

Middle School Social Studies Long-Term Sub Plans, 4 Weeks

Four complete week binders of middle school social studies, grades 6 to 8. One topic a day on paper, solo work and a team task, a "say this" script for every task.

PREVIEW

What is included

- Four week binders (65, 64, 64, 64 pages): 257 pages
- 52 front pages: binder cover, important information, note to the sub, the week plan filled in, schedule, set index, class list, how it went, Monday opener
- 40 solo blocks (20 social studies sets, 20 calm blocks) and 20 team tasks for groups of four
- A "say this to the class" script for all 84 tasks: 2 or 3 sentences the sub reads out
- A core task and a ★ challenge in every social studies set and team task
- Every social studies set lists the C3 Framework standards it practices (and Common Core literacy where it fits)
- 20 optional games, each on that day's lessons
- Answer keys for everything; color and ink-saver B&W, US Letter and A4

How it works

1. Leave the four binders out. Each has its own filled-in plan with page numbers.
2. The sub reads the "say this" box out, then runs the day's social studies set in every period. Everyone does the core task, early finishers go on to the ★ challenge.
3. The calm block fits any gap, the team task fills a block period or extra time, the game the last 15 minutes.
4. No prep and no tech: paper and pencil, print and go.

The 20 days: a social studies set, a team task and a game

- **Week 1, days 1 to 5. Social studies:** Reading Maps; Reading a Timeline; Branches of Government; Ancient River Civilizations; Economics Basics. **Team:** The Pen Pal Mystery, The Museum Timeline Wall, The Old Depot Debate, Found a River Town, The Tang Camel Train.
- **Week 2, days 6 to 10. Social studies:** The Five Themes of Geography; Ancient Greece; The US Constitution and Bill of Rights; Economic Systems; Primary and Secondary Sources. **Team:** Draw the Regions, The Silver of Laurium, The Great Compromise, One Island, Three Systems, The Time Capsule.
- **Week 3, days 11 to 15. Social studies:** Landforms, Climate and Biomes; Ancient Rome; Causes of the American Revolution; Trade and the Silk Road; Population and Migration. **Team:** The Biome Field Guide, The Aqueduct Engineers, Four Neighbors, Boston 1774, The Market at Merv, The Dot Map of Tamsora.
- **Week 4, days 16 to 20. Social studies:** Map Projections and Scale; Medieval Europe and Feudalism; Westward Expansion and the Louisiana Purchase; Budgeting and Personal Finance; Citizenship: Rights and Responsibilities. **Team:** Draw the Park to Scale, Plan the Manor, The 1803 Newsroom, Shop for a Loan, Write a Class Charter.

Optional game every day, on that day's lessons: Mon **Whiteboard Quiz Game** Tue **Paper Password** Wed **Class Feud** Thu **Classroom Millionaire** Fri **Mystery Box**

What this preview shows: the note to the substitute, the Week 1 plan, more front pages, one page of every daily part, a full social studies set with its key, a calm block, a team task, the game types and one ink-saver page. Every product page is watermarked. The full product has 257 pages.
What the sub gets: a note that explains the routine, a "say this" script for every task (84 in all), a sub script for every Monday opener, a "Read this out" box on most games, and every answer in the key.



Note to the Substitute

Grades 6 to 8 · five days · every set runs from the printout alone

Thank you for covering my classes this week

Everything you need is in this binder. The weekly plan is filled in for you; the important information page and the class list are for the teacher (or you) to fill in. After the binder pages come the five days in order, Monday to Friday. Monday starts with a short opener (about 15 minutes), then each day has its work sets: **Social Studies 1** is Monday's set, **Social Studies 2** is Tuesday's, and so on to **Social Studies 5** on Friday. Run the day's set in every period you teach that day. Each set is one period (45 to 55 minutes), stands alone, and has its own answer key at the back of the binder, so you never have to make anything up or know the subject. Every task starts with a short **Say this to the class** box under its title: read it out, and the class knows what to do and how to start.

Every social studies and team page has a core task first, then a ☆ challenge. Every student does the core task. Students who finish early go on to the ☆ challenge; it fills a few extra minutes, and nobody has to finish it.

Each day's work set is followed by that day's calm block, team task and game. The **calm block** is always allowed: for time left at the end, a loud class, or anyone who finishes early. The **team task** fills a period on its own. The **game** is optional: a fun way to end the class, or something for extra time. Fifteen minutes, from the script; items marked (calm) or (team) can be skipped if the class did not do that part.

Every social studies set lists the standards it practices on a small line under its title (for you, not the students): the grades 6 to 8 indicators of the C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards, and for work that is mainly reading sources, the Common Core Literacy in History/Social Studies standards (RH.6-8). A sub plan set practices part of a standard; it is review and practice, not a full assessment of it.

Each day has

- One Social Studies set (one period, core task + ☆ challenge on every page)
- A calm and quiet block: learn 8 terms from the day's topic, then a quiet self-test
- A team task for groups of four
- A paper game from the script

If the class is loud

- Set a voice level with a number, 0 to 3, and use it all week (the Day 1 opener explains it).
- Switch to the calm block. Nobody needs to move.
- If a set is not working, stop it and use the calm block or the team task. Every set starts cold.

At the end of each day

Please fill in that day's line on the "How it went" page. It takes two minutes and I read every word.

For the teacher who bought this kit: if it worked well for your class, leaving a review on TpT helps other teachers find it and gives you credits toward future purchases. Thank you!

