

SOL: WHI.2	Unit: Prehistory & Stone Ages	Time:4-5 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> characterize the stone ages, bronze age, human species, and civilizations. describe characteristics and innovations of hunting and gathering societies. describe the shift from food gathering to food-producing activities. explain how and why towns and cities grew from early human settlements. list the components necessary for a civilization while applying their themes of world history. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did physical geography influence the lives of early humans? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homo sapiens emerged in east Africa between 100,000 and 400,000 years ago. Homo sapiens migrated from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas. Early humans were hunters and gatherers whose survival depended on the availability of wild plants and animals. What were the characteristics of hunter gatherer societies? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hunter-gatherer societies during the Paleolithic Era (Old Stone Age) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> were nomadic, migrating in search of food, water, shelter invented the first tools, including simple weapons learned how to make and use fire lived in clans developed oral language created "cave art." 	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Prehistory Vocab Handout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nomad Hominid Hunter-gatherer Clan Paleolithic Neolithic Domestication Artifact Fossil Carbon dating Archaeology Stonehenge Catal hoyuk Jericho Aleppo prehistory
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did the beginning of agriculture and the domestication of animals promote the rise of settled communities? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Societies during the Neolithic Era (New Stone Age) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developed agriculture (domesticated plants) domesticated animals used advanced tools made pottery developed weaving skills. How does archaeology provide knowledge of early human life and its changes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeologists study past cultures by locating and analyzing human remains, settlements, fossils, and artifacts. Archaeologists apply scientific tests, such as carbon dating, to analyze fossils and artifacts. Stonehenge is an example of an archaeological site in England that was begun during the Neolithic Age and completed during the Bronze Age. Aleppo and Jericho are examples of early cities in the Fertile Crescent studied by archaeologists. Çatalhöyük is an example of a Neolithic settlement 	Internet Links	
<p>Identify, analyze, and interpret primary and secondary sources to make generalizations about events and life in world history to 1500 A.D. (C.E.).</p> <p>Use maps, globes, artifacts, and pictures to analyze the physical and cultural landscapes of the world and interpret the past to 1500 A.D.</p> <p>Identify major geographic features important to the study of world history to 1500 A.D.</p> <p>Analyze trends in human migration and cultural interaction from prehistory to 1500 A.D.</p> <p>Analyze the impact of economic forces, including taxation, government spending, trade, resources, and monetary systems, on</p>		<p>Human Organisms Paleolithic Era versus Neolithic Era chart Prehistory History Teachers- Prehistoric Oetzi the Ice Man Prehistoric Cave Art Reading History: Agricultural Revolution</p>	
		<th data-bbox="1335 1211 1667 1276">Assessments</th> <td data-bbox="1671 1055 2003 1479"> <p>World Map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Africa Europe Asia Australia North America South America Antartica </td>	Assessments
	<p>Vocabulary Quiz Online</p>		

events to 1500 A.D. (C.E).			
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SOL: WHI.3	UNIT: Western River Valleys- Fertile Crescent	Time: 5 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<p>Students will be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate civilizations of the Fertile Crescent and label their major geographic features. trace the development and assess the achievements of early river civilizations pertaining to the themes of world history and important people responsible for these contributions compare achievements from the civilizations of the Fertile Crescent. 	<p>Why did ancient civilizations develop in river valleys?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rich soil, irrigation water for agriculture, easily protected from invasion. <p>Where were the earliest civilizations located?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mesopotamian civilization: Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys (Southwest Asia) Other early civilizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phoenicians settled along the Mediterranean coast Lydia Babylon Assyria Hittites <p>When did these civilizations exist?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> River valley civilizations =(about 3500 to 500 B.C./B.C.E. Other civilizations= 2000-500 B.C./B.C.E <p>What were the social, political, and economic characteristics of early civilizations?</p>	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Fertile Crescent Vocab Handout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> alphabet Babylonians. Barter Bureaucracy Centralized government City state Cuneiform Dynasty Fertile Crescent Flax Gilgamesh Hammurabi Hammurabi's Code Irrigation Mesopotamia Nebuchadnezzar Pictograms Polytheism Sargon I Semites Stylus Ziggurat
Skills	<p>Development of social patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hereditary rulers: Dynasties of kings, pharaohs Rigid class system where slavery was accepted <p>Development of political patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World's first states Centralized government Written law <p>Development of economic patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of metal tools and weapons Increasing agricultural surplus: Better tools, plows, irrigation Increasing trade along rivers and by sea Development of the world's first cities Development of the practice of slavery within most cultures in the ancient world <p>What religious traditions developed in ancient civilizations?</p>	Internet Links	
	<p>Development of religious traditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polytheism: practiced by most early civilization Monotheism=Hebrews. 	<p>Map Middle East Reading History Sumer Epic of Gilgamesh Hammurabi's Code Sumerians Brainpop River Valley Rally Kids Past Fertile Crescent Ancient Scripts The Phoenicians</p>	<p>Geography & Maps</p> <p>Tigris River Fertile Crescent Mediterranean Sea Red Sea Babylon Euphrates River</p>
		Assessments	

