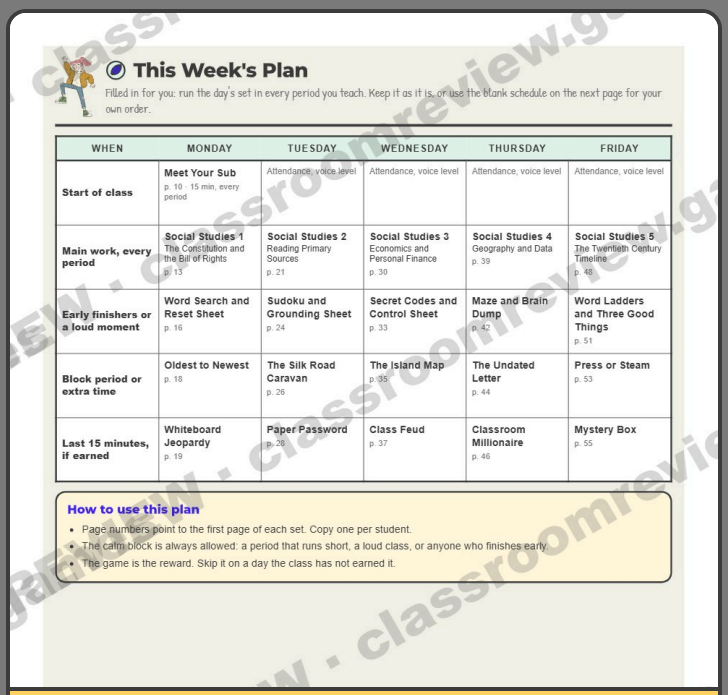
Right: add the wager. Wrong: subtract it. That is the final score.

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KIT 5 OF 5 68 pages · week plan pre-filled · grades 9 to 12

High School Social Studies (general)



This Week's Plan

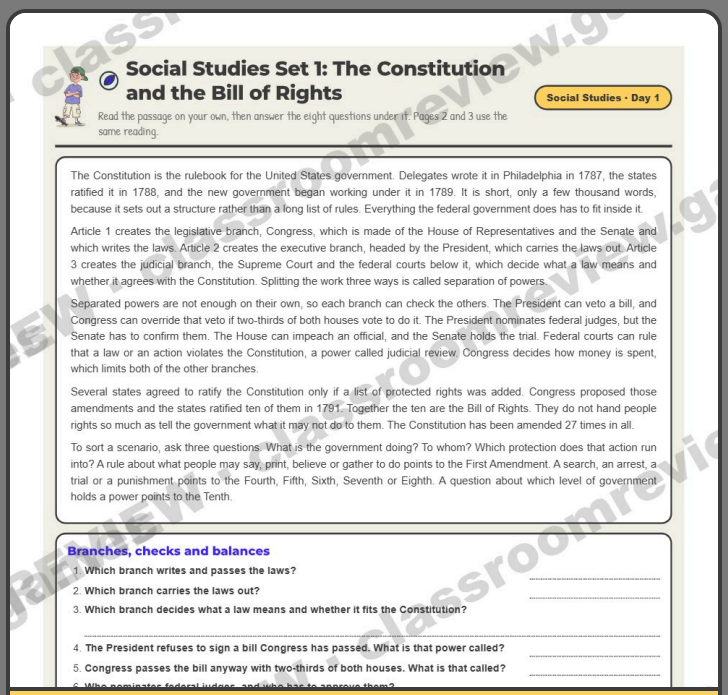
Filled in for you: run the day's set in every period you teach. Keep it as it is, or use the blank schedule on the next page for your own order.