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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. 11 · 15 min, every period	Attendance, voice level	Attendance, voice level	Attendance, voice level	Attendance, voice level
Main work, every period	**Social Studies 1** Reading Maps p. 14	**Social Studies 2** Reading a Timeline p. 23	**Social Studies 3** Branches of Government p. 32	**Social Studies 4** Ancient River Civilizations p. 41	**Social Studies 5** Economics Basics p. 50
Early finishers or a loud moment	**Learn and Test: Map and Landform Terms** p. 17	**Learn and Test: History Terms** p. 26	**Learn and Test: Civics Terms** p. 35	**Learn and Test: Early Civilization Terms** p. 44	**Learn and Test: Money and Business Terms** p. 53
Block period or extra time	**The Pen Pal Mystery** p. 19	**The Museum Timeline Wall** p. 28	**The Old Depot Debate** p. 37	**Found a River Town** p. 46	**The Tang Camel Train** p. 55
Last 15 minutes (optional): a fun way to end the class, or for extra time	**Whiteboard Quiz Game** p. 21	**Paper Password** p. 30	**Class Feud** p. 39	**Classroom Millionaire** p. 48	**Mystery Box** p. 57

How to use this plan

- Page numbers point to the first page of each set. Copy work sets and calm blocks one per student. Team tasks: one copy per group, plus any extra copies, cards or sheets the pages ask for. Copy any page that gets torn apart (role cards, game cards) one-sided, on its own sheet, so the page on its back stays whole. Game scripts are for you only (do not copy them). Game boards: copy the board page one-sided and tape up the copy, never the binder page (the page on its back is still needed).
- The calm block is always allowed: time left at the end, a loud class, or anyone who finishes early.
- On Monday the opener takes the first 15 minutes, so stop the set where the bell falls; finish page 3 as early-finisher work on Tuesday or leave it for another day.
- The game is optional: a fun way to end the class, or something for extra time.

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MS SOCIAL STUDIES SUB PLANS WEEK 1

Middle School Social Studies, 5 Days of Print and Go Work

Teacher _____

Room _____

Grade and classes _____

Week of _____

Everything a sub needs for five days is in this binder: a filled-in weekly plan, a blank schedule, the class list, and for every day one Social Studies set, a calm block, a team task and a paper game. Each set is one period, stands alone, and has its own answer key. Nothing needs subject knowledge, a login or a projector.



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MS Social Studies Sub Plans Week 1: Middle School Social Studies, 5 Days of Print and Go Work

Important Information

The page the sub reads first. Fill it in once and keep it current.

People to call

Office _____

Teacher next door _____

Nurse _____

Principal / admin _____

Tech help _____

Emergency procedures

Fire: exit and meeting point _____

Lockdown _____

Severe weather _____

Medical _____

Where the first aid kit is _____

Helpful students

_____

_____

_____

Students who need extra support

_____

_____

_____

Where things are

Attendance / how to take it _____

Paper, pencils, supplies _____

Hall passes _____

Copier, if the sub may use it _____

Class routines

Start of class _____

Bathroom _____

Phones _____

End of class _____

Weekly Schedule (Blank)

Your own order: write the set for each period (Monday: Social Studies 1, Tuesday: Social Studies 2, and so on) and the class next to each period. Cross out or rename periods to match the school day.

PERIOD / CLASS	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Period 1 ____ – ____ Class: _____					
Period 2 ____ – ____ Class: _____					
Period 3 ____ – ____ Class: _____					
Period 4 ____ – ____ Class: _____					
Period 5 ____ – ____ Class: _____					
Period 6 ____ – ____ Class: _____					
Period 7 ____ – ____ Class: _____					

How to fill it in

- One set per period. Each set runs 45 to 55 minutes; if a period runs longer, the ☆ challenges fill a few minutes, or add that day's team task.
- Same subject all day? Write the day's set in every period you teach. Planning, lunch and duty periods: cross them out.
- On Monday the opener (15 minutes) comes first in every period, then the set.
- The game is optional: put it in the last 15 minutes of any period as a fun way to end the class, or use it for extra time. The calm block goes in any gap.

Set naming

Sets are named by subject and day: **Social Studies 1** is Monday's set, **Social Studies 2** is Tuesday's, and so on to **Social Studies 5** on Friday. The set index lists every set with its minutes and page.

Set Index (1 of 3)

Every set in the binder with its length and page. Day = the weekday it is written for. Any social studies set works on any day; each game reviews its own day's set.

DAY	SET	WHAT IT IS	MINUTES	PAGE
SOCIAL STUDIES, DAYS 1 TO 5				
1	**Social Studies 1: Reading Maps**	**Reviews:** map grid references, latitude and longitude, compass directions and distances with a map scale. Reading on grids, compass and scale; a printed made-up island map, 8 map tasks, 4 latitude and longitude questions, a star challenge on every page. Key included.	50	p. 14
2	**Social Studies 2: Reading a Timeline**	**Reviews:** reading a timeline with an even scale, decades and centuries, BCE and CE, years between events, and order versus cause. Timeline reading, a printed 1850 to 1950 timeline of a made-up town, 9 questions, a sequencing task and a star challenge on every page. Key included.	50	p. 23
3	**Social Studies 3: Branches of Government**	**Reviews:** the three branches of the US government, their powers, and checks and balances between them. Three branches and checks and balances: reading, numbers questions, a 12-power sort, a checks matching, scenarios, a star challenge on every page. Key included.	50	p. 32
4	**Social Studies 4: Ancient River Civilizations**	**Reviews:** why early civilizations grew beside rivers, and comparing Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley and Shang China. Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley and Shang China: reading, words, comparison table, sort, questions, a star challenge on every page. Key included.	50	p. 41
5	**Social Studies 5: Economics Basics**	**Reviews:** scarcity, needs and wants, opportunity cost, budgeting with prices, and how supply and demand change prices. Needs and wants, opportunity cost, a county fair budget and a supply and demand price sort, with a star challenge on every page. Key included.	50	p. 50
MONDAY OPENER				
1	**Meet Your Sub**	Fifteen minutes at the start of every period on Monday: sub sheet, three questions, the agreement and voice levels. Spare: a keyed History Myth or Fact.	15	p. 11

Class List and Dismissal

Names, what a sub must know, and how every student goes home. Copy one per class.

