



GLOBAL HISTORY FINAL PROJECT GUIDELINES



Cartographer Guidelines

- Your map must be drawn on oak tag paper, also known as poster paper. You may not use poster board (stiff and inflexible) or construction paper (too weak).
- The size of the paper should be close to 17 inches tall and 22 inches wide (the size of four pieces of printer paper) but it can be a little smaller or bigger.
- Think about the purpose of your map, what information you want it to convey, and use that to decide on the style of your map. For example, will your map show the expansion of one empire or will it show multiple states alongside each other? Will it show the spread of a religion or a disease? How will you represent this information? Which aspects of the map will be identified by labeling and which by coloring, or some other device? What should be represented with titles and what should be represented with colors on a key?
- Before you begin, make sure you know what you want the finished product to look like and what you want it to contain. Remember that you may need to combine elements from two or three maps, which you may find in the textbook and/or online.
- Make sure everything is accurate and that your map is not too cluttered. For accuracy checking, try Talisman's Atlas, found in the project resources section of MrCaseyHistory.com.
- It should also be attractive, so use plenty of color, and feel free to be decorative, especially in the title, as long as the decoration does not interfere with the map itself.
- First, begin by printing a copy of the main map you are using for your project, or even better, a blank map of the same area, which you can find in the project resources section of MrCaseyHistory.com. Add measured grid lines to the map, and lightly draw matching measured gridlines on your paper in pencil and erase them later. Then, one box at a time, draw the outline of the land. This method will help keep your map accurate.
- Second, color in the water right after, preferably with something light, like a light blue colored pencil, so that you can still label on it. Doing this first is highly recommended because it will help you to avoid confusing water with land.
- Third, it is best to label the cities before anything else, since their locations are the most specific and must be labeled with a point. Also take care of any other very specific labeling first, like rivers or maybe specific trade routes.
- Fourth, save the big names, like oceans and empires, for the end, since they cover a big area so you can write them where there is room. However, depending on your map, you may choose to label larger areas using a colors and a key, especially if your map shows overlapping territories (mixed colors) or expansion of a territory.
- Make sure your map has a clear title and, in most cases, a nicely organized key.
- Depending on the type and style of your map, one option for including important information is to add numbered caption boxes on the sides of your map that match to a circled number on the map to describe something happening there. This would be especially helpful for a make like the spread of the plague, to point out what happened at different points.



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Archeologist Guidelines

- As an archeologist, you are either creating a two-dimensional drawing or painting or a three-dimensional model or replica. You may be as creative as you like with this project in terms of materials, and you may choose to do a scale model or a life size replica depending on the subject and what is reasonable.
- Along with your piece, you must provide two paragraphs that will serve as the museum label for the piece. The first paragraph should give the general historical context of the piece without mentioning the subject, and the second paragraph should be about the piece itself. For example, if your piece was a painting of the Taj Mahal, your first paragraph might begin, “Mughal rule of India began when...” and your second paragraph might begin, “The Taj Mahal was built...” Make sure to include as much important information in these paragraphs as you can, especially things we have discussed in class.
- Your piece should be as accurate as possible, and you should look up real examples of the subject to inspire and inform you. In fact, I HIGHLY RECOMMEND that you find a specific real example to replicate, rather than just doing something generic. For example, if you are doing Renaissance Art, instead of making up your own painting, replicate an existing painting that you find interesting. This will make it more authentic and give you some specific information for your second paragraph.
- For some of the 3D projects, if you are interested in making something but you are not sure how to do it or what materials to use, try searching online for tutorials from other people who have already tried making their own replica projects, and take inspiration from their ideas. For example, if you are doing a Spartan hoplite helmet, you could search for a tutorial for how to make one out of cardboard that comes complete with cut out guides and tips.
- You may choose to present your item as either a replica or, if it makes sense, as the original. Of course, it should only be presented as original if it is life size. A 2D art piece could not be presented as an original unless you are copying a real 2D art piece (for example, the Mona Lisa). Your second paragraph should make it clear whether your piece is a replica or the “real deal.”
- In addition to your official printed copy, you must send me a digital copy of your paragraph by email with the subject line “Archeologist.”