WHEN	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Start of class	Meet Your Sub p. 10 · 15 min, every period	Attendance, voice level	Attendance, voice level	Attendance, voice level	Attendance, voice level
Main work, every period	Social Studies 1 The Constitution and the Bill of Rights p. 13	Social Studies 2 Reading Primary Sources p. 21	Social Studies 3 Economics and Personal Finance p. 30	Social Studies 4 Geography and Data p. 39	Social Studies 5 The Twentieth Century Timeline p. 48
Early finishers or a loud moment	Word Search and Reset Sheet p. 16	Sudoku and Grounding Sheet p. 24	Secret Codes and Control Sheet p. 33	Maze and Brain Dump p. 42	Word Ladders and Three Good Things p. 51
Block period or extra time	Oldest to Newest p. 18	The Silk Road Caravan p. 26	The Island Map p. 35	The Undated Letter p. 44	Press or Steam p. 53
Last 15 minutes, if earned	Whiteboard Jeopardy p. 19	Paper Password p. 28	Class Feud p. 37	Classroom Millionaire p. 46	Mystery Box p. 55

How to use this plan

- Page numbers point to the first page of each set. Copy one per student.
- The calm block is always allowed: a period that runs short, a loud class, or anyone who finishes early.
- The game is the reward. Skip it on a day the class has not earned it.

Week plan, pre-filled



Social Studies Set 1: The Constitution and the Bill of Rights

Social Studies · Day 1

Read the passage on your own, then answer the eight questions under it. Pages 2 and 3 use the same reading.

The Constitution is the rulebook for the United States government. Delegates wrote it in Philadelphia in 1787, the states ratified it in 1788, and the new government began working under it in 1789. It is short, only a few thousand words, because it sets out a structure rather than a long list of rules. Everything the federal government does has to fit inside it.

Article 1 creates the legislative branch, Congress, which is made of the House of Representatives and the Senate and which writes the laws. Article 2 creates the executive branch, headed by the President, which carries the laws out. Article 3 creates the judicial branch, the Supreme Court and the federal courts below it, which decide what a law means and whether it agrees with the Constitution. Splitting the work three ways is called separation of powers.

Separated powers are not enough on their own, so each branch can check the others. The President can veto a bill, and Congress can override that veto if two-thirds of both houses vote to do it. The President nominates federal judges, but the Senate has to confirm them. The House can impeach an official, and the Senate holds the trial. Federal courts can rule that a law or an action violates the Constitution, a power called judicial review. Congress decides how money is spent, which limits both of the other branches.

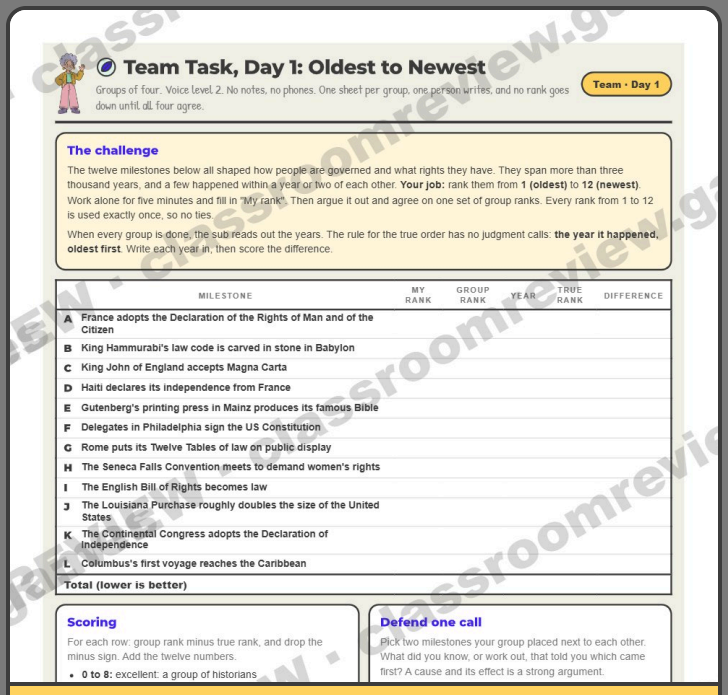
Several states agreed to ratify the Constitution only if a list of protected rights was added. Congress proposed those amendments and the states ratified ten of them in 1791. Together the ten are the Bill of Rights. They do not hand people rights so much as tell the government what it may not do to them. The Constitution has been amended 27 times in all.