	What forms of language and writing existed in early civilizations? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pictograms: Earliest written symbols • Cuneiform—Sumer • Alphabet--Phoenicia 	Vocabulary Quiz Online	Persian Gulf Arabian Peninsula Ur
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SOL: WHI.3	UNIT: Western River Valleys-Egypt	Time: 8 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<p>Students will be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locate Egypt and label major geographic features associated with Egypt. • trace the development and assess the achievements of early river civilizations pertaining to the themes of world history and some important people responsible for these contributions. • compare the achievements of early river valley civilizations. 	<p>Why did ancient civilizations develop in river valleys?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rich soil, irrigation water for agriculture, easily protected from invasion. <p>Where were the earliest civilizations located?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egyptian civilization: Nile River Valley and Nile Delta (Africa) • Other early civilizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hebrews settled between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River Valley • Nubia was located on the upper (southern) Nile River (Africa). <p>When did these civilizations exist?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River valley civilizations =(about 3500 to 500 B.C./B.C.E. • Other civilizations= 2000-500 B.C./B.C.E <p>What were the social, political, and economic characteristics of early civilizations?</p> <p>Development of social patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hereditary rulers: Dynasties of kings, pharaohs • Rigid class system where slavery was accepted <p>Development of political patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World's first states • Centralized government • Written law <p>Development of economic patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of metal tools and weapons • Increasing agricultural surplus: Better tools, plows, irrigation • Increasing trade along rivers and by sea • Development of the world's first cities • Development of the practice of slavery within most cultures in the ancient world <p>What religious traditions developed in ancient civilizations?</p> <p>Development of religious traditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polytheism: practiced by most early civiliz. • Monotheism=Hebrews. <p>What forms of language and writing existed in early civilizations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hieroglyphics—Egypt 	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>crossword egypt</p> <p>crossword egypt clues</p> <p>Egypt & Sumer Map</p> <p>Western River Valleys STUDY GUIDE</p> <p>Egypt Vocab Handout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Kingdom • Namer/Menes • Monarchy • Pyramid • Pharaoh • Empire • Ahmose • Thutmose III • Nefertiti • Polytheism • Book of the Dead • Middle Kingdom • Dynasty • Theocracy • Hyksos • Thebes • Hieroglyphics • Abraham • Solomon • Exodus • Moses • Monotheism • Hatshepsut • Akhenaten/Amenhotep IV • Ramses II
Skills		Internet Links	
<p>Label a map of region</p> <p>Place events in chronological order</p> <p>Identify world history and geography themes in relation to the unit</p> <p>Identify cause and effect</p>		<p>Cleopatra Brainpop</p> <p>Egyptian Pharaohs Brainpop</p> <p>Mummies Brainpop</p> <p>Torah as History</p> <p>History Teachers- King Tut</p> <p>Mummification</p> <p>Ancient Egypt</p>	Geography & Maps
			<p>Nile River</p> <p>Nile Delta</p> <p>Sinai Peninsula</p> <p>Sahara Desert</p> <p>Thebes</p>

		Assessments	Nubia Kush Red Sea
		Vocabulary Quiz Online	

***Assessment on the Western River Valley Civilizations can be separate or together. Two of the days recommended for Egypt are for review on the Western River Valleys and assessment

SOL: 3a-c, 4b-d	UNIT: Indus Valley & Indian Empires	Time: 6 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate river valleys of India. locate the geographic barriers to the subcontinent and determine their significance to the development of India. describe the major traditions, beliefs, and customs of Buddhism and Hinduism and its political and social impact on India. discuss the rise and fall of the Mauryan and Gupta Empires. list and describe achievements of the subcontinent and their impact on government and society. 	<p>The earliest civilization of India was located on the Indus River Valley between 3500 to 500 BCE.</p> <p>Why were the physical geography and location important to the development of Indian civilization?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barriers made invasion difficult pass in Hindu Kush allowed for migration Indus and Ganges were important rivers <p>What impact did the Aryans have on India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> migration, assertion of dominance caste system <p>Why was the caste system central to Indian culture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> influenced all social interactions and choices of occupations <p>What were the accomplishments of the Mauryan and Gupta Empire?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mauryan Empire - Asoka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> political unification of much of India Contributions: Spread of Buddhism, free hospitals, veterinary clinics, good roads <p style="text-align: center;">Gupta Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Golden Age of classical Indian culture Contributions: Mathematics, medical advances, astronomy, new textiles, literature <p>What are the beliefs of the Hindu religion? How did Hinduism influence Indian society and culture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belief in many forms of one God Reincarnation Karma Vedas and Upanishads Spread along major trade routes <p>What are the beliefs of Buddhism? How did Buddhism spread?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siddhartha Gautam Four Noble Truths Eightfold Path Reincarnation Asoka—missionary 	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>India Vocab Handout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monsoons Mohenjo-Daro Harappa Subcontinent Caste system Aryans/Indo-Aryans Mauryan Empire Asoka Gupta empire Hinduism Reincarnation Karma Vedas Upanishads Buddhism Siddhartha Gautama Four Noble Truths Eightfold Path
Skills		Internet Links	
		<p>Mauryan Empire History Teachers- The Mahabharata</p>	Geography & Maps
			<p>Indus River Harappa Arabian Peninsula Bay of Bengal Hindu Kush Mountains</p>

		Assessments	Mohenjo Daro Himalayan Mountains Ganges River Gupta Empire Mauryan Empire Pataliputra
		Vocabulary Quiz Online	

SOL: 3a-c,e, 4e-f, 10c	UNIT: Asia-China, Korea, Japan	Time: 10 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<p>Students will be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate river valleys of Asia, geographic barriers to India and China Describe the causes and consequences of the unification of China under early imperial dynasties, such as the Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang. Explain the major traditions, customs and beliefs of Confucianism and Taoism in the context of early Chinese imperial dynasties. Analyze China's cultural, political and economic influence on Japan, Korea, and countries in Southeast Asia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China's earliest civilization: Huang He Valley 3500 to 500 BCE <p>Why was the Great Wall of China built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migratory invaders raided Chinese settlements from the north. Shi Huangdi built the Great Wall as a line of defense against invasion. <p>Describe the government of China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> China was governed by a succession of ruling families called dynasties. Chinese rulers were considered divine, but they served under a Mandate of Heaven only as long as their rule was just. The Silk Road facilitated trade and contact between China and other cultures as far away as Rome. <p>What were contributions of classical China to world civilization?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil service system Paper Porcelain Silk <p>Why were Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism important in the formation of Chinese culture?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Confucianism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belief that humans are good, not bad Respect for elders Code of politeness (still used in Chinese society today) Emphasis on education Ancestor worship <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Taoism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humility Simple life and inner peace Harmony with nature <p>Yin and yang represented opposites for Confucianism and Taoism. Chinese forms of Buddhism spread throughout Asia.</p> <p>How has Japan's geography influenced its development?</p>	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Asia Vocab Handout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yu the Great Xia Dynasty Loess Mandate Shange Dynasty Oracle bones Mandate of Heaven Great Wall of China Qin Shi Huangdi Dynasty Silk Road Confucianism Civil service system Taoism Filial piety Yin Yang
Skills		Internet Links	
		<p>Chinese Empires Map Asia Map Great Wall of China Brianpop History Teachers- Chinese Dynasties</p>	Geography & Maps

