

Teaching Unit: *Peopling of the World*

Sub Topic: *Human Origins in Africa*

Essential Understandings

Knowledge and Skills

Early humans spread out over the world and adapted to each environment they encountered, by fashioning tools, mastering fire, making clothing from skins, and eventually harnessing natural resources.

Describe key scientific findings about human origins.

Earliest prehistoric peoples came up with new ideas, tools, and inventions to solve survival problems.

List Human achievements during the stone age.

Describe the emergence of modern humans.

Gradually humans tamed plants and animals and began leading a more sedentary life.

Describe technological and artistic achievements of the Paleolithic Age.

Define and describe the Neolithic Revolution.

Economies developed, thus beginning civilization.

Give examples of the growth of farming villages.

Explain how agricultural villages grew into cities.

List the characteristics of civilizations.

Describe how the city of Ur exemplifies early civilization.

Teaching Unit: *People and Ideas on the Move*

Essential Understandings

Migrations of Indo-Europeans into parts of Europe and south Asia introduce new ideas and languages, and result in a blend of new and old culture.

Hinduism has no founder but promotes a unified world view and a rigid caste system.

Buddhism's founder, Siddhartha Gautama, preaches the way of moderation and rejects the Aryan caste system.

Ancient sea-traders spread goods, culture, and innovative ideas in the Mediterranean and beyond.

The Phoenicians are not only a great sea-faring people, but also give the world the first phonetic writing system.

The religion of the Hebrews is the world's first major monotheistic religion.

The Hebrews established covenants with god, whom they believe is the god over all people in all places.

Their ethical and moral systems, as set forth in the Torah and the Big Ten become a foundation for Christianity and Islam.

Sub Topic: *Indo-European Migrations*

Knowledge and Skills

TLW:

Describe the spread of Indo-Europeans and their languages.

Identify the Hittite Empire and the effects of its technology on other societies.

Summarize the Aryan invasion of India and the culture that arose as a result.

Describe the origins, beliefs, and development of Hinduism.

Identify the origins, beliefs, and development of Buddhism.

Summarize the spread of Buddhism in later centuries.

Describe the Minoan civilization.

Identify the contributions of the Phoenicians to Western Civilization.

Summarize the extent and impact of ancient world trading.

Summarize the history and beliefs of the ancient Hebrews.

Describe Israel under Saul, David, and Solomon.

Describe Israel's destruction and the Hebrew's exile.

Teaching Unit: *Classical Greece*

Essential Understandings

THE ISLAND CULTURES OF MINOA AND CRETE DEVELOP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WHILE GREEK-SPEAKING PEOPLES, SEPARATED BY MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN, ESTABLISH INDIVIDUAL CITY-STATES

RIVAL CITY-STATES DEVELOP DISTINCT POLITICAL SYSTEMS

ATHENS TAKES ITS FIRST STEPS TOWARD DEMOCRACY, AND SPARTA DEVELOPS INTO A MILITARY STATE

ATHENS REACHES A GOLDEN AGE IN THE ARTS, SCIENCE, ECONOMICS, AND MILITARY POWER

WAR WITH SPARTA AND A PLAGUE BRING AN END TO ATHENIAN ACHIEVEMENT

ALEXANDER CONQUERS GREECE, PERSIA, AND EGYPT, AND EXTENDS HIS EMPIRE TO THE INDUS RIVER

ALEX SPREADS GREEK CULTURE THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE

HELLENISTIC CULTURE, A BLEND OF GREEK AND OTHER CULTURES, FLOURISHES THROUGHOUT GREECE, EGYPT, AND ASIA.

ITS ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE A LASTING EFFECT ON WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

Sub Topic: *Cultures of the Mountains and Seas*

Knowledge and Skills

Identify the ways geography and climate shaped Greek life.

Explain the rise and development of Mycenaean civilization.

Describe the contributions of Homer and Greek myths to early Greek culture.

Identify the different political systems that developed in the Greek city-states.

Describe how the military governments differed.

Summarize the battles and results of the Persian Wars.

Identify the three goals of Pericles for Athens.

Describe the Greek styles in sculpture and architecture.

Explain the major conflicts in the Peloponnesian War.

Identify the contributions of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.

Describe Philip's conquest of Greece.

Summarize Alexander's military conquests and their impact on future cultures.

Describe Hellenistic culture in Alexandria.

Identify the achievements of Hellenistic scholars.

Summarize the major philosophies and artistic styles of the Hellenistic Period.

Teaching Unit: *The Roman Empire*

Essential Understandings

Early Romans establish a republic on the Italian peninsula, conquer all of Italy, and defeat Carthage in a series of wars.

The Romans create an extensive trade network.

Problems in the republic lead to civil war, the republic collapses and Julius Caesar becomes dictator.

Octavian emerges as Rome's first emperor after Caesar's assassination.

