

Topic	Essential Question	Big Ideas	Assessed Competencies	State Standards
<p>Module 1</p> <p>Uncovering the Past</p> <p>(450 BC – Present)</p> <p>2 weeks</p>	<p>1. Explain that historians and archaeologist use a variety of clues to study past civilizations.</p> <p>2. Point out that understanding the present and plan for the future.</p> <p>Essential Vocabulary</p> <p>history, culture, fossil archaeology, artifacts primary / secondary source geography, landforms climate, environment region, resources economy, sacristy profit, tax entrepreneur mixed economy trade, wealth, civics government constitution democracy republic</p>	<p>1. Historians use many kinds of clues to understand how people lived in the past.</p> <p>2. Physical geography and human geography contribute to the study of history.</p> <p>3. Economic systems help people buy the goods and services they need.</p> <p>4. Government plays an essential role in every country.</p>	<p>1. Students will investigate historical clues, economic systems, and the role of government in the development of society.</p> <p>2. Students will make observations about how physical and human geography contribute to the study of history.</p>	<p>5.3.7.J 6.17A 6.17B 7.17 A 7.17 B 7.27A 8.17 A 8.1.7 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B 8.4.7 A, B, C, D</p>

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<p>Module 2</p> <p>The Stone Ages Early Cultures</p> <p>(5 million BC – 5000 BC)</p> <p>2 weeks</p>	<p>1. Point out that early humans depended on their natural environment for food and shelter.</p> <p>2. Explain that the shift from hunting and gathering to agriculture led to the development of larger, more permanent human settlements.</p> <p>Essential Vocabulary</p> <p>prehistory hominid ancestor tool paleolithic era society hunter gatherers migrate ice ages land bridge Mesolithic era Neolithic Era domestication agriculture megaliths</p>	<p>1. Prehistoric people learned to adapt to their environment, to make simple tools, to use fire, and to use language.</p> <p>2. As people migrated around the world, they learned to adapt to new environments.</p> <p>3. The development of agriculture brought great changes to human society.</p>	<p>1. Students will assess ways prehistoric people learned how to adapt to environments by using fire, making simple tools, and developing language.</p> <p>2. Students will analyze how the development of agriculture brought great changes to human society.</p>	<p>6.4.7 A 8.17 A 8.1.7 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B 8.4.7 A, B, C, D</p>

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<p>Module 3</p> <p>The Fertile Crescent, Mesopotamia, and the Persian Empire</p> <p>(7000 BC – 480 BC)</p> <p>2 weeks</p>	<p>1. Explain that the physical features and climate of Southwest Asia have strongly influenced where and how people live.</p> <p>2. Describe how several great empires rose and fell in the Fertile Crescent, the region stretching from the Persian Gulf northwest up the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and west to the Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p>Essential Vocabulary</p> <p>Fertile Crescent, silt, civilization, alphabet irrigation, canals, surplus division of labor, chariot, rural, urban, city-state Gilgamesh, Sargon, empire, polytheism, priests, social hierarchy cuneiform, pictographs scribe, epics, architecture ziggurat, monarch Hammurabi and his Code, Nebuchadnezzar, Xerxes Cyrus the Great, cavalry Darius I, Persian Wars</p>	<p>1. The valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers were the sites of the world’s first civilizations.</p> <p>2. The Sumerians developed the first civilization in Mesopotamia.</p> <p>3. After the Sumerians, many cultures ruled parts of the Fertile Crescent.</p> <p>4. The Phoenicians created a wealthy trading society along the Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p>5. Over time the Persians came to rule a great empire, which eventually brought them into conflict with the Greeks.</p>	<p>1. Students will investigate the sites of the world’s first civilizations and construct a hypothesis as to their origins and why they began there.</p> <p>2. Students will compare the first civilizations of the Fertile Crescent including the Sumerians, Phoenicians, and Persians.</p>	<p>8.17 A 8.1.7 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B 8.4.7 A, B, C, D</p>