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mountainous Japanese archipelago ▪ Sea of Japan between Japan and mainland ▪ Proximity to China and Korea <p>How did Chinese culture influence Japan?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Writing ▪ Architecture ▪ Buddhism <p>Why were Shinto and Buddhism important to the development of Japanese culture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ethnic religion unique to Japan ▪ Importance of natural features, forces of nature, and ancestors ▪ State religion; worship of the emperor ▪ Coexistence with Buddhism 	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessments</p> <p>Asia Vocabulary Quiz Online</p>	<p>Huang He Gobi Desert Yangtze (Chang Jiang) Yellow Sea Anyang Xi Jiang Great Wall of China Silk Road Korea Japan Sea of Japan</p>
SOL: 4a	UNIT: Persia	Time: 1 day	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<p>Explain the rise of the Persian Empire.</p> <p>Describe the unique features of the Persian government and its official religion, Zoroastrianism.</p> <p>List and analyze the accomplishments of Cyrus and Darius</p>	<p>Built from earlier Central Asian and Mesopotamian civilizations</p> <p>How did Persia govern its empire?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tolerance of conquered peoples ▪ imperial bureaucracy ▪ road system ▪ Zoroastrianism 	<p>Persia Notes Teacher</p> <p>Persia Notes Fill in the Blank</p> <p>Persia Video</p> <p>Persia Vocab Handout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoroastrianism • Imperial bureaucracy • Royal Road • Darius I • Cyrus II • Zoroaster • Xerxes
Skills		Internet Links	
		<p>I am Cyrus primary source</p> <p>Reading History: The Persians</p> <p>SOL Vocabulary Study</p>	Geography & Maps

			Persian Empire Anatolia Babylon Arabian Sea Arabia
		Assessments	
		Persia Vocabulary Quiz Online	

SOL: WHI.5	UNIT: Greece	Time: 16 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
Describe the major cultural achievements of the Greek civilization, such as art, science, political systems, and philosophy across time. Explain the emergence, rise and decline of the Greek city-states.	<p>A) How did the mountains, seas, islands, harbors, peninsulas, and straits of the Aegean Basin shape Greek economic, social, and political development and patterns of trade and colonization?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture (limited arable land) ▪ Commerce and the spread of Hellenic culture ▪ Shift from barter to currency (coins) ▪ Mountainous terrain both helped and hindered the development of city-states. ▪ Greek cities were designed to promote civic and commercial life. ▪ Colonization due to overpopulation <p>B) Greek gods and goddesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zeus, Hera, Apollo, Artemis, Athena, Aphrodite <p>How did mythology help the early Greek civilization explain the natural world and the human condition?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Offered explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events <p>What impact did Greek mythology have on later civilizations and the contemporary world?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Symbols and images in Western literature, art, and architecture <p>C) How did democracy develop in Athens?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Citizens had political rights and the responsibility of civic participation in government. <p>How did Sparta differ from Athens?</p> <p>Athens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evolution of Athenian government: Monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, democracy 	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Greece Vocab Handout: People</p> <p>Greece Vocab Handout: Terms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archimedes • Hippocrates • Euclid • Herodotus • Thucydides • Phidias • Pythagoras • Socrates • Plato • Aristotle • Alexander the Great • Phillip II of Macedonia • Pericles • Draco • Solon • Aeschylus • Sophocles • Homer
Skills		Internet Links	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Label a map of region • Place events in chronological order • Identify cause and effect for the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars • Match gods and goddesses with their "duties" • Identify and label Greek columns • Compare and contrast Greek city- 		<p>Ancient Greek Olympics BBC</p> <p>British Museum-Ancient Greece</p> <p>The Histories by Herodotus</p> <p>The Histories by Herodotus 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aegean Basin • Democracy • Persian Wars • Oligarchy • Marathon