(B) bus (write the number) (W) walks (P) picked up (write who) (A) after-school program (O) other

☆ in the notes: a student who finds the core task easy may start with the challenge

#	STUDENT NAME	NOTES (ALLERGIES, NEEDS, HELPFUL, LEAVES EARLY)	HOME	BUS # / PICKED UP BY / PROGRAM
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
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9				
10				
11				
12				
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29				
30				

How It Went

For the substitute. One line per day, two minutes at the end of each day. Check the boxes and go.

Monday

Sets done: _____ Class was: ☐ Great ☐ Fine ☐ Hard, see notes

Notes / stars of the day: _____

Tuesday

Sets done: _____ Class was: ☐ Great ☐ Fine ☐ Hard, see notes

Notes / stars of the day: _____

Wednesday

Sets done: _____ Class was: ☐ Great ☐ Fine ☐ Hard, see notes

Notes / stars of the day: _____

Thursday

Sets done: _____ Class was: ☐ Great ☐ Fine ☐ Hard, see notes

Notes / stars of the day: _____

Friday

Sets done: _____ Class was: ☐ Great ☐ Fine ☐ Hard, see notes

Notes / stars of the day: _____

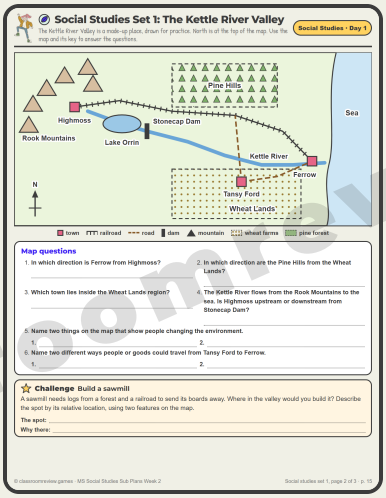
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ONE PAGE OF EVERY DAILY PART

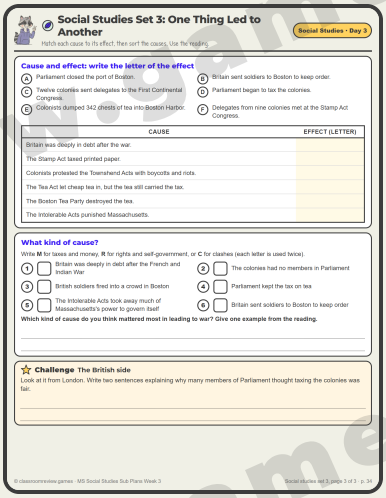
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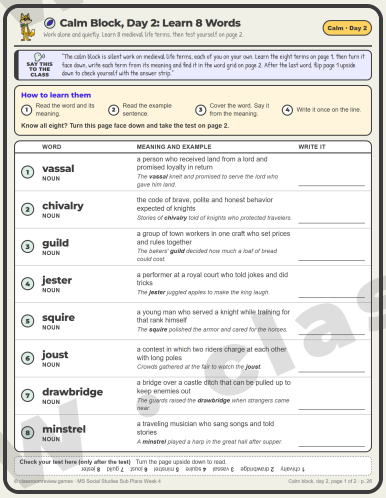
Social studies set: the lesson, Week 1 (solo)



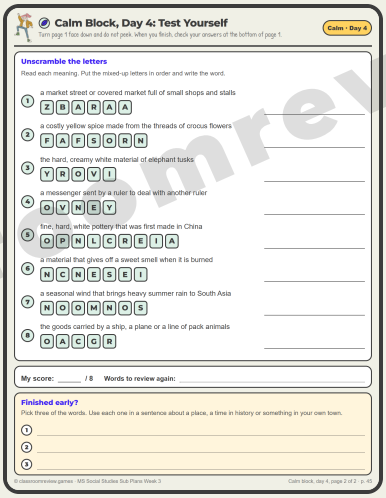
Social studies set: practice, Week 2 (solo)



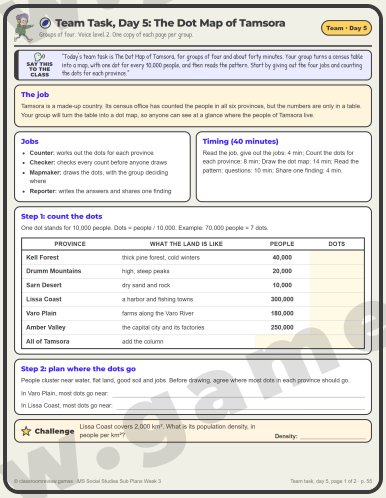
Social studies set: the third page (solo)



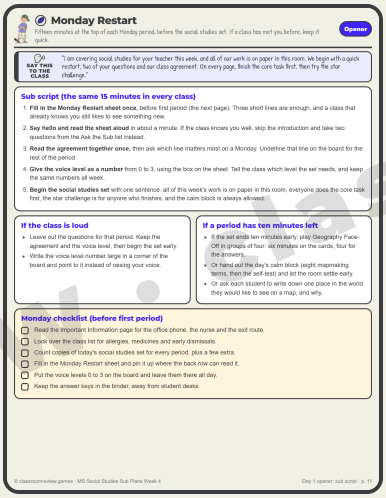
Calm block: learn 8 words (solo)