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<p>Module 4</p> <p>Kingdoms of the Nile</p> <p>(4500 BC – AD 400)</p> <p>2 weeks</p>	<p>1. Point out that the yearly flood of the Nile made the area near the river very fertile. Ask: What kinds of crops were Egyptian farmers able to grow?</p> <p>2. Tell students that the Nile was a valuable mode of transportation. Trade goods and sometimes armies traveled north and south along the river. How might the help the Egyptians.</p> <p>Essential Vocabulary cataracts, delta, Menes, Pharaoh, dynasty, Old Kingdom, theocracy, Khufu, nobles, afterlife, mummies, elite, pyramids, engineering, Middle and New Kingdoms, trade routes, Queen Hatshepsut, Ramses the Great, hieroglyphics, papyrus, Rosetta Stone, sphinxes, obelisk, King Tut</p>	<p>1. The water and fertile soils of the Nile Rive Valley allowed a great civilization to develop in Egypt.</p> <p>2. Egyptian government and religion were closely connected during the Old Kingdom.</p> <p>3. During the Middle and New Kingdoms, order and greatness were restored in Egypt.</p> <p>4. The Egyptians made lasting achievements in writing, architecture, and art.</p> <p>5. The kingdoms of Kush and Aksum, which arose south of Egypt, developed advanced civilizations with large trading networks.</p>	<p>1. Students will analyze the development of the Nile River Valley Civilization including its geography, government, religion, and achievements.</p> <p>2. Students will differentiate the development and achievements of ancient Egypt's Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms.</p> <p>3. Students will assess the Egyptians lasting achievements in writing, architecture, and art.</p> <p>4. Students will investigate the development of the advanced kingdoms south of Egypt.</p>	<p>8.17 A 8.1.7 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B 8.4.7 A, B, C, D</p>

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<p>Module 5</p> <p>Ancient India</p> <p>(2600 BC – AD 500))</p> <p>2 weeks</p>	<p>1. Point out that India's rich history and cultures are important parts of the world's cultural legacy.</p> <p>2. Explain that India's literature, religion, drama, and poetry have influenced the world.</p> <p>Essential Vocabulary</p> <p>subcontinent monsoons seals Sanskrit caste system Hinduism reincarnation karma samskaras Jainism Mahavira non-violence Sikhism Guru Nanak fasting meditation Buddha Buddhism nirvana missionaries</p>	<p>1. India civilization first developed on the Indus River.</p> <p>2. Vedic society followed the decline of the Harrapan civilization in the Indus Valley.</p> <p>3. Hinduism, the largest religion in India today, developed out of the ancient Indian beliefs and practices.</p> <p>4. Buddhism began in India and became a major religion.</p> <p>5. The Maurya and the Guptas built great empires in India.</p> <p>6. The people of ancient India made great contributions to the arts and sciences.</p>	<p>1. Students will illustrate and explain the development of India's first civilizations.</p> <p>2. Students will recall the causes and effects of the Vedic Society and its influence on the development of Hinduism.</p> <p>3. Students will summarize the beginnings and development of Buddhism within India.</p> <p>4. Students will compare and contrast India's great empires of the Mauryas and Guptas.</p> <p>5. Students will identify and critique the great contributions of ancient India.</p>	<p>7.2.7 B 8.1.7 A 8.1.7 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B 8.4.7 A, B, C, D</p>

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<p>Module 6</p> <p>Ancient China</p> <p>(1600 BC – AD 1)</p> <p>2 weeks</p>	<p>1. Explain that Chinese philosophies such as Legalism, Confucianism, and Daoism, had immediate and lasting effects on China’s history.</p> <p>2. Point out that many Chinese innovations are still used in the modern world.</p> <p>Essential Vocabulary</p> <p>jade oracle lords peasants Confucius ethics Confucianism Daoism Laozi legalism Shi Huangdi Great Wall sundial seismograph acupuncture silk diffusion Silk Road</p>	<p>1. Chinese civilization began with the Shang dynasty along the Huang He.</p> <p>2. The Zhou dynasty brought political stability and new ways to deal with political and social changes in ancient China.</p> <p>3. The Qin dynasty unified China with a strong government and a system of standardization.</p> <p>4. The period of the Han dynasty brought new ideas about government, the arts, learning, and religion.</p> <p>5. Trade routes led to the exchange of new products and ideas among China, Rome, and other land.</p>	<p>1. Students will illustrate and explain the development of the first Chinese civilization along the Huang He.</p> <p>2. Students will distinguish among China’s first four dynasties by comparing and contrasting their development, accomplishments, and contributions.</p> <p>3. Students will analyze how trade routes, specifically the Silk Road, led to the exchange of ideas and products throughout the known world.</p>	<p>6.2.7 B 8.1.7 A 8.1.7 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B 8.4.7 A, B, C, D</p>