<p>states</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tyrants for reform: Draco, Solon ▪ Origin of democratic principles: Direct democracy, public debate, duties of the citizen <p>Sparta</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oligarchy (rule by a small group) ▪ Rigid social structure ▪ Militaristic and aggressive society <p>D) Why were wars with Persia important to the development of Greek culture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ United Athens and Sparta against the Persian Empire. ▪ Athenian victories over the Persians at Marathon and Salamis left Greeks in control of the Aegean Sea. ▪ Athens preserved its independence and continued innovations in government and culture. <p>Why was the Peloponnesian War important to the spread of Greek culture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Competition for control of the Greek world: Athens (Delian League) versus Sparta (Peloponnesian League) ▪ Resulted in slowing of cultural advance and the weakening of political power <p>E) Why was the leadership of Pericles important to the development of Athenian life and Greek culture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ extended democracy; most adult males had an equal voice. ▪ had Athens rebuilt after destruction in the Persian Wars; the Parthenon is an example of this reconstruction. <p>F) What were some important contributions of Greek culture to Western civilization?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drama: Aeschylus, Sophocles ▪ Poetry: Homer (<i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i>) ▪ History: Herodotus, Thucydides ▪ Sculpture: Phidias ▪ Architecture: Types of columns ▪ Science: Archimedes, Hippocrates ▪ Mathematics: Euclid, Pythagoras ▪ Philosophy: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle <p>G) How did the empire of Alexander the Great establish a basis for the spread of Hellenistic culture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Philip II, King of Macedon, conquered most of Greece ▪ Alexander the Great <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ empire from Greece to Egypt and the margins of India ○ Extended Greek cultural influences ▪ Hellenistic Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Blend of Greek and oriental elements <p>Spread through trade</p>	<p>The Life of Themistocles primary source</p> <p>Reading History: Greek City State</p> <p>Reading History: The Iliad</p> <p>Reading History: Sparta</p> <p>Reading History: The Persian Wars</p> <p>Reading History: The Peloponnesian Wars</p> <p>Greek Mythology Athens Brainpop</p> <p>Greek Gods Brainpop</p> <p>Homer Brainpop</p> <p>History Teachers- The Trojan War</p> <p>History Teachers- Greek Philosophers</p> <p>SOL Greek People Study</p> <p>SOL Greek Terms Study</p> <p>Assessments</p> <p>Greek Terms Vocabulary Quiz Online</p> <p>Greek People Vocabulary Quiz Online</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greek citizens • Salamis • Monarchy • Delian League • Aristocracy • Peloponnesian League • Tyranny • Barter • Golden Age of Pericles • Currency • Mythology • Peloponnesian War • Polytheistic • Hellenistic Culture <p style="text-align: center;">Geography & Maps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aegean Sea • Balkan Peninsula • Peloponnesus • Mediterranean Sea • Black Sea • Dardanelles • Athens • Sparta • Troy • Macedonia
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SOL: WHI.6	UNIT: Rome	Time: 15 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<p>Describe the major achievements of the Roman Era, such as legal, artistic, architectural, technological, and literary. Explain the transition from Roman Republic to Roman Empire including the social structure, significance of citizenship and the development of political institutions. Summarize the factors that led to the decline of the Roman Empire.</p>	<p>A) How was geographic location important to the development of ancient Rome?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Centrally located in the Mediterranean Basin and distant from eastern Mediterranean powers ▪ Alps & Mediterranean Sea: Protection ▪ Mediterranean Sea: commerce <p>B) What was the source of Roman mythology?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the Greek mythology <p>What impact did Roman mythology have on later civilizations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ symbols and images in literature, art, and architecture <p>Names of Roman gods and goddesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jupiter, Juno, Apollo, Diana, Minerva, and Venus <p>C) How did the government of the Roman Republic become more democratic in its decision making?</p>	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Rome Vocab Handout: Terms</p> <p>Rome Vocab Handout: People</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hannibal • Julius Caesar • Augustus Caesar • Jesus • Paul • Constantine • Ptolemy • Virgil
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social structure in the Roman Republic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Patricians: nobility (minority) ○ Plebeians: (Majority) ○ Slaves: Not based on race ▪ Citizenship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Patrician and plebeian men ○ Selected foreigners ○ Rights and responsibilities of citizenship ▪ Features of democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Representative democracy ○ Assemblies ○ The Senate ○ Consuls ○ Laws of Rome=Twelve Tables 	Internet Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative democracy • Consuls • Alps • Patricians • Twelve Tables • Roman mythology • Plebeians • Punic Wars • Aliens • Assembly • Roman Republic • Senate • Civil war • Devaluation • Triumvirate • Roman Empire • Inflation
		<p>BBC Ancient Rome</p> <p>Roman Empire PBS</p> <p>Rome Reborn UVA</p> <p>Roman Religion BBC</p> <p>Rise of the Roman Empire Brainpop</p> <p>Roman Republic Brainpop</p>	

