

JJHS 8th Grade Pacing Guide- 1st Nine Weeks

Unit and Timeline	UNIT 1: Fall of Rome & Byzantine Empire Timeline: Aug. 6 – Aug. 27 (3 Weeks)	UNIT 2: Expanding Civilizations of the Medieval World Timeline: Aug. 28 – Sept. 23 (4 Weeks)	UNIT 3: Medieval Europe, Renaissance & Reformation Foundations Timeline: Sept. 24 – Oct. 9 (2.5 Weeks)
Main Ideas	Students examine the collapse of Rome, spread of Christianity, rise of Germanic kingdoms, and the Byzantine Empire's influence.	Students examine the rise of Islam, medieval Asia, African kingdoms, and Indigenous civilizations in the Americas. Students compare how geography, trade, religion, and leadership shaped societies.	Students study feudal Europe, Church power, Magna Carta, Crusades, Black Death, and the beginning of the Renaissance. Students preview the Reformation and changes in Europe.

SS Standards	Priority: <u>SS24.8.1</u> Analyze the economic, political, and social consequences of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.	Supporting: <u>SS24.8.1a</u> Spread of Christianity, early Catholic Church structure, Bishop of Rome, Councils of Carthage	Priority: <u>SS24.8.3</u> Trace and analyze the spread of Islam through the Mediterranean region under the caliphs from 632 to 1258, including the consolidation of the Qur'an.	Supporting: <u>SS24.8.3a</u> Muhammad, founding and development of Islam	Supporting: <u>SS24.8.3b</u> Sunni and Shia divisions after Muhammad's	Priority: <u>SS24.8.7</u> Outline the social, cultural, economic, and religious developments of early medieval Europe.	Supporting: <u>SS24.8.7a</u> Compare and contrast the growth of medieval societies in different geographic regions of Europe.
---------------------	---	--	---	--	--	--	---

	SS24.8.2 Describe the Byzantine Empire, its institutions, and its legacy.	kingdoms, migrations, changing political boundaries in Europe SS24.8.2a Separation of Eastern Orthodoxy and Western Christianity, Orthodox Church influence SS24.8.2b Byzantine art, religion, architecture SS24.8.2c Code of Justinian and influence on modern law	SS24.8.4 Compare and contrast the cultural, economic, geographic, and political structures of the civilizations of medieval Asia, including China, India, Japan, and Korea. SS24.8.5 Compare the African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai, including cultures, economic systems, geography, religions, and slave trade. SS24.8.6 Describe key aspects and figures of Indigenous societies during the Postclassic Period in Mesoamerica and the Andean region	death SS24.8.3c Islamic influence in Africa, Arabia, and Europe SS24.8.4a China's influence on Asia SS24.8.4b Mongol cultural, economic, and social impact SS24.8.4c Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism, Sikhism SS24.8.4d Japanese feudalism, Shogunate, Minamoto no Yoritomo SS24.8.5a Geography and trade routes SS24.8.5b Spread of culture, language, religion	SS24.8.8 Analyze the social, political, and economic changes leading up to the Renaissance and Reformation in later medieval Europe and surrounding regions. SS24.8.9 Describe cultural and economic developments in Italy and Northern Europe during the Renaissance, including the influence of the Medici family.	SS24.8.7b Analyze the relationship of the Catholic Church to economic, political, and social systems and rulers in medieval Europe. SS24.8.7c Explain the significant economic, political, and social aspects of European feudalism. SS24.8.7d Analyze the effects of political events in Europe during the Middle Ages, including the coronation of Charlemagne, the Norman Conquest, and the Hundred
--	---	--	--	---	--	--

			and the Mississippian Period in North America, including the Maya, Aztec, and Inca civilizations.	<u>SS24.8.5c</u> Mansa Musa, Timbuktu, economic and cultural contributions <u>SS24.8.6a</u> Geography and environmental factors <u>SS24.8.6b</u> Engineering and technological achievements <u>SS24.8.6c</u> Religion and cultural practices		Years' War. <u>SS24.8.7e</u> Summarize the significance of the issuing of the Magna Carta in limiting royal power and establishing the rule of law.
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