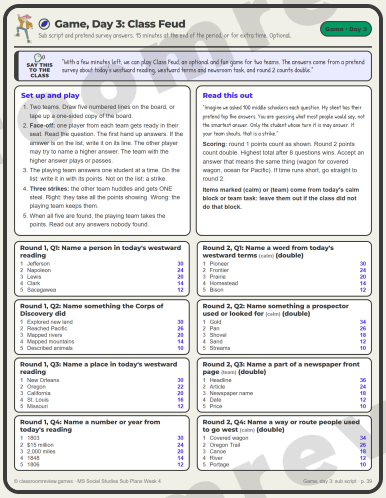
Calm block: test yourself (solo)



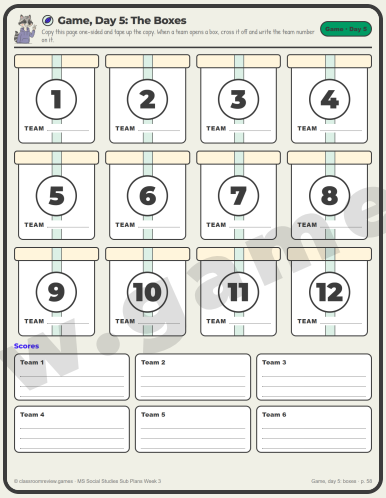
Team task (groups of four)



Monday opener (whole class)



Game: Class Feud (whole class)



Game: Mystery Box (whole class)

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Every day: a social studies set, a calm block, a team task and an optional game



Social Studies Set 1: Map Projections and Scale

Social Studies · Day 1

Read the passage, then answer the two evidence questions by circling one letter each.

This set reviews: map projections and distortion, the Mercator map, scale bars and ratio scales, and graphing the true sizes of places
C3: D2.Geo.3.6-8 (mapping and graphing patterns), D2.Geo.2.6-8 (using maps to explain places: scale and size)

SAY THIS TO THE CLASS "Today we find out why every flat map of the world is a little bit wrong, and how a map scale works. Work on your own: read page 1 first, then use the made-up county map on page 2 and the table on page 3. Do the core task on each page first, then the star challenge when you finish."

Earth is round, but most maps are flat. Turning the curved surface of a globe into a flat map is called a map projection. Try to flatten an orange peel and it tears or stretches, and a map does the same. Every flat map changes, or distorts, something: shape, size, distance or direction. Only a globe shows all four correctly.

In 1569 the mapmaker Gerardus Mercator made a world map for sailors. On a Mercator map, a straight line keeps the same compass direction, so a ship could steer along it. The cost is size: the farther a place is from the equator, the more the map stretches it. Greenland looks about as big as Africa, but Africa is about 14 times larger.

An equal-area projection keeps the size of every country correct, but shapes near the edges look squashed or stretched. Some world maps use a compromise, such as the Robinson projection, which lets each kind of distortion be a little wrong so that none of them is very wrong.

Every map also needs a scale, which tells how much real distance a map distance stands for. A scale bar is a small ruler drawn on the map. A ratio scale such as 1:100,000 means 1 unit on the map stands for 100,000 of the same units on the ground, so 1 cm stands for 100,000 cm, which is 1 km. A large-scale map, such as 1:10,000, shows a small area in great detail. A small-scale map, such as 1:10,000,000, shows a huge area with little detail.

Evidence from the reading

1. **Which sentence from the reading best explains why every flat map has some distortion?**
   - (A) "Greenland looks about as big as Africa"
   - (B) "Try to flatten an orange peel and it tears or stretches, and a map does the same"
   - (C) "A scale bar is a small ruler drawn on the map"
   - (D) "In 1569 the mapmaker Gerardus Mercator made a world map for sailors"
2. **Which sentence from the reading best supports the claim that a Mercator map shows Greenland too big?**
   - (A) "On a Mercator map, a straight line keeps the same compass direction, so a ship could steer along it"
   - (B) "An equal-area projection keeps the size of every country correct"
   - (C) "the farther a place is from the equator, the more the map stretches it"
   - (D) "Only a globe shows all four correctly"

Quick check

3. **Name the four things a flat map can distort.** .....

4. **Is a 1:10,000,000 map large-scale or small-scale?** .....

Challenge The reading says that on a 1:100,000 map, 1 cm stands for 1 km. On a 1:25,000 map, how many centimeters stand for 1 km? **Centimeters:** .....

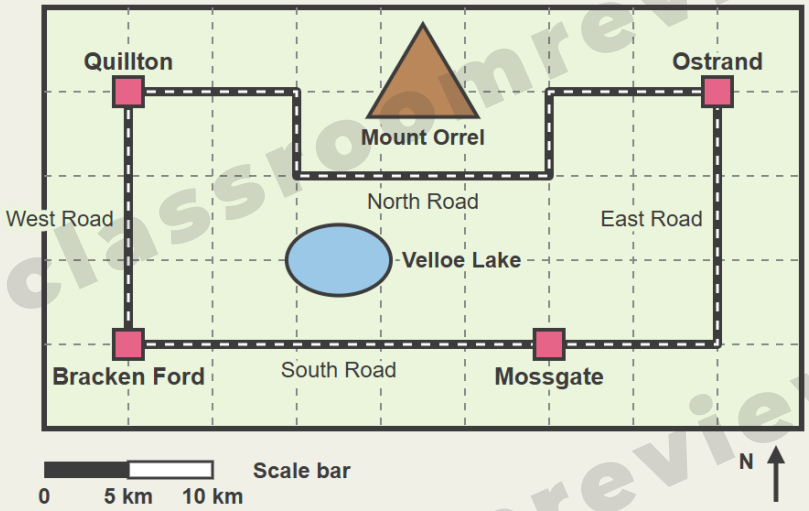
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Social Studies Set 1: Tamsel County

Tamsel County is a made-up county, drawn for map practice. Roads follow the dashed grid lines. Count squares to measure a road.