	<p>D) Why was Rome able to conquer Carthage and go on to extend its influence across the entire Mediterranean basin and much of West Europe?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Punic Wars: Rome vs. Carthage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Competition for trade. ○ Hannibal invaded the Peninsula. ○ Three wars resulted in Roman victory, the destruction of Carthage, and expanded trade and wealth for Rome. ▪ Evolution of the Roman Empire and spread of Roman culture: Mediterranean basin and Western Europe (Gaul, British Isles) <p>E & F) Why did the Roman Republic fail to survive challenges by Julius Caesar? How did military conquests alter economic and social life in Rome?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ slavery spread in the agricultural system ▪ Migration of small farmers into cities and unemployment ▪ Civil war over the power of Julius Caesar ▪ Devaluation of Roman currency; inflation ▪ Julius Caesar: Seizure of power, assassination <p>How did an imperial monarchy come to rule Rome?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Augustus Caesar: Civil war, defeat of Marc Anthony, Rome's first emperor <p>G) What was the Pax Romana?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two centuries of peace and prosperity ▪ Expansion and solidification of the Roman Empire, especially in the Near East <p>What was the impact of the Pax Romana on the Roman Empire?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic impact of the Pax Romana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Established uniform system of money, which helped to expand trade ○ Guaranteed safe travel and trade on Roman roads ○ prosperity and stability ▪ Social impact of the Pax Romana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Returned stability to social classes ○ Increased emphasis on the family ▪ Political impact of the Pax Romana <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Created a civil service ○ Developed a uniform rule of law <p>H) How did Christianity become established within the Roman Empire?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Had its roots in Judaism ▪ Was led by Jesus of Nazareth, who was proclaimed the Messiah 	<p>Fall of the Roman Empire Brainpop</p> <p>Pax Romana Brianpop</p> <p>Rome Vocab Study: Terms</p> <p>Rome Vocab Study: People</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pax Romana • Christianity • New Testament • Martyr • Apostles • Pantheon • Colosseum • Forum • Aqueducts • Romance languages
			<p align="center">Geography & Maps</p>
			<p>Alps Rome Tiber River Mediterranean Sea Adriatic Sea Byzantium/Constantinople Carthage Sardinia Crete Sicily Gaul British Isles Italian Peninsula *Spread of Roman Empire (74SS)</p>
		<p align="center">Assessments</p>	
		<p>Rome Vocab Quiz Online: Terms</p> <p>Rome Vocab Quiz Online: People</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conflicted with polytheistic beliefs of Roman Empire <p>What were the essential beliefs of the early Christian faith?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monotheism ▪ Jesus as both Son and incarnation of God ▪ Life after death ▪ New Testament ▪ Christian doctrines established by early church councils <p>How and why did Christianity spread?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Popularity of the message ▪ Early martyrs inspired others ▪ Carried by the Apostles, including Paul, throughout the Roman Empire <p>I)</p> <p>What was the impact of the early Church in the late Roman Empire?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Constantine converted to Christianity and made it legal. ▪ later became the official state religion. ▪ The Church became a source of moral authority. ▪ Loyalty to the Church became more important than loyalty to the Emperor. ▪ The Church became the main unifying force of Western Europe. <p>J)</p> <p>How did Roman achievements influence Western civilization?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Art and architecture: Pantheon, Colosseum, Forum ▪ Technology: Roads, aqueducts, arches ▪ Science: Achievements of Ptolemy ▪ Medicine: Emphasis on public health ▪ Language: Latin, Romance languages ▪ Literature: Virgil's <i>Aeneid</i> ▪ Religion: Roman mythology; adoption of Christianity as the imperial religion ▪ Law: "innocent until proven guilty" <p>K)</p> <p>Why did the Western Roman Empire decline?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Difficulty of defense and administration ▪ Economy: The cost of defense, and devaluation of Roman currency ▪ Military: Army membership started to include non-Romans ▪ Moral decay: loss of faith in Rome and ▪ Political problems: Civil conflict and weak administration ▪ Invasion: Attacks on borders ▪ Division of the Empire by Diocletian ▪ Constantine moved the capital to Byzantium (renamed Constantinople) ▪ Western Roman Empire lasted until 476 A.D. (C.E.), when it ceased to have a Roman Emperor ▪ Eastern Rome became the Byzantine Empire 		
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SOL: WHI.8	UNIT: Islam	Time: 8 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<p>Describe the major traditions, customs, and beliefs of Islam.</p> <p>Analyze the major traditions, customs, and beliefs of Islam.</p> <p>Label/draw the spread of Islam. Describe causes and consequences of the expansion of Islam into other regions, such as Southwest Asia, Southeast Asia, North Africa, Europe and India. Describe achievements of the Islamic world. Analyze the internal conflicts of Muslims and determine why it led to different sects within the faith.</p>	<p>Origins of Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Muhammad, the Prophet ▪ Mecca and Medina on the Arabian Peninsula: Early Muslim cities <p>Spread of Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Across Asia and Africa and into Spain <p>Beliefs, traditions, and customs of Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monotheism: Allah ▪ Qur'an (Koran): The word of God ▪ Five Pillars of Islam <p>Acceptance of Judeo-Christian prophets, including Moses and Jesus</p> <p>How did geography influence the rapid expansion of territory under Muslim rule?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diffusion along trade routes from Mecca and Medina ▪ Expansion despite great distances, desert environments, and mountain barriers ▪ Spread into the Fertile Crescent, Iran, and Central Asia facilitated by weak Byzantine and Persian empires <p>How did political and cultural geography facilitate trade and cultural activity in the early Islamic lands?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political unity of the first Muslim empire was short-lived. ▪ Arabic language spread with Islam and facilitated trade across Islamic lands. ▪ Slavery was not based on race. <p>What were some major historical turning points that marked the spread and influence of Islamic civilization?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Death of Ali: Sunni-Shi'a division ▪ Muslim conquests of Jerusalem and Damascus ▪ Islamic capital moved to Baghdad ▪ Muslim defeat at the Battle of Tours ▪ Fall of Baghdad to the Mongols 	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Islam Vocab Handout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muhammad • Mecca • Medina • Allah • Koran/Qur'an • Five Pillars of Islam • Sunni • Shi'a • Battle of Tours • Dome of the Rock • Sufi • jihad
Skills		Internet Links	
		<p>PBS- Islam: Empire of Faith</p> <p>Islam Vocab Study</p>	<p>Geography & Maps</p>

	<p>How did Islamic civilization preserve and extend ancient Greek, Persian, and Indian learning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Translation of ancient texts into Arabic <p>What were some contributions of Islamic civilization?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Architecture (Dome of the Rock) ▪ Mosaics ▪ Arabic alphabet ▪ Universities ▪ Arabic numerals (adapted from India) ▪ Algebra ▪ Medicine Expansion of geographic knowledge 		<p>Mecca Medina Arabian Peninsula Arabian Sea Spain</p>
		Assessments	<p>Tours Damascus Baghdad India Persia Egypt Taurus Mountains Atlas Mountains Caucasus Mountains Pyrenees Mountains Zagros Mountains Arabian Desert Sahara Desert Libyan Desert Rub al'Khalil Mediterranean Sea Red Sea Persian Gulf Nile River Tigris River</p>
		<p>Islam Vocab Quiz Online</p>	