JJHS 8th Grade Pacing Guide- 2nd Nine Weeks

Unit and Timeline	UNIT 1: Fall of Rome & Byzantine Empire Timeline: Oct. 14 – Nov. 6 (3 Weeks)	UNIT 2: Expanding Civilizations of the Medieval World Timeline: Nov. 9 – Dec. 4 (4 Weeks)	UNIT 3: Medieval Europe, Renaissance & Reformation Foundations Timeline: Dec. 7 – Dec. 18 (2.5 Weeks)
Main Ideas	Students examine the collapse of Rome, spread of Christianity, rise of Germanic kingdoms, and the Byzantine Empire's influence.	Students examine the rise of Islam, medieval Asia, African kingdoms, and Indigenous civilizations in the Americas. Students compare how geography, trade, religion, and leadership shaped societies.	Students study feudal Europe, Church power, Magna Carta, Crusades, Black Death, and the beginning of the Renaissance. Students preview the Reformation and changes in Europe.

SS Standards	Priority: <u>SS24.8.1</u> Analyze the economic, political, and social consequences of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.	Supporting: <u>SS24.8.1a</u> Spread of Christianity, early Catholic Church structure, Bishop of Rome, Councils of Carthage <u>SS24.8.1b</u> Germanic	Priority: <u>SS24.8.3</u> Trace and analyze the spread of Islam through the Mediterranean region under the caliphs from 632 to 1258, including the consolidation of the Qur'an.	Supporting: <u>SS24.8.3a</u> Muhammad, founding and development of Islam <u>SS24.8.3b</u> Sunni and Shia divisions after Muhammad's	Priority: <u>SS24.8.7</u> Outline the social, cultural, economic, and religious developments of early medieval Europe.	Supporting: <u>SS24.8.7a</u> Compare and contrast the growth of medieval societies in different geographic regions of Europe.
---------------------	---	---	---	--	--	---

	SS24.8.2 Describe the Byzantine Empire, its institutions, and its legacy.	kingdoms, migrations, changing political boundaries in Europe SS24.8.2a Separation of Eastern Orthodoxy and Western Christianity, Orthodox Church influence SS24.8.2b Byzantine art, religion, architecture SS24.8.2c Code of Justinian and influence on modern law	SS24.8.4 Compare and contrast the cultural, economic, geographic, and political structures of the civilizations of medieval Asia, including China, India, Japan, and Korea. SS24.8.5 Compare the African kingdoms of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai, including cultures, economic systems, geography, religions, and slave trade. SS24.8.6 Describe key aspects and figures of Indigenous societies during the Postclassic Period in Mesoamerica and the Andean region	death SS24.8.3c Islamic influence in Africa, Arabia, and Europe SS24.8.4a China's influence on Asia SS24.8.4b Mongol cultural, economic, and social impact SS24.8.4c Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism, Sikhism SS24.8.4d Japanese feudalism, Shogunate, Minamoto no Yoritomo SS24.8.5a Geography and trade routes SS24.8.5b Spread of culture, language, religion	SS24.8.8 Analyze the social, political, and economic changes leading up to the Renaissance and Reformation in later medieval Europe and surrounding regions. SS24.8.9 Describe cultural and economic developments in Italy and Northern Europe during the Renaissance, including the influence of the Medici family.	SS24.8.7b Analyze the relationship of the Catholic Church to economic, political, and social systems and rulers in medieval Europe. SS24.8.7c Explain the significant economic, political, and social aspects of European feudalism. SS24.8.7d Analyze the effects of political events in Europe during the Middle Ages, including the coronation of Charlemagne, the Norman Conquest, and the Hundred
--	---	--	--	---	--	--

			and the Mississippian Period in North America, including the Maya, Aztec, and Inca civilizations.	<u>SS24.8.5c</u> Mansa Musa, Timbuktu, economic and cultural contributions		Years' War. <u>SS24.8.7e</u> Summarize the significance of the issuing of the Magna Carta in limiting royal power and establishing the rule of law.
				<u>SS24.8.6a</u> Geography and environmental factors		
				<u>SS24.8.6b</u> Engineering and technological achievements		
				<u>SS24.8.6c</u> Religion and cultural practices		