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<p>Module 7</p> <p>Hebrews and Judaism</p> <p>2000 BC-AD 70</p> <p>2 weeks</p>	<p>How do the beliefs and practices of Judaism connect the ancient and modern worlds?</p> <p>Essential Vocabulary</p> <p>Judaism Exodus Abraham Moses 10 Commandments David Solomon Diaspora Monotheism Torah Synagogue Prophets Talmud Dead Sea Scrolls Zealots Rabbis Passover High Holy Days</p>	<p>1. Originally desert nomads, the Israelites, descendants of the Hebrews, established a great kingdom.</p> <p>2. The central ideas and laws of Judaism are contained in sacred texts such as the Torah.</p> <p>3. Although many Jews were forced out of Israel by the Romans, shared beliefs and customs helped Jews maintain their religion.</p>	<p>1. Students will summarize the history of the Israelites using cause and effect to identify the major events in the narrative.</p> <p>2. Students will critique the Laws of Judaism and analyze their significance in Jewish society.</p> <p>3. Students will collaborate in drawing conclusions about how the Jewish people were able to maintain their religion throughout history while facing adversity and persecution.</p> <p>4. Students will identify and apply key terms in this module.</p>	<p>8.4.7 A 8.4.7 B 8.4.7 C 8.4.7 D 8.17. A 8.17 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B</p>

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Module 8 Ancient Greece 2000 BC-330 BC 2 weeks	Why might historians consider ancient Greece the first Western Civilization? Essential Vocabulary polis acropolis democracy aristocrats oligarchy aristocracy citizens tyrant Pericles alliance Peloponnesian War mythology Homer Sappho Aesop fables Socrates Plato Aristotle reason Euclid Hippocrates	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greece's geography and its nearness to the sea strongly influenced the development of trade and the growth of city-states. 2. The people of Athens endured war and tried many different forms of government before creating a democracy. 3. The two most powerful city-states in Greece, Sparta and Athens, had very different cultures and became bitter enemies in the 400s BC. 4. The ancient Greeks created myths and works of literature that influence the way we speak and write today. 5. Ancient Greeks made lasting contribution in the arts, philosophy, and science. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will illustrate the effects of geography on the development of a society. 2. Students will critique forms of government and analyze the effectiveness of a democracy. 3. Students will collaborate and draw conclusions of the disagreement of and blending of various cultures in society. 4. Students will connect past accomplishments to their current significance in society. 5. Students will identify and apply key terms in this module. 	8.4.7 A 8.4.7 B 8.4.7 C 8.4.7 D 8.17. A 8.17 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B

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Module 9 The Hellenistic World 343 BC – 30 BC 2 weeks	What advances did the Greeks make that still influence the world today? Essential Vocabulary Philip II phalanx Alexander the Great Hellenistic Antigonus Seleucus Ptolemy Cleopatra VII Aristarchus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="705 362 1180 459">1. Alexander the Great built a huge empire and helped spread Greek culture into Egypt and Asia. <li data-bbox="705 529 1180 659">2. Alexander's death resulted in fighting among his generals and the division of his empire into three kingdoms. <li data-bbox="705 732 1180 797">3. The Hellenistic kingdoms had a blended, Greek-inspired culture. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1222 329 1696 459">1. Students will describe and illustrate the causes and effects of the development and downfall of an empire. <li data-bbox="1222 496 1696 626">2. Students will analyze the diverse elements within Ancient Greece and compare and contrast them to current cultures. <li data-bbox="1222 664 1696 729">3. Students will identify and apply key terms in this module. 	8.4.7 A 8.4.7 B 8.4.7 C 8.4.7 D 8.17. A 8.17 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B

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Module 10 Ancient Rome 753 BC – AD 476 2 weeks	Was Rome more successful as a republic or as an empire? Essential Vocabulary Aeneas Romulus and Remus republic dictators Cincinnatus Plebians and Patricians Magistrates; consuls Roman Senate majority rule; veto Latin checks and balances forum; legions Punic Wars; Hannibal Gaius Marius Lucius Cornelius Sulla Spartacus Cicero; Orator Julius Caesar Pompey; Cleopatra VII Brutus; Marc Antony Augustus; Hadrian Provinces; currency Pax Romana Diocletian; Clovis Attila corruption Galen aqueduct Virgil; Ovid satire Romance languages civil law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rome's location and government helped it become a major power in the ancient world. 2. Rome's tripartite government and written laws helped create a stable society and paved the way for expansion. 3. Julius Caesar and Augustus led Rom's transition from a republic to an empire. 4. After Augustus became emperor, the Roman Empire grew politically and economically, and life improved for the Roman people. 5. Problems from both inside and outside caused the Roman Empire to split and the western half to collapse. 6. Many features of Roman culture were copied by later civilization and continue to influence our lives today. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will design a government that includes fair laws and provides a stable society. 2. Students will compare and contrast the governments (ideologies) of Republics, Tripartites, and Empires. 3. Students will develop a logical argument for the political and economic success of the Roman Empire including the accomplishments of specific emperors. 4. Students will collaborate in differentiating and explaining the causes which led to the collapse of the Roman Empire and formulate possible solutions. 5. Students will identify the features of Roman culture and illustrate how those continue to influence our lives today. 	8.4.7 A 8.4.7 B 8.4.7 C 8.4.7 D 8.17. A 8.17 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B