SOL: WHI.7	UNIT: Byzantine Empire & Russia	Time: 13 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<p>Locate the Byzantine Empire and areas vital to the empire on a map</p> <p>Describe and give examples of how the empire preserved its Roman heritage. List the accomplishments and reign of Justinian.</p> <p>Analyze the conflict in the empire regarding Christianity and how it led to the split into 2 Christian churches. Describe the role the Byzantine Empire and Orthodox church had on the development of Russia and art of the time period.</p> <p>Describe the role the Mongols had on the hindered development of Russia and their eventual downfall in Russia. Give a chronology and essential factors regarding the rise and fall of the empire.</p>	<p>A) Why was Constantinople established as the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection of the eastern frontier ▪ Distance from Germanic invasions in the western empire ▪ Crossroads of trade ▪ Easily fortified site on a peninsula <p>B) What was the influence of Justinian’s expansion of the Byzantine Empire, it’s economy, and the codification of Roman law on the Byzantine Empire and later legal codes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Justinian’s Code impacted European law ▪ Reconquest of former Roman territories ▪ Expansion of trade <p>C) What were the contributions of Byzantine art and architecture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inspiration provided by Christian religion and imperial power ▪ Icons (religious images) ▪ Mosaics in public and religious structures ▪ Hagia Sophia 	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Byzantine & Russia Vocab Handout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constantinople • Mosaic • Cyrillic Alphabet • Justinian • Justinian’s Code • Greek Orthodox Christianity • Icons • “Third Rome” • Hagia Sophia • Pope • Patriarch • Celibacy • Tsar/czar • Kiev • Vladimir • Onion-dome • Golden Horde • Ivan the Great
Skills	<p>How did Greek and Roman culture survive within the Byzantine Empire?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued flourishing of Greco-Roman traditions ▪ Greek language vs Latin in the West ▪ Greek Orthodox Christianity ▪ Greco-Roman knowledge preserved in Byzantine libraries <p>D) What factors produced the division within the Christian Church?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location ▪ Language 	Internet Links	Geography & Maps
		<p>Fordham History Channel</p> <p>Justinian Primary Source</p> <p>History Teachers- Empress Theodora</p> <p>Byzantine & Russia Vocab Study</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pope vs patriarch ▪ Views on acceptable practices such as celibacy <p>E) Why did the Byzantine Empire have so much influence on religion, culture, and trade in Russia and Eastern Europe?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trade routes between Black Sea and Baltic Sea ▪ Adoption of Orthodox Christianity by Russia and much of Eastern Europe ▪ Adoption of Greek alphabet for the Slavic languages by St. Cyril ▪ Church architecture and religious art 		<p>Constantinople Kiev Moscow Black Sea Baltic Sea Mediterranean Sea Sea of Marmara Aegean Sea Bosporus Strait Dardanelles/Hellespont *Shade Justinian's Empire *Shade Byzantine 1000A.D.</p>
SOL: WHI.9	UNIT: Early Middle Ages	Time: 13 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the role Germanic tribes had in the fall of Rome. • List and describe consequences of the Germanic invasions. • Describe feudalism and manorial system regarding its role in shaping medieval society and economy. • Explain Frankish influence on Europe. • List and analyze the accomplishments of Charlemagne and his impact on Europe. • Describe and analyze the Catholic Church in regards to its influence on Europe and how it progressively grew in power. • Explain how the Church shaped medieval life. • Understand monastic life and the influence of medieval monks and nuns. • Discuss the changes brought about in Western Europe due to a recovering economy. 	<p>A) What were the foundations of early medieval society?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classical heritage of Rome ▪ Christian beliefs ▪ Customs of Germanic tribes <p>How and why did the Church grow in importance during the Middle Ages?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secular authority declined, while Church authority grew. ▪ Monasteries preserved Greco-Roman cultural achievements. ▪ Missionaries carried Christianity and Latin alphabet to Germanic tribes. ▪ The Pope anointed Charlemagne Emperor in 800 A.D. (C.E.) ▪ Parish priests served religious and social needs of the people. <p>B) How did a feudal society develop in Europe during the Middle Ages?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasions shattered Roman protection over the Empire. <p>How did the medieval manor function as a social and economic system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rigid class structure ▪ Self-sufficient manors <p>C) How did Charlemagne revive the idea of the Roman Empire?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power of the Church was established in political life. ▪ Roman culture was reinterpreted. ▪ Most of Western Europe was included in the new empire. ▪ Churches, roads, and schools were built to unite the empire. 	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Early Middle Ages Vocab Handout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germanic tribes • Secular • Monasteries • Missionaries • Charlemagne • Feudalism • Fief • Vassal • Serf • Feudal obligations • Manor system • Angles • Saxons • Vikings • Magyars • Monk • Medieval • Dark ages • Abbott • Christendom • Knight • Count • Missi Dominici • Treaty of Verdun • Lord • Investiture • Clergy • Age of Faith
Skills		Internet Links	
		<p>Compilation of Web Sources Interactive Feudalism Brainpop Middle Ages Brainpop Vikings Brainpop History Teachers- I'm a Knight History Teachers- Charlemagne History Teachers- Vikings Early Middle Ages Vocab</p>	

