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<th>UNIT 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Day Eastern Hemisphere Geography</td>
<td>First Humans through Neolithic Revolution</td>
<td>Early River Valley Civilizations (Ancient Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt)</td>
<td>Comparative World Religions</td>
<td>Comparative Classical Civilizations (China, Greece, and Rome)</td>
<td>Mediterranean World: Feudal West, Europe, Byzantine Empire, Islamic Caliphates</td>
<td>Interactions Across the Eastern Hemisphere</td>
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<td>Unit Length: {2 weeks}</td>
<td>Unit Length: {4 weeks}</td>
<td>Unit Length: {10 weeks}</td>
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<td>Unit Length: {12 weeks}</td>
<td>Unit Length: {4 weeks}</td>
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**EU:** Geographers use themes and divide the world into regions to understand the world.

EU: Archaeologists and anthropologists use a variety of tools to recreate the development of early man. New societies were established between the Paleolithic Age to the Neolithic Age as humans interacted with their environment in new ways. The Neolithic Age represents a turning point in the development of human beings.

EU: River valley civilizations have certain characteristics in common but also developed unique cultures. River valley civilizations found new ways to successfully utilize and transform their physical environments.

EU: The major world religions share many similarities although each belief system has developed its own unique set of values. Religion has influenced the daily lives of many people throughout history and continues to influence the lives of people today.

EU: Classical civilizations experienced periods of peace, prosperity, and innovation and their cultural achievements continue to influence life in the modern world. These civilizations made significant cultural and historic contributions that continue to influence many aspects of modern societies.

EU: By the 6th century CE, Feudal Europe, the Byzantine Empire, and the Islamic Caliphates spread their influence over large territories of Europe and Asia. Technological innovation and cultural interaction promoted an expansion of trade networks in the 13th century that transformed global thinking.
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<td>EQ: How do people use geography, and how has the environment and geography influenced cultures around the world?</td>
<td>EQ: Does society change as a consequence of human development or environmental change or both?</td>
<td>EQ: Does geography determine history? Are all River Valley Civilizations similar?</td>
<td>EQ: Are world religions both similar and different? Does religion play a role in the world today?</td>
<td>EQ: Does geography determine history? Are all classical civilizations similar? Do the innovations of classical civilizations continue to influence the modern world?</td>
<td>EQ: Do cultural differences eventually lead to conflict?</td>
<td>EQ: Does geography determine history? Do interactions between civilizations inevitably bring positive results?</td>
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**Thinking Task/Engagement**

**Unit 1**
- Read and Analyze a map – Explain why most of the early civilizations developed near a river.
- Create a Theme of World History foldable book or google slides presentation.

**Unit 2**
- Write a paragraph: How did farming change life for the hominins?
- Create a google slide presentation with information about early hominins capabilities and why they are important.
- Introduce GRAPES by completing a Grapes of Me Kami questionnaire.
- Conduct a Chocolate Chip Archaeology lab

**Unit 3**
- Write an essay to compare two of the Semitic religions (Judaism, Christianity, Islam) or the Eastern religions (Hinduism and Buddhism) that we learned about.
- Create a chart with information about how improved tools contributed to the development of agriculture.
- Write a paragraph about how writing emerged in Mesopotamia and describe the implications of that development.
- Create a table that highlights how major world religions are similar and how they are different.
- Create a timeline of relevant events in the history of religious freedom.

**Unit 4**
- Start a T-chart that compares what the Romans and Greeks knew about each other.
- Write a description of the relative locations and geographic features of the Roman and Greek city-states/ Empires.

**Unit 5**
- List 10 people, places, or events related to the history and mythology of the ancient Greek Olympics.

**Unit 6**
- Construct a Venn diagram illustrating how the Black Death spread.
- Create an annotated illustration depicting how the Black Death affected different groups of people in the

**Unit 7**
- Write a paragraph to answer the following questions.
  - How, what and why did the ancient civilizations trade with each other?
  - What caused some civilizations to go to war against each other?
| evidence that agriculture had a range of consequences for human culture. | contrasting the modern Olympic movement with the ancient Olympics. Solve a Kami Julius Caesar CSI investigation. Analyze and complete an Interactive Silk Road Map. Engage students in a google slide peardeck interactive lesson about the inventions of China. Compare an ancient Chinese family to my family today. Create a plaque or wanted poster on Emperor Qin | 14th century. Make a timeline of events related to the rise of the Byzantine Empire. |