Social Studies · Day 1



Map questions

1. **Use the scale bar. How many kilometers does one grid square stand for?**

2. **How long is the West Road from Quillton to Bracken Ford?**

3. **The North Road bends around Mount Orrel. How long is it from Quillton to Ostrand?**

4. **Bracken Ford to Ostrand: which way is shorter by road, through Mossgate or through Quillton, and how long is it?**

5. **How far is it from Quillton to Ostrand in a straight line? How much shorter is that than the North Road?**

Ratio scales (no map needed): 100,000 cm = 1 km

6. **A hiking map has a scale of 1:50,000. A trail is 6 cm long on the map. How long is it on the ground?**

7. **On a 1:200,000 road map, two cities are 9 cm apart. How far apart are they really?**

8. **A bike path is 2 km long. How long is it on a 1:25,000 map?**

9. **Lorcan has a 1:24,000 map and a 1:1,000,000 map. Which one is the large-scale map, and which shows more detail?**

Challenge One town is exactly 25 km by road from two other towns. Which town is it, and which two towns?

Town: .....

The two towns: .....

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Social Studies Set 1: True Sizes

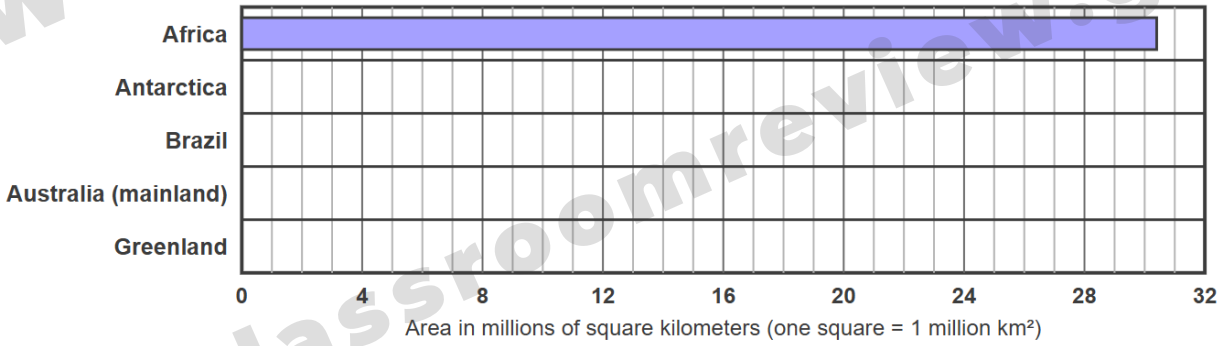
The table gives real areas. Finish the bar graph, then answer the questions from the table and the graph.

Social Studies · Day 1

PLACE	REAL AREA (million km²)	CLOSEST POINT TO THE EQUATOR
Africa	30.4	crosses the equator
Antarctica	14.2	about 63 degrees S
Brazil	8.5	crosses the equator
Australia (mainland)	7.6	about 11 degrees S
Greenland	2.2	about 60 degrees N

Finish the bar graph

Africa is done for you. Shade a bar for each other place, as long as its real area. Half a square is fine.



Questions

1. **How many times larger is Africa than Greenland? Divide, then round to the nearest whole number.**

2. **At their closest point, which two places in the table stay farthest from the equator?**

3. **How many million km² larger is Antarctica than mainland Australia?**

4. **Maren says a Mercator map stretches Brazil much more than Greenland. Is she right? Use the table to explain.**

Challenge The reading says Greenland looks about as big as Africa on a Mercator map. Using the table, how many million km² larger is Africa really? Show the subtraction.

Subtraction:

Answer:

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Answer Keys (1 of 6)

Day 1. Teacher copy. Keep these pages out of the student sets.

Day 1 opener: Geography Face-Off, answers

1. B (the Nile). The Nile is about 6,650 km long; the Mississippi is about 3,770 km long. **2. A (Texas).** Texas covers about 696,000 km²; France in Europe, Corsica included, covers about 552,000 km². **3. B (the continent of Africa).** Africa has 54 countries; South America has 12. **4. A (Denali in Alaska).** Denali is 6,190 m tall, the highest in North America; Kilimanjaro is 5,895 m, the highest in Africa. **5. B (the Atlantic Ocean).** The Atlantic is the 2nd largest of Earth's 5 oceans; the Indian Ocean is the 3rd largest. **6. A (the Sahara).** The Sahara covers about 9.2 million km²; the Gobi about 1.3 million km². **7. B (Quebec City).** Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec City in 1608; Boston was founded in 1630. **8. A (Canada).** The US border with Canada is about 8,900 km long; the border with Mexico is about 3,100 km.

One point for each right letter, one more for a reason that says the same thing in other words. Score: 16 points at most.

Social Studies Set 1: Map Projections and Scale

Evidence: 1. B ("Try to flatten an orange peel and it tears or stretches, and a map does the same"); 2. C ("the farther a place is from the equator, the more the map stretches it"). **Quick check:** 3. shape, size, distance and direction (accept the four in any order); 4. small-scale (it shows a huge area with little detail). **Page 1 star challenge:** 4 cm (1 km = 100,000 cm, and 100,000 / 25,000 = 4).