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Module 11 The Growth of Christianity AD 1 – AD 400 2 weeks	How did the development within the Roman Empire affect Christianity's growth? Essential Vocabulary Christianity Jesus of Nazareth Messiah John the Baptist Bible Crucifixion Resurrection Disciples Apostles Paul Saint monotheism martyr Persecution bishops Eucharist Pope Augustine of Hippo Constantine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="705 358 1201 456">1. The Roman Empire accepted many religions, but it came into conflict with Judaism. <li data-bbox="705 529 1201 594">2. Christianity is based on the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. <li data-bbox="705 667 1201 732">3. Christianity spread quickly after Jesus' death. <li data-bbox="705 805 1201 935">4. Within three centuries after Jesus' death, Christianity had spread through the empire and became Rome's official religion. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1222 334 1707 456">1. Students will investigate the opposition that Judaism faced within the Roman Empire, and its effect on Roman Civilization. <li data-bbox="1222 496 1707 594">2. Students will summarize the beginnings and development of Christianity. <li data-bbox="1222 634 1707 797">3. Students will analyze the development of Christianity and formulate a hypothesis as to its quick spread throughout Asia, Africa, and Europe. 	8.4.7 A 8.4.7 B 8.4.7 C 8.4.7 D 8.17. A 8.17 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B

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Module 12 Civilizations of Eastern Europe 300 – 1480 2 weeks	How might trade have changed the way eastern European society developed? Essential Vocabulary Ural Mountains Carpathians Balkan Peninsula Danube Volga Taiga Rus Justinian Theodora Byzantine Empire mosaics Ivan the III Czar principalities icons	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="705 358 1201 461">1. The geography of eastern Europe heavily impacted the history of the region's people. <li data-bbox="705 529 1201 631">2. The eastern Roman Empire prospered for hundreds of years after the western empire fell. <li data-bbox="705 699 1201 802">3. Early Russia was influenced by different cultures and experienced frequent changes in government. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1222 329 1692 461">1. Students will interpret the geography of Eastern Europe and describe its impact on the history of the region. <li data-bbox="1222 496 1692 628">2. Students will cite evidence to support why the eastern Roman Empire prospered after the fall of Western Empire. <li data-bbox="1222 664 1692 795">3. Students will analyze early Russia by examining its influence of different cultures and changes in government. 	8.4.7 A 8.4.7 B 8.4.7 C 8.4.7 D 8.17. A 8.17 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B

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Module 13 The Rise of Islam AD 550 – 900 2 weeks	Why were Muslim leaders able to spread Islam and create an empire? Essential Vocabulary sand dunes oasis sedentary caravan souk Muhammad Islam Muslim Qur'an shrine pilgrimage mosque Jihad Sunnah Five Pillars of Islam Abu Bakr caliph tolerance Ibn Battutah Sufism Omar Khayyam patrons minaret calligraphy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="701 329 1203 492">Life in Arabia was influenced by the harsh desert climate of the region. <li data-bbox="701 492 1203 654">Muhammad, a merchant from Mecca, introduced a major world religion called Islam. <li data-bbox="701 654 1203 816">Conquest and trade led to the spread of Islam, the blending of cultures, and the growth of cities. <li data-bbox="701 816 1203 1461">Muslim scholars and artists made contributions to science, art, and literature. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1203 329 1715 459">Students will describe the influence of a harsh desert climate on the development of a region. <li data-bbox="1203 459 1715 621">Students will analyze the beginnings of Islam and draw conclusions about the effects of its spread. <li data-bbox="1203 621 1715 1461">Students will identify the contributions made by the Muslim scholars and artists and critique their influence on civilization. 	8.4.7 A 8.4.7 B 8.4.7 C 8.4.7 D 8.17. A 8.17 B 7.3.7 A 7.4.7 A 7.4.7 B

