

Invention Timeline

Purpose:

This lesson will give students a chance to look at different inventions and where they were invented and to specifically look at the unique invention of a written language in Korea.

Target Grade Levels: 6th-8th grade

Essential Questions:

1. Where and when were some common objects invented
2. What does this tell us about sharing ideas?
3. What is unique about the Korean written language?

Rationale:

Students will be given the time, date, and country of some common items and place them on a multi-tier timeline. The students will then draw some conclusions from this timeline. Students will then look at the development of a written language in Korea.

Materials:

KWL worksheet
Timeline cards
Long butcher paper
Colored Pencils
Ruler
Follow up questions worksheet

Activities:

Time 2 class periods

Day 1

1. The class will create a KWL chart on what they know about where and when certain items were invented. This can be done as a class on a piece of chart paper or individually using the attached worksheet and then answers shared with the entire class.
2. The teacher will then divide students into teams. They will pass out 1 set of the timeline cards (either cut out or not) and a long piece of butcher paper. If that is not available they can have students tape regular paper together. Students will also need rulers and colored pencils. Students need to make a multi-tiered timeline (one tier for each of the countries) showing when objects were invented. They can illustrate it with the colored pencils.
3. Students will then share the timelines with the class.

Day 2

1. Students will place several important political events in Korea on a timeline. They will also place the development and use of Han' gul on the timeline. This will be done in groups similar to Day 1.
2. Students will then answer the questions on their worksheets and share their answer with the class (class can also do a worksheet together depending on the grade level)
3. Students will be introduced to, and practice using, Han' gul on this interactive website either on individual computers or as a class using a Smartboard:
 - a. <http://www.indiana.edu/~koreanrs/hangul.html>

Assessment:

Students will answer the questions on the worksheets based on their KWL chart and their timelines.

Extension:

This will take an extra class period or two. Have students look up the date of the inventions on the web, instead of giving the groups the cards. Then each group can either be given a time period or a country. At the end the timelines can be put together to form a multi-tier timeline.

Have students practice writing their names in Han' gul after using the interactive website.

Grade Adaptation:

In order to modify this lesson for lower grades:

- ♣ Make the timeline together
- ♣ Use fewer cards (inventions)
- ♣ Have them glue the cards onto a timeline the teacher made

In order to modify this lesson for higher grades:

- ♣ Do the extension
- ♣ Have students do an in depth report on inventions from a certain country

State Standards:

Social studies Standards (Grade 7)

History

Chronology

1. Group events by broadly defined historical eras and enter onto multiple-tier time lines.

Early Civilizations

2. Describe the enduring impact of early civilizations in India, China, Egypt, Greece and Rome after 1000 B.C. including:

People in Societies

Diffusion

4. Describe the cultural and scientific legacies of African, Greek, Roman, Chinese, Arab and European civilizations

Timeline Activity

Look over your timeline and answer these questions. Use complete sentences and specific examples.

1. What one invention surprised you the most and why? _____

2. Did you know where some of these products were developed? If so, which ones did you know about? Why do you think you knew about those specific products? _____

3. Looking at the chart you did before the timeline and the timeline you created, what did you learn about how you have been taught history?

<i>Korean Timeline</i>
Baekje founded in 18 BC
Baekje developed control of most of the Korean peninsula by the 4 th century. Baekje had strong ties with Chinese civilization. It played a strong role in introducing Buddhism and Chinese characters to Korea.
Goguryeo was strongest in the 5 th century and controlled almost all of Manchuria and part of inner Mongolia making it one of the great powers of East Asia.
661 Silla and their Chinese allies took control of all the land that Goguryeo and Baekje held.
Goryeo, led by Wang Geon unified Korea in 935.
1231 the Mongols started attacking Korea
1256 Goryeo signed a treaty with the Mongols
1340 the Mongol Empire weakens and King Gongmin can reform Goryeo government
1392 Korean general was sent to fight against China's Ming Dynasty but instead overthrew the Korean Goryeo dynasty and created the Joseon Dynasty. Adopted Confucianism .
Adopted Hangeul alphabet in 1443
1592-1598 Korea dealt with invasions by Japan
1636 Korea paid tribute to Qing Empire (China)
1880's European trade allowed
1504 Use of Hangeul forbidden
Hangeul was adopted in official documents in 1894 by pro Japanese politicians.
1910 Japan conquered Korea
1910 Hangeul outlawed
1933 Hangeul standardized