Map questions: 1. 5 km; 2. 15 km (3 squares x 5 km); 3. 45 km (9 squares x 5 km); 4. through Mossgate, 50 km (through Quillton is 60 km); 5. 35 km (7 squares in one row); 10 km shorter. **Ratio scales:** 6. 3 km (6 x 50,000 = 300,000 cm); 7. 18 km (9 x 200,000 = 1,800,000 cm); 8. 8 cm (2 km = 200,000 cm, divided by 25,000); 9. 1:24,000 (it shows a smaller area, so more detail). **Page 2 star challenge:** Mossgate: Ostrand and Bracken Ford (South Road and East Road, 5 squares each).

Bar graph: Antarctica 14.2 squares; Brazil 8.5 squares; Australia (mainland) 7.6 squares; Greenland 2.2 squares (accept bars within half a square). **Questions:** 1. 13.8, so about 14 times (30.4 / 2.2); 2. Antarctica and Greenland; 3. 6.6 million km² (14.2 - 7.6); 4. No: Brazil crosses the equator, so a Mercator map stretches it much less; Greenland is at least 60 degrees north, so it is stretched far more. **Page 3 star challenge:** 30.4 - 2.2 = 28.2 million km².

Calm block, Day 1: Learn and Test: Mapmaking Terms

Match: 1. bearing; 2. surveyor; 3. contour; 4. topographic; 5. legend; 6. gazetteer; 7. inset; 8. thematic.

Students check their own test with the upside-down answers at the bottom of page 1 and write a score out of 8. Finished early sentences: answers vary; accept any sentence about a place, a time in history or something in the student's town that uses the word with its page 1 meaning.

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Calm Block, Day 1: Learn 8 Words

Work alone and quietly. Learn 8 climate and land terms, then test yourself on page 2.

Calm · Day 1

SAY THIS TO THE CLASS "This is quiet, solo work on eight new climate and land terms. Study the terms and examples on page 1, then match every meaning to its term on page 2 without looking back. Last, flip page 1 upside down and mark your matches with the answer strip."

How to learn them

1. Read the word and its meaning.
2. Read the example sentence.
3. Cover the word. Say it from the meaning.
4. Write it once on the line.

Know all eight? Turn this page face down and take the test on page 2.

	WORD	MEANING AND EXAMPLE	WRITE IT
1	**glacier** NOUN	a huge mass of ice that moves very slowly over land *A **glacier** carved the deep valley as it crept downhill over thousands of years.*	_____
2	**canyon** NOUN	a deep, narrow valley with steep rock sides, often cut by a river *The Colorado River cut the Grand **Canyon** over millions of years.*	_____
3	**savanna** NOUN	a warm grassland with scattered trees and a long dry season *Lions and zebras roam the **savanna** of East Africa.*	_____
4	**steppe** NOUN	a huge, dry, flat grassland with few trees, like those of Central Asia *Herders on the **steppe** of Mongolia move their animals to fresh grass each season.*	_____
5	**humidity** NOUN	the amount of water vapor in the air *On a summer day with high **humidity**, the air feels sticky.*	_____
6	**permafrost** NOUN	ground that stays frozen for at least two years in a row *In parts of Alaska, houses stand on posts above the **permafrost**.*	_____
7	**tributary** NOUN	a stream or river that flows into a larger river *The Missouri River is a **tributary** of the Mississippi.*	_____
8	**precipitation** NOUN	water that falls from clouds as rain, snow, sleet or hail *Weather reports measure **precipitation** in inches or centimeters.*	_____

Check your test here (only after the test) Turn the page upside down to read.

1 savanna 2 steppe 3 tributary 4 humidity 5 canyon 6 precipitation 7 glacier 8 permafrost

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Team Task, Day 2: The Aqueduct Engineers

Groups of four. Voice level 2. One copy of each page per group.

Team · Day 2

SAY THIS TO THE CLASS

"Today's team task is The Aqueduct Engineers, for groups of four and about forty minutes. Your group plans the route of a Roman aqueduct across a grid of hill heights, so the water always flows gently downhill. Start by giving out the four jobs and reading the two rules together."

The job

The year is about 100 CE. The made-up Roman town of Aquaria Nova needs fresh water, and your group is the team of engineers. A spring in the hills sits in square A1. The town's water tank sits in square F5. Plan the channel that carries the water from the spring to the town. Each square is 1 km, and the number in each square is its height above the sea in meters.

The two rules

1. **Never uphill.** Water moves only by gravity. Each step must go to a square that is lower or the same height.
2. **Never too steep.** A step may drop at most 10 m. Faster water would wear the channel away.

Move one square at a time across a side, never across a corner. The route may turn and even go back west if the rules allow it.

Our grid is a game: real Roman channels were much gentler, usually a few meters of drop per kilometer or less.

Jobs and timing

- **Surveyor:** reads the heights out loud
- **Engineer:** checks every step against the two rules
- **Recorder:** draws the route and fills in the route table
- **Inspector:** counts the moves and checks the math

Read the job and the rules together: 6 min; Find routes on the grid: 14 min; Record and check the best route: 8 min; Engineer's questions: 8 min; Share with the class: 4 min.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	120 spring	114	106	102	102	88
2	128	100	100	94	82	72
3	100	92	110	70	96	66
4	108	92	84	80	70	68
5	108	94	70	70	82	60 town

Try it

Draw your routes on the grid in pencil. Is there a route straight along row 1, then down column F? Check every step.

Row 1 then column F works? Yes or no, and the first step that breaks a rule: _____

Challenge Look at square A2. Why can the water never go there from the spring?