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Chronicler Guidelines

- Your job is to create your own "counterfeit" primary source from history. Depending on the time period you are working with and the language of the culture you are working with, there may be some layers to this.
- The biggest thing is accuracy. You want to be able to pass off your work as the "real deal," so you need to avoid silly mistakes that would give it away. For example, if you are writing from the perspective of an Ancient Greek Philosopher, and you use a date with "BC," it's going to be pretty clear that it's a fake. (They didn't use "Before Christ" before Christ. Get it?) Another issue is making sure to avoid talking about future events. Unless this is a prophetic prediction, the author shouldn't know about events that haven't yet happened. Simplest of all, make sure all of your information and details are accurate, or at least accurate to the author.
- Connected to accuracy, you should think about what kind of primary source this is. Not everything is going to be a journal entry, so not everything is going to be a straightforward descriptive narrative. You might be recreating instructions for an Ancient Egyptian religious ritual, or Mesopotamian trade record originally written in Cuneiform, or a transcript of a speech recorded by a medieval historian.
- Also connected to accuracy (I told you it was a big deal), the language of the piece should be appropriate to the time period and the type of document. While you are going to be writing from the perspective of that time, you shouldn't start like, "Oh man, what a day I had out there in the fields of Egypt! Phew!" In order to try to match the style of the type of source you are imitating, you should go online (check out the project resources section of MrCaseyHistory.com) and see how actual primary sources of that sort sound. They are usually translated, so sometimes that makes the writing come across a certain way. Try to use terms, vocabulary, and a manner of speaking that would have been used at that time.
- In addition to your primary source text, you must also include at least one paragraph to introduce the text, giving it a backstory where you explain the time, the place, the author, the historical context, etc. Be creative, but as always, be accurate, or at least realistic.
- Importantly, include in your writing (the primary source and/or your paragraph explanation) as many key ideas and important points related to the subject of your writing as you can, especially those discussed in our course.
- While not required, you are welcome to create an "original copy" to go with your writing to present alongside your regular printed text. If you are doing this, then make sure it is really accurate. Not every original looks like old paper.
- Finally, I recommend that, even in submitting the project, you try maintain the charade of authenticity. For example, rather than handing in the paper with a typical student heading, you might include your name as the scholar who translated the text or studied its significance.
- In addition to your official printed copy, you must send me a digital copy by email with the subject line "Chronicler."



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Historian Guidelines

- Unlike the other roles, the Historian's responsibilities are not limited to one topic. Since you are making a timeline, you will need to include key dates and events from your historical period. You are provided on the assignment sheet with a bulleted list of topics for your period, but this list is only meant to be a rough guide to the topics you should cover. Do not limit yourself to the topics on the list.
- Further, the listed topics are not events; they are just general topics that may have important dates and events associated with them. For example, you cannot put "Mongols" on a timeline, but you can put a date for the "Mongol Siege of Baghdad." So start by creating a list of the most significant events from your period and then reorganize it in chronological order.
- At the end of each section of the textbook, you will find a timeline with a few important dates. This is an excellent place to start for collecting dates, but DO NOT make the mistake of just copying anything and everything from the textbook. Once you have done that, I HIGHLY RECOMMEND that you check out timemaps.com, which is an interactive world map that gives you key information about different regions of the world at different times in history. You should also look back at MrCaseyHistory.com to refresh your memory about what topics and events we have covered and include those that fit your period.
- In terms of materials, your timeline should be created on several sheets of either copy paper or construction paper, but NOT on oak tag or poster paper. You lay out the individual sheets next to each other, landscape orientation, and create your timeline across that space. I DO NOT want you to tape, staple, or otherwise connect the pages together. Instead, I want you to paper clip the pages together when you submit them. This makes it easier for me to store and transport, and preserves your work.
- In terms of formatting, the most important part of any timeline is the actual TIMELINE itself. If you don't actually have a line that represents time, with everything measured out accurately, then it really just isn't a timeline. So the first thing you should do is plot out the number line based on the date range assigned on your project sheet. You can add a little extra to either side if you want to give yourself room.
- Most or all of your points should either have a sentence explaining the event or have the event simply be presented as a full-sentence description. For example, after or instead of "Mongol Siege of Baghdad," you could say, "Mongol armies invade Baghdad. House of Wisdom destroyed."
- You should make the timeline very attractive, including decoration, especially in the form of images (required) to further illustrate the events featured. Images can be drawn or printed (color), or some combination (which ever looks nicest). You must make sure all of your information is accurate, neat, and legible, and that you are not missing major events, especially those featured in the projects of your teammates.