To sort a scenario, ask three questions. What is the government doing? To whom? Which protection does that action run into? A rule about what people may say, print, believe or gather to do points to the First Amendment. A search, an arrest, a trial or a punishment points to the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh or Eighth. A question about which level of government holds a power points to the Tenth.

Branches, checks and balances

1. **Which branch writes and passes the laws?** _____
2. **Which branch carries the laws out?** _____
3. **Which branch decides what a law means and whether it fits the Constitution?** _____
4. **The President refuses to sign a bill Congress has passed. What is that power called?** _____
5. **Congress passes the bill anyway with two-thirds of both houses. What is that called?** _____

A daily set



Team Task, Day 1: Oldest to Newest

Team · Day 1

Groups of four. Voice level 2. No notes, no phones. One sheet per group, one person writes, and no rank goes down until all four agree.

The challenge

The twelve milestones below all shaped how people are governed and what rights they have. They span more than three thousand years, and a few happened within a year or two of each other. **Your job:** rank them from **1 (oldest)** to **12 (newest)**. Work alone for five minutes and fill in "My rank". Then argue it out and agree on one set of group ranks. Every rank from 1 to 12 is used exactly once, so no ties.

When every group is done, the sub reads out the years. The rule for the true order has no judgment calls: **the year it happened, oldest first**. Write each year in, then score the difference.

	MILESTONE	MY RANK	GROUP RANK	YEAR	TRUE RANK	DIFFERENCE
A	France adopts the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen					
B	King Hammurabi's law code is carved in stone in Babylon					
C	King John of England accepts Magna Carta					
D	Haiti declares its independence from France					
E	Gutenberg's printing press in Mainz produces its famous Bible					
F	Delegates in Philadelphia sign the US Constitution					
G	Rome puts its Twelve Tables of law on public display					
H	The Seneca Falls Convention meets to demand women's rights					
I	The English Bill of Rights becomes law					
J	The Louisiana Purchase roughly doubles the size of the United States					
K	The Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence					
L	Columbus's first voyage reaches the Caribbean					
	Total (lower is better)					

Scoring

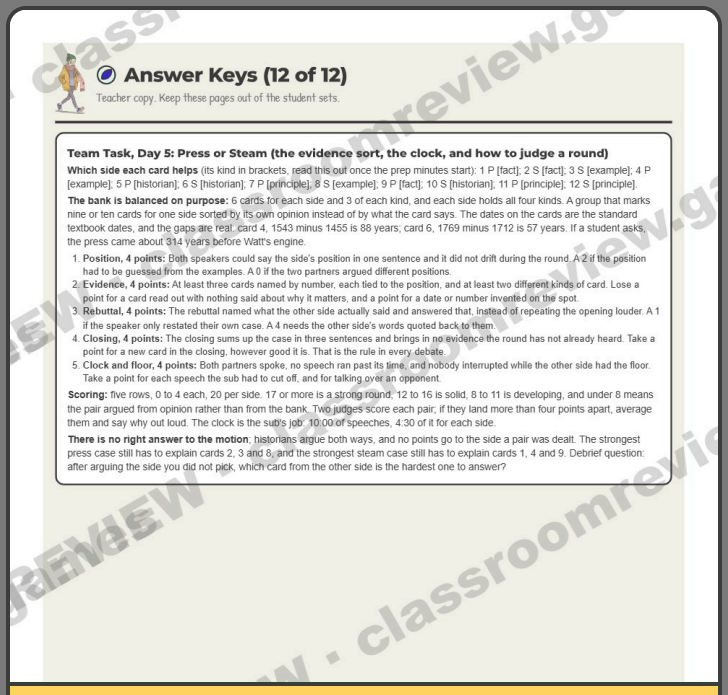
For each row: group rank minus true rank, and drop the minus sign. Add the twelve numbers.

- **0 to 8:** excellent: a group of historians

Defend one call

Pick two milestones your group placed next to each other. What did you know, or work out, that told you which came first? A cause and its effect is a strong argument.