Because: _____

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Game, Day 1: The Board

Copy this page one-sided and tape the copy to the whiteboard (or draw the grid). Cross squares off as they are played.

Game · Day 1

PROJECTION	SCALE	COUNTY MAP	MAP TERMS	PARK MAP
100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500

Scores

Team 1	Team 2	Team 3

Team 4	Team 5	Team 6

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Game, Day 2: Paper Password

Sub script and social studies word list. 15 minutes at the end of the period, or for extra time. Optional.

Game · Day 2

SAY THIS TO THE CLASS

"If a few minutes are spare at the end, Paper Password is an optional, fun word game for pairs. One partner gives one-word clues for a secret word from today's Rome reading, the Roman life terms and the aqueduct task. The other partner guesses, and fewer clues means more points."

Set up (2 minutes)

1. Before class, copy the card page one-sided and fold and tear it into four cards, one card per round. Hand each pair only the current round's card; pairs keep each used card and add the four round totals at the end.
2. Partner A is the clue giver in rounds 1 and 3, Partner B in rounds 2 and 4. The guesser never sees the card.
3. Rounds last 2 minutes, with 30 seconds between them to swap roles. One-word clue, then ONE guess; wrong means another clue.
4. After five clues without a right guess, the word scores 0. Say "Go" and "Stop" for each round.

Read this out

"Your clue is one word only. You may not say the secret word or any part of it. If the word is snowman, you cannot say snow or man. No gestures, no spelling, no rhymes. Break a rule and that word scores zero."

Scoring: guessed on clue 1 = 5 points, clue 2 = 4, clue 3 = 3, clue 4 = 2, clue 5 = 1. The clue giver circles the number on the card. After round 4, pairs add their round totals. Highest total wins.

Words marked (calm) or (team), here and on the cards, come from today's calm block or team task. If the class skipped that block, pairs leave them out (and any round left empty).

Referee calls

Two words glued together ("hotdog") count as one clue only if they make a real word. No plurals or "-ing" forms of the secret word. If a pair disagrees about a clue, the word scores zero. Each example clue below is allowed, and a good first clue.

Timing (15 minutes)

0:00	2:00	4:30	7:00	9:30	12:00
Set up, rules	Round 1, Partner A	Round 2, Partner B	Round 3, Partner A	Round 4, Partner B	Add totals, winners

Round 1: Partner A gives clues

CONSUL	example clue: leader
SENATE	example clue: council
TRIBUNE	example clue: protector
PLEBEIAN	example clue: commoner
PATRICIAN	example clue: wealthy

Round 2: Partner B gives clues

EMPEROR	example clue: ruler
MILESTONE	example clue: marker
LATIN	example clue: language
VETO	example clue: forbid
AUGUSTUS	example clue: Octavian

Round 3: Partner A gives clues

FORUM (calm)	example clue: square
TOGA (calm)	example clue: robe
MOSAIC (calm)	example clue: tiles
CHARIOT (calm)	example clue: horses
LEGION (calm)	example clue: soldiers

Round 4: Partner B gives clues

GRAVITY (team)	example clue: falling
ARCHES (team)	example clue: bridge
SPRING (team)	example clue: source
ENGINEER (team)	example clue: builder
DOWNHILL (team)	example clue: slope

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Game, Day 4: Classroom Millionaire

Sub script and the 12 questions. 15 minutes at the end of the period, or for extra time. Optional.

Game · Day 4

SAY THIS TO THE CLASS

"If time is left, we can play Classroom Millionaire, an optional and fun game where the whole class climbs one ladder of twelve questions. The questions come from today's budgeting reading, the banking terms and the loan task, and we share three lifelines."

How it works

1. Tape up a one-sided copy of the ladder page. The whole class is one player. Pick a student for the hot seat (a new student for every question).
2. Read the question and the four options, then read the options again. The hot seat may listen to quiet advice, then says "final answer" and a letter.
3. Right: the class climbs one rung. Before hearing the next question, the class may vote to walk away and keep what it has.
4. Wrong: the climb ends. Rungs 4 and 8 are safe: the class keeps the last safe amount it passed.
5. Time left over? Play the questions again as a team quiz.

Three lifelines (one use each)

Ask the class: everyone shows 1, 2, 3 or 4 fingers at once for A, B, C or D. The hot seat looks, then decides.

50/50: read out the two wrong options listed under the question. Cross them off.

Phone a friend: the hot seat picks one classmate, who has 30 seconds to say what they think out loud.

"Only the hot seat's final answer counts. Shout an answer and the class loses a lifeline."

Items marked (calm) or (team) come from today's calm block or team task: leave them out if the class did not do that block.

Rungs 1 to 4, rung 4 is safe

1. $100 Which expense changes month to month?
A. Variable B. Fixed C. Principal D. Refund
Answer: A. Variable (50/50 removes C and D)

2. $250 Which word means put money in a bank? (calm)
A. Withdraw B. Deposit C. Refund D. Invest
Answer: B. Deposit (50/50 removes C and D)

3. $500 Which expense stays the same each month?
A. Variable B. Fixed C. Surprise D. Emergency
Answer: B. Fixed (50/50 removes C and D)

4. $1,000 What is money you owe and must repay? (calm)
A. Debt B. Refund C. Paycheck D. Allowance
Answer: A. Debt (50/50 removes C and D)

Rungs 5 to 8, rung 8 is safe

5. $2,500 What is the amount you save or borrow?
A. Rate B. Fee C. Principal D. Deficit
Answer: C. Principal (50/50 removes A and D)