SOL: WHI.12	UNIT: Late Middle Ages	Time: 12 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the origins and consequences of the Black Death during the 14th century, such as a population decrease, a decline in trade, the elimination of the social order and the decline of religious power. • Analyze the characteristics of the development and decline of feudalism and the emergence of monarchies. • Describe the causes, consequences and cultural diffusion that resulted from the Crusades, such as the increase in Mediterranean trade and the exchange of knowledge and ideas. 	<p>A) How did European nation-states expand their territories and consolidate their power?</p> <p>England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ William the Conqueror united England. ▪ Common law during the reign of Henry II. ▪ King John signed the Magna Carta ▪ Hundred Years' War led to nationalism ▪ Evolution of Parliament. <p>France</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hugh Capet established the French throne and his dynasty expanded their control over most of France. ▪ Hundred Years' War led to nationalism ▪ Joan of Arc was a unifying factor. <p>Spain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ferdinand and Isabella unified the country and expelled Jews and Moors. ▪ Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere expanded under Charles V. <p>Russia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ivan the Great threw off the rule of the Mongols, centralized power in Moscow, and expanded the Russian nation. ▪ Tsar had centralized power ▪ Orthodox Church influenced unification. 	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Late Middle Ages Vocab Handout: People</p> <p>Late Middle Ages Vocab Handout: Terms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William the Conqueror • King John "Softsword" • Hugh Capet • Joan of Arc • Ferdinand and Isabella • Henry II • Charles V • Ivan the Great • Pope Urban II • Saladin • Ottoman Turks • Mehmet II • Giovanni Boccaccio • Norman Conquest • Magna Carta • Common law • Hundred Years War • Parliament • Holy Land • Crusades • Black Death • Papal • Scholasticism • Little ice age • Peasants Revolt • Jacquerie • Longbow • Nationalism • Decameron
Skills	<p>B) What were key events and effects of the Crusades?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pope Urban's speech ▪ The capture of Jerusalem ▪ Founding of Crusader states ▪ Loss of Jerusalem to Saladin ▪ Sack of Constantinople by Crusaders ▪ Weakened the Pope and nobles; strengthened monarchs ▪ Stimulated trade ▪ Left a legacy of bitterness among Christians, Jews, and Muslims 	<p>Internet Links</p> <p>Black Death Brainpop Magna Carta Brainpop History Teachers- The Crusades History Teachers- Black Death History Teacher- William the Conqueror Late Middle Ages Vocab People: Study</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weakened the Byzantine Empire <p>What were the effects of the Mongol invasions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invaded Russia, China, and Muslim states in Southwest Asia, destroying cities and countryside and created an empire <p>What were the effects of the Ottoman invasions of Europe/Constantinople?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, ending the Byzantine Empire and became its capital (renamed Istanbul) <p>C) How did the Black Death (Bubonic plague) alter economic and social institutions in much of Asia and then in Europe?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decline in population ▪ Scarcity of labor ▪ Towns freed from feudal obligations ▪ Decline of Church influence ▪ Disruption of trade <p>D) How did European scholars begin to interpret and value ancient learning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Were among the very few who could read and write ▪ Worked in monasteries ▪ Translated Greek and Arabic works into Latin ▪ Made new knowledge in philosophy, medicine, and science available in Europe ▪ Laid the foundations for the rise of universities in Europe 	<p>Late Middle Ages Vocab Study: Terms</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Assessments</p> <hr/> <p>Late Middle Ages People Vocab Quiz Online</p> <p>Late Middle Ages Terms Vocab Quiz Online</p> <p>Primary Sources – The Black Death</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Geography & Maps</p> <hr/> <p>England France Normandy Constantinople/Istanbul Russia Moscow Jerusalem Antioch *Spread of Black Death Spain</p>
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SOL: WHI.13	UNIT: Renaissance	Time: 5 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<p>Students will be able to demonstrate knowledge of developments leading to the Renaissance in Europe in terms of its impact on Western civilization.</p>	<p>A) How did the Crusades stimulate trade between Europe and the Muslim Empire?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demand for Middle Eastern products ▪ Stimulated production of goods to trade ▪ Encouraged the use of credit and banking <p>What were the economic foundations of the Italian Renaissance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Church rule against usury and the banks' practice of charging interest helped to secularize northern Italy. ▪ Letters of credit served to expand the supply of money and expedite trade. ▪ New accounting and bookkeeping practices were introduced. <p>B) How did northern Italian cities benefit from their geographic location?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Had access to trade routes connecting Europe with Middle Eastern markets ▪ Served as trading centers for the distribution of goods to N Europe <p>How did Italian city-states achieve importance and develop politically?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Were initially independent city-states governed as republics 	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Renaissance Vocab Handout: Terms</p> <p>Renaissance Vocab Handout: People</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erasmus • Machiavelli • Sir Thomas More • Da Vinci • Gutenberg • Michelangelo • Petrarch • Medici • Pope Julius II • Raphael • Sforza • Isabella D'Este • Dante Alighieri • Castiglione • Shakespeare • Ghiberti • Durer • Donatello • Hans Holbein • Van Eyck • Bruegel the Elder • Renaissance • Humanism • Republics • The Prince • Greco-Roman • Flanders • Florence • Perspective • Sistine Chapel
Skills	<p>What were Machiavelli's ideas about power?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An early modern treatise on government ▪ Supports absolute power of the ruler ▪ Maintains that the end justifies the means ▪ Advises that one should not only do good if possible, but do evil when necessary <p>C) How did the arts and literature of the Renaissance differ from those of the Middle Ages?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medieval art and literature focused on the Church and salvation ▪ Renaissance art and literature focused on individuals, worldly matters, Christianity <p>Who were prominent Italian Renaissance artists and writers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Da Vinci: <i>Mona Lisa</i> and <i>The Last Supper</i> ▪ Michelangelo: Sistine Chapel ceiling and <i>David</i> ▪ Petrarch: Sonnets, humanist scholarship <p>How did knowledge of the classics foster humanism in the Italian Renaissance?</p>	Internet Links	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify economic foundations of the Italian Renaissance • Create a timeline related to the rise of Italian city states and their political development • Cite artistic, literary, and philosophical creativity, as contrasted with the medieval period • Compare and contrast the Italian and Northern Renaissance • Cite contributions of Renaissance writers • Identify Renaissance art with the correct artist as well as artistic 		<p>PBS-Renaissance History</p> <p>The Art of the Italian Renaissance Webquest</p> <p>Renaissance Galileo Galilei Brainpop</p> <p>History Teachers- Leonardo da Vinci</p> <p>History Teachers- Renaissance Man</p> <p>Renaissance Vocab Study: People</p> <p>Renaissance Vocab Study: Terms</p>	

techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Celebrated the individual ▪ Stimulated the study of classical Greek and Roman literature and culture ▪ Supported by wealthy patrons <p>D) How did ideas of the Italian Renaissance change as they were adopted in northern Europe?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growing wealth in Northern Europe supported Renaissance ideas. ▪ Northern Renaissance thinkers merged humanist ideas with Christianity. ▪ The movable type printing press and the production and sale of books (e.g., Gutenberg Bible) helped disseminate ideas. <p>Who were important artists and writers of the Northern Renaissance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Erasmus: <i>The Praise of Folly</i> (1511) ▪ Sir Thomas More: <i>Utopia</i> (1516) <p>Northern Renaissance artists portrayed religious and secular subjects</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usury • Classicism • Secularism
			Geography & Maps
		Assessments	<p>Florence Milan Genoa Venice Flanders Italy Mediterranean Sea England</p>
		<p>Renaissance Vocab Quiz Online: People</p> <p>Renaissance Vocab Quiz Online: Terms</p>	