Solo and team tasks



Answer Keys (12 of 12)

Teacher copy. Keep these pages out of the student sets.

Team Task, Day 5: Press or Steam (the evidence sort, the clock, and how to judge a round)

Which side each card helps (its kind in brackets, read this out once the prep minutes start): 1 P [fact]; 2 S [fact]; 3 S [example]; 4 P [example]; 5 P [historian]; 6 S [historian]; 7 P [principle]; 8 S [example]; 9 P [fact]; 10 S [historian]; 11 P [principle]; 12 S [principle].

The bank is balanced on purpose: 6 cards for each side and 3 of each kind, and each side holds all four kinds. A group that marks nine or ten cards for one side sorted by its own opinion instead of by what the card says. The dates on the cards are the standard textbook dates, and the gaps are real: card 4, 1543 minus 1455 is 88 years; card 6, 1769 minus 1712 is 57 years. If a student asks, the press came about 314 years before Watt's engine.

1. **Position, 4 points:** Both speakers could say the side's position in one sentence and it did not drift during the round. A 2 if the position had to be guessed from the examples. A 0 if the two partners argued different positions.
2. **Evidence, 4 points:** At least three cards named by number, each tied to the position, and at least two different kinds of card. Lose a point for a card read out with nothing said about why it matters, and a point for a date or number invented on the spot.
3. **Rebuttal, 4 points:** The rebuttal named what the other side actually said and answered that, instead of repeating the opening louder. A 1 if the speaker only restated their own case. A 4 needs the other side's words quoted back to them.
4. **Closing, 4 points:** The closing sums up the case in three sentences and brings in no evidence the round has not already heard. Take a point for a new card in the closing, however good it is. That is the rule in every debate.
5. **Clock and floor, 4 points:** Both partners spoke, no speech ran past its time, and nobody interrupted while the other side had the floor. Take a point for each speech the sub had to cut off, and for talking over an opponent.

Scoring: five rows, 0 to 4 each, 20 per side. 17 or more is a strong round. 12 to 16 is solid, 8 to 11 is developing, and under 8 means the pair argued from opinion rather than from the bank. Two judges score each pair, if they land more than four points apart, average them and say why out loud. The clock is the sub's job. 10:00 of speeches, 4:30 of it for each side.

There is no right answer to the motion: historians argue both ways, and no points go to the side a pair was dealt. The strongest press case still has to explain cards 2, 3 and 8, and the strongest steam case still has to explain cards 1, 4 and 9. Debrief question: after arguing the side you did not pick, which card from the other side is the hardest one to answer?

Answer keys

classroomreview.games

Social Studies Sub Plans Week, High School

Week-long sub plans: five days of print and go work for grades 9 to 12, planned Monday to Friday.

PREVIEW

What is included

- Sub binder: notes, the filled-in week plan, a blank schedule, class list, Monday opener (11 pages)
- Social Studies sets for five days (15 pages)
- Calm puzzles and reset sheets (10 pages)
- Social Studies team tasks (9 pages)
- Social Studies games (10 pages)
- Answer keys (12 pages)

How it works

1. Open the week plan. Every set already has its day and page number.
2. Each day: one social studies set per period (a lesson with worked examples, practice and a challenge), a calm puzzle, a team task and a game for the last 15 minutes.
3. The sub needs no subject knowledge. Every answer is in the key.
4. Print in color or ink-saver black and white, US Letter or A4.

What this preview shows: the filled-in week plan, the note to the substitute, the Monday opener, and all of Day 1 (the social studies set, the calm block, the team task and the game), one answer-key page and one ink-saver page. Every product page is watermarked. The full kit has 68 pages.







This Week's Plan

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EVIEW · classroomre



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Social Studies · Day 1

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Branches, checks and balances

1. **Which branch writes and passes the laws?** .....
2. **Which branch carries the laws out?** .....
3. **Which branch decides what a law means and whether it fits the Constitution?**

.....