6. $5,000 How much does $200 at 5% pay in a year?
A. $5 B. $10 C. $20 D. $100
Answer: B. $10 (50/50 removes A and D)

7. $10,000 Malia gets $160, spends $110. What is left?
A. $40 B. $50 C. $60 D. $270
Answer: B. $50 (50/50 removes A and D)

8. $25,000 What money comes back on a return? (calm)
A. Receipt B. Deposit C. Refund D. Paycheck
Answer: C. Refund (50/50 removes B and D)

Rungs 9 to 12

9. $50,000 When rates rise, do people borrow more or less?
A. More B. Less C. The same D. Nothing
Answer: B. Less (50/50 removes A and D)

10. $100,000 What interest did loan offer A cost? (team)
A. $108 B. $216 C. $1,416 D. $72
Answer: B. $216 (50/50 removes C and D)

11. $500,000 What is the gap when expenses top income?
A. Surplus B. Principal C. Deficit D. Refund
Answer: C. Deficit (50/50 removes A and D)

12. $1 MILLION Which affordable offer cost the least to borrow? (team)
A. Offer A B. Offer B C. Offer C D. Offer D
Answer: D. Offer D (50/50 removes B and C)

If the class misses

Wrong on rung 1 to 4	**class keeps $0**
Wrong on rung 5 to 8	**class keeps $1,000**
Wrong on rung 9 to 12	**class keeps $25,000**
Walk away before a question	**class keeps the amount of the last rung it climbed**

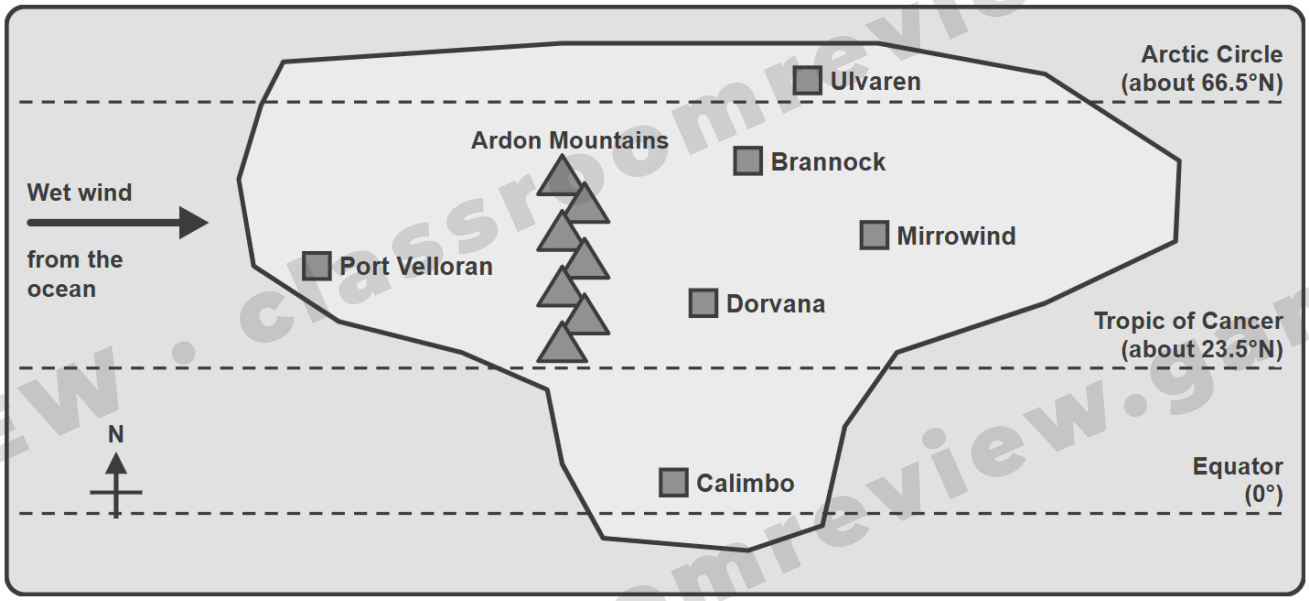
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Social Studies Set 1: The Map of Feloria

Feloria is a made-up continent, drawn for this practice. The wet wind blows from the west, off the ocean.

Social Studies · Day 1



Biome key

Check the rules in order. The **first** rule that fits names the biome.

1. The warmest month is below 10°C: **tundra**
2. Less than 25 cm of rain a year: **desert**
3. The coldest month is 18°C or warmer and there are 200 cm of rain or more: **tropical rainforest**
4. The coldest month is below -10°C: **taiga (boreal forest)**
5. 25 to 75 cm of rain a year: **grassland**
6. None of the rules above fits: **temperate forest**

How to fill in the table

Range = warmest month minus coldest month. Example: 20°C minus -5°C is 25°C.

Biome: use the key on the left, one rule at a time. If two rules seem to fit, the one higher in the list wins.

Write the biome name in the last column, for example **desert**.

TOWN	WARMEST MONTH	COLDEST MONTH	RAIN A YEAR	RANGE	BIOME
Port Velloran	22°C	6°C	110 cm		
Dorvana	33°C	9°C	14 cm		
Mirrowind	24°C	-6°C	48 cm		
Brannock	17°C	-22°C	45 cm		
Ulvaren	7°C	-28°C	25 cm		
Calimbo	28°C	26°C	260 cm		

☆ Challenge A seventh town has a warmest month of 19°C, a coldest month of -14°C and 60 cm of rain. Which biome does the key give, and which rule decides it?

Biome: .....

Rule number: .....

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Thank you! If this works for your class, a quick review helps other teachers find it and gives you TpT credits.



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