SOL: 10a-b	UNIT: Trade	Time: 1 Day	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<p>Students will demonstrate knowledge of civilizations and empires of the Eastern Hemisphere and their interactions through regional trade patterns</p>	<p>Where were the major trade routes in the Eastern Hemisphere from 1000 to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?</p> <p>Major trade patterns of the Eastern Hemisphere from 1000 to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silk Routes across Asia to the Mediterranean basin • Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean • Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa • Northern European links with the Black Sea • Western European sea and river trade • South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia <p>How did trade facilitate the diffusion of goods and ideas among different cultures?</p> <p>Goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold from West Africa • Spices from lands around the Indian Ocean • Textiles from India, China, the Middle East, and later Europe • Porcelain from China and Persia • Amber from the Baltic region <p>Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper from China through the Muslim world to Byzantium and Western Europe • New crops from India (e.g., for making sugar) • Waterwheels and windmills from the Middle East • Navigation: Compass from China, lateen sail from Indian Ocean region <p>Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of religions across the hemisphere <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Buddhism from China to Korea and Japan 	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Trade Vocab Handout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silk Routes • Maritime routes • Trans Saharan routes • Northern European Trade • Western European Trade Route • Southeast Asian Trade Route • Diffusion • Textiles • Porcelain • Navigation • Lateen sail • Magnetic compass
Skills		Internet Links	
<p>Locate major trade routes</p> <p>Identify technological advances and transfers, networks of economic interdependence and cultural interactions</p>		<p>Silk Road Brainpop</p> <p>Trade Vocab Study</p>	<p>Geography & Maps</p> <p>Label Trade Routes listed above</p>
		Assessments	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hinduism and Buddhism from India to Southeast Asia - Islam into West Africa, Central and Southeast Asia 	Trade Routes Vocab Quiz Online	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing and paper money from China 		

SOL: WHI.10d	UNIT: Africa	Time: 3-4 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the emergence, growth and decline of African Empires. • Describe the contributions of major African monarchies, cities, and trade networks, such as Ghana, Mali and Songhai. • Analyze the cultural and economic impact of African regional and worldwide trade routes. • Summarize the factors that led to the decline of the African empires. 	<p>What were the characteristics of civilizations in sub-Saharan Africa during the medieval period?</p> <p>Axum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location relative to the Ethiopian Highlands and the Nile River ▪ Christian kingdom <p>Zimbabwe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location: Zambezi and Limpopo rivers and the Indian Ocean coast ▪ City of "Great Zimbabwe" as capital <p>West African kingdoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ghana, Mali, and Songhai empires relative to Niger River and the Sahara ▪ Importance of gold and salt to trans-Saharan trade ▪ Timbuktu as center of trade and learning ▪ Roles of animism and Islam 	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Resources\WHI 10d</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana • Mali • Songhai • Axum • Zimbabwe • Timbuktu • Animism • Mansa Musa • Trans Saharan • Sahel • Savannah
Skills		Internet Links	
		<p>Ancient African Civilizations Slide Share</p> <p>Kids Past Ancient Africa</p> <p>PBS-Wonders of the African World</p> <p>History Teachers- Mansa Musa</p> <p>Africa Vocab Study</p>	
		Assessments	Geography & Maps
			<p>Ghana</p> <p>Mali</p> <p>Songhai</p> <p>Axum</p> <p>Zimbabwe</p> <p>Niger River</p>

		Africa Vocab Quiz Online	Limpopo River Zambezi River Sahara Desert Nile River
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SOL: WHI.11	UNIT: Americas	Time: 3-4 days	Complete By:
Objectives	Essential Questions & Knowledge	Resources and Activities	People, Places, Terms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the emergence, growth and decline of empires in the Americas Describe and trace the development of political and social structures of the Incas, Mayans and Aztecs. 	<p>What were the characteristics of the Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> polytheistic <p>Mayan civilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mexican / Central American rain forests Represented by Chichén Itzá Groups of city-states ruled by kings Economy based on agriculture and trade <p>Aztec civilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located in arid valley in central Mexico represented by Tenochtitlan Ruled by an emperor Economy based on agriculture and tribute from conquered peoples <p>Incan civilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andes Mountains of South America Represented by Machu Picchu Ruled by an emperor high-altitude agriculture Road system <p>Achievements of Mayan, Aztec, and Inca</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calendars Mathematics Writing and other record keeping systems 	<p>Notes & Activities</p> <p>Americas Vocab Handout</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maya Chichen Itza Polytheism Aztec Tenochtitlan Chinampa Inca Machu Picchu Cuzco High altitude agriculture Causeway Quipu Olmec Mesoamerica Colossal Heads Arid Terrace farms
Skills		Internet Links	
		<p>Aztec Civilization BrainPop Inca Civilization Brainpop Maya Civilization Brainpop</p> <p>Americas Vocab Study</p>	
			Geography & Maps
			Americas map information

		Assessments	
		Americas Vocab Quiz Online	

SOL: WHI.1-13	UNIT: SOL Review	Time: minimum 12 days Start No Later Than 4/10
Key Topics to Highlight	Resources	Internet Links for Review
		Pass the Past App

SOL may be as early as May 5, per testing coordinator at HHS in early July. This may change, but it will only equate to more valuable SOL review time