Christianity begins with the teachings of Jesus in Judea. The new religion spreads quickly throughout the empire.

The Roman Empire splits in two. Economic, military, and political decay and outside invaders bring down the Western Roman Empire, but the eastern half survives.

Greco-Roman culture continues to influence the arts, science and technology, government, and the legal systems of the Western world and other parts of the globe.

Sub Topic: *The Romans Create a Republic*

Knowledge and Skills

Describe how geography influenced Rome's development.

Explain the main institutions of the Roman Republic.

Describe how the Punic Wars helped increase Roman power.

Analyze problems facing Rome.

Summarize events leading to the creation of the Roman Empire.

Describe the empire's economy and government.

Describe how people lived in Imperial Rome.

Teaching Unit: *The Muslim World*

Essential Understandings

THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD FOUNDS THE RELIGION OF ISLAM AND HELPS SPREAD ITS IDEAS THROUGHOUT THE ARABIAN PENINSULA, UNIFYING THE ARABS.

ISLAM IS A POWERFUL INFLUENCE ON ALL ASPECTS OF ITS FOLLOWERS' LIVES.

THROUGH CONQUEST, MUSLIMS CREATE AN EMPIRE THAT STRETCHES FROM SPAIN TO INDIA.

ALTHOUGH THE EMPIRE LATER SPLITS AMONG DIFFERENT GROUPS, ITS PEOPLE CONTINUE TO SPEAK ARABIC AND TO MAINTAIN A LUCRATIVE MUSLIM TRADE NETWORK.

MUSLIM SOCIETY, CENTERED IN CITIES, BENEFITS FROM A MIX OF CULTURES AND TRADITIONS.

LEARNING FLOURISHES IN THIS ENVIRONMENT, AND MUSLIM SCHOLARS MAKE IMPORTANT ADVANCES IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Sub Topic: *THE RISE OF ISLAM*

Knowledge and Skills

Describe Arabia and its people in the period before the rise of Islam.

Explain how Muhammad became the prophet and how he began to unify the Arabian Peninsula under Islam.

Identify the basic beliefs and practices of Islam.

Describe how Muhammad's successors spread Islam.

List sources of conflict within the Umayyad Muslim State.

Explain how Muslim lands were split among rival groups.

Describe Muslim society during the Abbasid Caliphate.

Explain how Muslims worked to preserve Western learning.

Give examples of Muslim advances in the sciences.

Teaching Unit: ***Choices: Genocide***

Essential Understandings

- Genocide atrocities marked the twentieth century on a massive scale.
- Similarities between genocides around the world show the interconnected nature of humans.
- Through international justice systems and other means the world has (and has not) attempted to respond to genocide.
- Various circumstances lead world governments to act or not.
- There are difficulties inherent in reconciling the competing interests of the international community.
- The media's reporting tactics often influence decision making.

Teaching Unit: ***Chinese Empires***

Essential Understandings

- Chinese philosophers develop three major schools of thought; Confucianism, Daoism, & Legalism.
- Shi Huangdi unifies China in a brutal military campaign and begins the Great Wall.
- The Han Dynasty unifies China and develops a 400 year long highly structured, bureaucratic government.
- Under Han rule advances in technology & culture are made, but laws favoring landowners create economic & political instability.
- China becomes the richest, most powerful, and most advanced country in the world during the Tang & Sung Dynasties.
- China's trading routes extend throughout Asia.

Sub Topic: ***Never Again?***

Knowledge and Skills

- Recognize relationships between history and current issues.
- Analyze and evaluate multiple perspectives on an issue.
- Understand the internal logic of a viewpoint.
- Identify and weigh the conflicting values represented by different points of view.
- Engage in informed discussion.
- Develop and articulate original viewpoints on an issue.
- Communicate in written and oral presentations.
- Collaborate with peers.

Sub Topic: ***An Empire Unifies China***

Knowledge and Skills

- Compare Chinese ethical systems that arose in the late Zhou period.
 - Describe the impact of the Qin Dynasty on Chinese history.
 - Describe the rise and rule of the Han Dynasty.
 - Examine Han government structure.
 - Describe the period of political instability in the middle of the Han period.
 - Identify the main rulers of the Tang Dynasty and the extent of their empire.
 - Describe the causes and effects of the Song family's flight south.
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Teaching Unit: ***Early River Valley Civilizations***

Essential Understandings

The earliest civilizations formed on river plains.

These lands had both benefits and drawbacks.

Projects such as irrigation systems required planning, leadership and laws.

Early civilizations depended on breakthroughs in science and technology.

Sub Topic: ***City-States In Mesopotamia***

Knowledge and Skills

Describe how geography affected cultural development in the Fertile Crescent

Describe the effects of geography on Egyptian culture.

Describe environmental conditions that allowed civilizations in India to flourish.

Explain the effects of geography on cultural development in China.