1945 Independence from Japan

1945 Hangul main written language in Korea
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Korean Timeline Questions

1. Why do you think Han'gul was developed? _____

2. Why do you think Han'gul may have been banned in 1504?

3. Why did the Revolutionary groups in the late 1800's and early 1900's use Han'gul?

4. When Japan annexed Korea, why do you think they wanted Han'gul to stop being used?

5. Why is having its own writing system important to a culture?

Korean Timeline Questions

6. Why do you think Han'gul was developed? *Goes along with Korean spoken language, easier to learn and write, gave a sense of Korean culture rather than the invasive Chinese culture*
7. Why do you think Han'gul may have been banned in 1504? *The ruling King didn't like it, it was used mainly by the poor and women*
8. Why did the Revolutionary groups in the late 1800's and early 1900's use Han'gul? *To show they were separate from the Chinese*
9. When Japan annexed Korea, why do you think they wanted Han'gul to stop being used? *Because they wanted Korea to accept Japanese culture*
10. Why is having its own writing system important to a culture? *It gives a sense of unity, a way to transmit ideas to all literate people within that culture*

Invention	Date	Country
<i>Wheel</i>		
<i>Abacus</i>		
<i>Calendar</i>		
<i>Tea</i>		
<i>Medical Textbook</i>		
<i>Cast Iron</i>		
<i>Coins</i>		
<i>Glassblowing</i>		
<i>Paper</i>		
<i>Horseshoes</i>		
<i>Gun Powder</i>		
<i>Rain Gauge</i>		
<i>Rope</i>		
<i>Will</i>		
<i>Beer</i>		

<i>Chocolate</i>		
<i>Dictionary</i>		
<i>Toilet Paper</i>		
<i>Zoo</i>		
<i>Smoking Pipe</i>		
<i>Pigeon Mail</i>		
<i>Ski Boards</i>		

3500 BC Wheel Mesopotamia	3000 BC Abacus China	2800 BC Egypt 12 month Calendar
2737 BC Tea China	1550 BC Medical textbook Egypt	650 BC Coins Greeks
512 BC Cast Iron China	100 BC Glass Blowing Syria	105 Paper China
300 Stirrups China	770 Horseshoes Europe	1000 gunpowder China
1060 Movable Clay Type China	1100 water power used for iron- making Europe	1180 Windmills Europe
1249 Gunpowder Europe	1300 Spinning Wheels Europe	1440 Printing Press Europe
1023 paper money China	1250 Gun China	1232 Metal Printing Press Korea
1434 Rain Gauge Korea	1398 Water powered clock Korea	1592 Iron Clad boats Korea
868 earliest book China	2600 BC Rope China	2601 BC Will Egypt
2500 BC Ink Egypt/China	2500 BC Schools Sumeria	2400 BC Canals Sumeria/China

2100 BC Beer Sumeria	1600 BC Chocolate Honduras	1000 BC <i>Dictionary</i> China
1604 Dictionary England	950 BC Peanut South America	750 BC False Teeth Italy
400 BC Ice Cream Persia	30 BC Thumb print for Identity China	10 Smoking Pipes North America
118 Wheelbarrow China	248 Zoo Rome	540 Toilet Paper China

630 Pigeon Mail Arabia	640 Ski Boards Siberia	700 folding fan Japan
760 Pictorial Book Printing Japan	935 Golf China	1000 Toothpaste China
1000 Portable Flame thrower China	953 Fountain Pen Egypt	1180 Parachute China
1797 Parachute France	1597 Flush Toilet England	