JHHS 8th Grade Pacing Guide- 3rd Nine Weeks

Unit and Timeline	UNIT 4: Reformation & Age of Exploration Timeline: Jan. 6 – Jan. 29 (3.5 Weeks)	UNIT 5: Absolutism & Government Systems Timeline: Feb. 1 – Feb. 26 (4 Weeks)	UNIT 6: Scientific Revolution & Enlightenment Timeline: March 1 – March 12 (2 Weeks)
Main Ideas	Students examine the causes and effects of the Reformation and connect religious change to global exploration, cultural exchange, and early colonization.	Students analyze the rise of absolutism, compare political systems, and evaluate how power shifted in Europe and Asia.	Students explore how new scientific ideas challenged traditional beliefs and led to Enlightenment thinking that reshaped government, society, and individual rights.

SS Standards	Priority: SS24.8.10 Analyze the factors that contributed to the Reformation and explain how it affected the religious and political unity of	Supporting: SS24.8.10a Corruption in the Catholic Church, indulgences, church authority conflicts SS24.8.10b Martin Luther, John Calvin, Protestant	Priority: SS24.8.14 Summarize the rise of absolutism and explain how absolute monarchy differed from governing practices in Europe before the seventeenth	Supporting: SS24.8.14a Thirty Years' War, Peace of Westphalia SS24.8.14b Louis XIV, divine right, centralized power	Priority: SS24.8.17 Analyze the influence of the Scientific Revolution on European religion and society, including the astronomical	Supporting: SS24.8.17a Scientific method, experimentation, new ways of thinking Key Figures: Copernicus (heliocentric theory), Galileo
---------------------	--	--	---	--	---	---

	Europe. <u>SS24.8.11</u> Explain the motivations for exploration by European nations. <u>SS24.8.12</u> Trace the cultural, economic, and political effects of European colonization on the populations of Africa, the Americas, and Europe. <u>SS24.8.13</u> Analyze the economic, political, and social effects of the transatlantic slave trade on African societies and American colonies.	beliefs and reforms <u>SS24.8.10c</u> Counter-Reformation, English Reformation, religious wars and conflicts <u>SS24.8.11a</u> Navigation technology (compass, astrolabe), improved maps <u>SS24.8.11b</u> Motivations: gold, god, glory; mercantilism SS24.8.11c European and Indigenous contact, conflict, and consequences <u>SS24.8.11d</u> Columbian Exchange (plants, animals, disease, population changes)	century. <u>SS24.8.15</u> Analyze the development of parliamentary and constitutional government in England. <u>SS24.8.16</u> Describe the governing policies in East Asia during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, including those of China and Japan.	<u>SS24.8.14c</u> Russia & Prussia: Peter the Great, Frederick the Great, Catherine the Great <u>SS24.8.14d</u> Ottoman Empire influence on Europe <u>SS24.8.15a</u> Thomas Hobbes vs. John Locke (social contract) <u>SS24.8.15b</u> Petition of Right, English Bill of Rights <u>SS24.8.16a</u> Militarism in Japan, invasion of Korea <u>SS24.8.16b</u> Religion's role in Japanese society <u>SS24.8.16c</u> Tokugawa Shogunate vs. European monarchies	theories of Nicolaus Copernicus and Galileo Galilei. <u>SS24.8.18</u> Summarize the main ideas of the Enlightenment and describe their emergence in European society.	(evidence and conflict with Church) Enlightenment <u>SS24.8.18a</u> Origins of Enlightenment ideas: Classical Greece & Rome Christianity Renaissance Reformation Scientific Revolution Enlightenment Thinkers & Ideas: Natural rights Social contract Separation of powers Role of government
--	--	--	--	---	--	--

		<u>SS24.8.12a</u> Enslavement and decline of Indigenous populations <u>SS24.8.13a</u> Middle Passage, conditions of slavery in the Americas		<u>SS24.8.16d</u> Decline of Ming → Qing Dynasty		
--	--	---	--	--	--	--

