	Unit/Content/Topic	Notes	Calendar
6th	6.3 Early River Valley Civilizations 6.4 Comparative Religions 6.5 Comparative Classical Civilizations	Mesopotamia (Language/location/geography is important) Examples: Abraham is from Ur in Sumer and settles with the Hebrews in Canaan. Moses leads the Hebrews/Jews out of Egypt to Israel. Belief systems and religions are based on sets of mutually held values. Slideshow: Understanding World Religions in 6th Grade Students will study the belief systems of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Confucianism by looking at where the belief system originated, when it originated, founder(s) if any, and the major tenets, practices, and sacred writings or holy texts for each. Hebrew Kingdoms Beliefs of Judaism Roman Empire (Judea, Christianity, Jewish Diaspora, Palestine)	• Early November • Early December • Mid April
8th	8.6 World War II	Students will investigate the Holocaust and explain the historical significance of the Nuremberg trials. NYSED Brief Overview of the Holocaust	• End of March
9th	9.1 The Development of Civilization 9.2 Belief Systems	Mesopotamia (Language/location/geography is important) Examples: Abraham is from Ur in Sumer and settles with the Hebrews in Canaan. Moses leads the Hebrews/Jews out of Egypt to Israel. Civilizations in Mesopotamia (includes the Hebrew Kingdoms) Students should understand the geographic/religious connections among Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. Jerusalem is sacred for all three religions. Beliefs of Judaism Beliefs of Christianity Beliefs of Islam	• Mid September • Early/ mid-October and early December • Early December

	9.3 Rome: Persecution of Jews	Students should know that the destruction of the Second Temple had consequences for the Jewish people and the region of Judea. It marked the end of Jewish self-rule in Judea and led to the dispersion of the Jewish population, the Jewish diaspora. Rome Slides	• Mid January
	9.5 Political Power and Achievements	Spread of Islam	• Late January
	9.6 Social and Cultural Growth and Conflict	Students will investigate the Crusades and the Delhi Sultanate from multiple perspectives. Crusades_9	• Late January
	9.9 Transformation of Western Europe and Russia	Black Death (connections to anti-Semitism) The Reformation's connection to the persecution of Jews	• mid-April

10th	10.1 The World in 1750 10.5 Unresolved Global Conflict 10.7 Decolonization & Nationalism	Ottoman Empire: Multi-ethnic, location, policies, administration, and practices Zionism and Antisemitism WWI • Mandate System • Balfour Declaration • Hussein-McMahon correspondence • Wilson's 14 Points - self-determination The Holocaust & The Nuremberg Trials (10.5e & 10.10) NYSED Brief Overview of the Holocaust 10.7c Nationalism in the Middle East was often influenced by factors such as religious beliefs and secularism. ➢ Students will investigate Zionism, the mandates created at the end of World War I, and Arab nationalism. ➢ Students will examine the creation of the State of Israel and the *Arab-Israeli conflict. *Students learn the origins and the timeline of the conflict, including the various peace deals that have emerged over the decades in the region, and understand that it is now more appropriate to call the conflict the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict. Students should understand the differences between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.	• Early September • Early December • Early January • Early March
11th	11.8 World War II 11.9 Cold War	11.c Students will investigate American officials' knowledge of the Holocaust, evaluating the degree to which intervention may have been possible. Students will examine the contributions of Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson and his arguments made as Chief Prosecutor for the United States at the Nuremberg War Crimes trials. NYSED Brief Overview of the Holocaust	• Mid March • Mid April

	11.11 The United States in a Changing World	11.9 c American strategic interests in the Middle East grew with the Cold War, the creation of the State of Israel, and the increased United States dependence on Middle Eastern oil. The continuing nature of the Arab-Israeli dispute has helped to define the contours of American policy in the Middle East. Students will examine the United States' foreign policy toward the Middle East, including the recognition of and support for the State of Israel, the Camp David Accords, and the interaction with radical groups in the region. Students should understand the various peace deals that have emerged over the decades in the region and know that it is more appropriate to now call the conflict the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict. 11.b In response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the United States launched the War on Terror, which involved controversial foreign and domestic policies.	• Late May