4. **The President refuses to sign a bill Congress has passed. What is that power called?** .....
5. **Congress passes the bill anyway with two-thirds of both houses. What is that called?** .....
6. **Who nominates federal judges, and who has to approve them?**

.....

7. **A federal court rules that a law violates the Constitution. What is that power called?** .....
8. **Which house of Congress brings impeachment charges, and which house holds the trial?**

.....

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Calm Block, Day 1: Word Search

Find all 12 civics words. Any direction, including backward and diagonal. Pencils only, voices at 0.

Calm · Day 1

H	A	M	J	T	L	Y	O	S	M	Z	M	J	P
L	M	E	T	O	M	X	T	E	L	E	Q	K	J
A	E	T	Z	L	H	B	L	A	Y	A	T	O	C
B	N	A	B	L	F	U	C	C	E	C	E	W	V
P	D	N	W	A	V	I	A	E	H	R	J	R	F
C	M	E	J	B	T	R	K	N	X	Z	T	S	E
L	E	S	P	I	C	K	J	S	J	X	U	U	D
B	N	W	Z	O	S	F	H	U	U	T	H	J	E
M	T	E	M	P	Y	N	A	S	D	A	Q	Q	R
M	N	E	V	P	W	Q	G	B	I	R	U	E	A
B	D	U	N	V	H	I	P	K	C	I	D	Y	L
M	G	E	C	O	N	O	M	Y	I	F	K	Y	G
M	P	P	R	N	T	W	H	L	A	F	R	H	Y
C	O	N	G	R	E	S	S	P	L	D	J	P	W

DEMOCRACY · AMENDMENT · CONGRESS · JUDICIAL · CITIZEN · FEDERAL

ECONOMY · SENATE · TREATY · TARIFF · BALLOT · CENSUS

Faster than reading every square

- Hunt the rare letters first. Only one word in the list has a Z in it, so every Z in the grid is worth a second look.
- Scan one row at a time for a word's first two letters, then check all eight directions from that square.
- Cross a word off the list the second you circle it, or you will search for it twice.

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Team Task, Day 1: Oldest to Newest

Groups of four. Voice level 2. No notes, no phones. One sheet per group, one person writes, and no rank goes down until all four agree.

Team · Day 1

The challenge

The twelve milestones below all shaped how people are governed and what rights they have. They span more than three thousand years, and a few happened within a year or two of each other. **Your job:** rank them from **1 (oldest)** to **12 (newest)**. Work alone for five minutes and fill in "My rank". Then argue it out and agree on one set of group ranks. Every rank from 1 to 12 is used exactly once, so no ties.

When every group is done, the sub reads out the years. The rule for the true order has no judgment calls: **the year it happened, oldest first**. Write each year in, then score the difference.

	MILESTONE	MY RANK	GROUP RANK	YEAR	TRUE RANK	DIFFERENCE
A	France adopts the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen					
B	King Hammurabi's law code is carved in stone in Babylon					
C	King John of England accepts Magna Carta					
D	Haiti declares its independence from France					
E	Gutenberg's printing press in Mainz produces its famous Bible					
F	Delegates in Philadelphia sign the US Constitution					
G	Rome puts its Twelve Tables of law on public display					
H	The Seneca Falls Convention meets to demand women's rights					
I	The English Bill of Rights becomes law					
J	The Louisiana Purchase roughly doubles the size of the United States					
K	The Continental Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence					
L	Columbus's first voyage reaches the Caribbean					
	Total (lower is better)					

Scoring

For each row: group rank minus true rank, and drop the minus sign. Add the twelve numbers.

- **0 to 8:** excellent: a group of historians
- **9 to 18:** good
- **19 to 30:** fair
- **Over 30:** check the BCE years and the revolutions again.

Reminder: BCE years count down toward year 1, so 900 BCE is older than 300 BCE.

Defend one call

Pick two milestones your group placed next to each other. What did you know, or work out, that told you which came first? A cause and its effect is a strong argument.

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