JJHS 8th Grade Pacing Guide- 4th Nine Weeks

Unit and Timeline	UNIT 4: Reformation & Age of Exploration Timeline: March 15 – April 9 (3.5 Weeks)	UNIT 5: Absolutism & Government Systems Timeline: April 12 – May 7 (4 Weeks)	UNIT 6: Scientific Revolution & Enlightenment Timeline: May 10 – May 21 (2 Weeks)
Main Ideas	Students examine the causes and effects of the Reformation and connect religious change to global exploration, cultural exchange, and early colonization.	Students analyze the rise of absolutism, compare political systems, and evaluate how power shifted in Europe and Asia.	Students explore how new scientific ideas challenged traditional beliefs and led to Enlightenment thinking that reshaped government, society, and individual rights.

SS Standards	Priority: <u>SS24.8.10</u> Analyze the factors that contributed to the Reformation and explain how it affected the religious and political unity of	Supporting: <u>SS24.8.10a</u> Corruption in the Catholic Church, indulgences, church authority conflicts <u>SS24.8.10b</u> Martin Luther, John Calvin, Protestant	Priority: <u>SS24.8.14</u> Summarize the rise of absolutism and explain how absolute monarchy differed from governing practices in Europe before the seventeenth	Supporting: <u>SS24.8.14a</u> Thirty Years' War, Peace of Westphalia <u>SS24.8.14b</u> Louis XIV, divine right, centralized power	Priority: <u>SS24.8.17</u> Analyze the influence of the Scientific Revolution on European religion and society, including the astronomical	Supporting: <u>SS24.8.17a</u> Scientific method, experimentation, new ways of thinking Key Figures: Copernicus (heliocentric theory), Galileo
---------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--

	Europe. <u>SS24.8.11</u> Explain the motivations for exploration by European nations. <u>SS24.8.12</u> Trace the cultural, economic, and political effects of European colonization on the populations of Africa, the Americas, and Europe. <u>SS24.8.13</u> Analyze the economic, political, and social effects of the transatlantic slave trade on African societies and American colonies.	beliefs and reforms <u>SS24.8.10c</u> Counter-Reformation, English Reformation, religious wars and conflicts <u>SS24.8.11a</u> Navigation technology (compass, astrolabe), improved maps <u>SS24.8.11b</u> Motivations: gold, god, glory; mercantilism SS24.8.11c European and Indigenous contact, conflict, and consequences <u>SS24.8.11d</u> Columbian Exchange (plants, animals, disease, population changes)	century. <u>SS24.8.15</u> Analyze the development of parliamentary and constitutional government in England. <u>SS24.8.16</u> Describe the governing policies in East Asia during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, including those of China and Japan.	<u>SS24.8.14c</u> Russia & Prussia: Peter the Great, Frederick the Great, Catherine the Great <u>SS24.8.14d</u> Ottoman Empire influence on Europe <u>SS24.8.15a</u> Thomas Hobbes vs. John Locke (social contract) <u>SS24.8.15b</u> Petition of Right, English Bill of Rights <u>SS24.8.16a</u> Militarism in Japan, invasion of Korea <u>SS24.8.16b</u> Religion's role in Japanese society <u>SS24.8.16c</u> Tokugawa Shogunate vs. European monarchies	theories of Nicolaus Copernicus and Galileo Galilei. <u>SS24.8.18</u> Summarize the main ideas of the Enlightenment and describe their emergence in European society.	(evidence and conflict with Church) Enlightenment <u>SS24.8.18a</u> Origins of Enlightenment ideas: Classical Greece & Rome Christianity Renaissance Reformation Scientific Revolution Enlightenment Thinkers & Ideas: Natural rights Social contract Separation of powers Role of government
--	--	--	--	---	--	--

		<u>SS24.8.12a</u> Enslavement and decline of Indigenous populations <u>SS24.8.13a</u> Middle Passage, conditions of slavery in the Americas		<u>SS24.8.16d</u> Decline of Ming → Qing Dynasty		
--	--	---	--	--	--	--