Jasper City Schools Curriculum Map

Maddox Middle School

World History-8th Grade

Course Name:	World History: Ancient Civilizations (through the Renaissance)
Unit Name:	Unit 1: Early Humans and Societies (chapters 1 and 2)
Time Frame:	
Unit Standards	 1 Explain how artifacts and other archaeological findings provide evidence of the nature and movement of prehistoric groups of people. • Identifying the founding of Rome as the basis of the calendar established by Julius Caesar, which was used in early Western civilization for over a thousand years • Identifying the birth of Christ as the basis of the Gregorian calendar used in the United States since its beginning and in most countries of the world today, signified by B.C. and A.D. • Using vocabulary terms other than B.C. and A.D. to describe time. • Identifying terms used to describe characteristics of early societies and family structures Examples: monogamous, polygamous, nomadic 6 Trace the expansion of the Roman Republic and its transformation into an empire, including key geographic, political, and economic elements • Interpreting spatial distributions and patterns of the Roman Republic using geographic tools and technologies
Unit Essential	1. Why do scholars study the people, events, and ideas of long ago?
Questions	2. How did humans ways of living change as they interacted and adapted?
Unit Essential Vocabulary	historyculturearchaeology
	 artifacts primary source secondary source geography landforms climate environment region resources prehistory hominid ancestor tool Paleolithic Era society hunter-gatherers migrate ice ages land bridge Mesolithic Era Neolithic Era domestication agriculture megaliths

Resources	Power presentations
	Differentiated instruction worksheets
	Primary source library
	Interactive skills tutor
	Student addition audio
	Video
	Bell-ringer transparencies
	Map transparency
	Internet activities
Assessment(s)	Quick facts transparency
	Quiz game
	Progress assessment support system / chapter test
	Differentiated instruction / modified test
	ExamView
	Online assessment

Unit Name:	Unit 2: Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Kush (chapters 3 and 4)
Гіте Frame:	
Jnit Standards	 2 Analyze characteristics of early civilizations in respect to technology, division of labor, government, calendar, and writings. Comparing significant features of civilizations that developed in the Tigris-Euphrates, Nile, Indus, and Huang He River valleys Identifying on a map locations of cultural hearths of early civilizations
Jnit Essential	How did geography influence the development of civilization in southwest Asia?
Questions	2. How was the success of the Egyptian civilization tied to the Nile River?
Unit Essential	Fertile Crescent
Vocabulary	• silt
	irrigation
	• canals
	• surplus
	division of labor
	• rural
	• urban
	city-state
	Gilgamesh
	Sargon
	empire
	• polytheism
	• priests
	social hierarchy
	• cuneiform
	• pictographs
	• scribe
	• epics
	architecture
	• ziggurat
	monarch
	Hammurabi's Code
	chariot
	Nebuchadnezzar

	a Alphahat
	Alphabetcataracts
	• delta
	• Menes
	• pharaoh
	dynasty
	Old Kingdom
	Khufu
	• nobles
	afterlife
	• mummies
	• elite
	• pyramids
	engineering
	Middle Kingdom
	New Kingdom
	trade routes
	Queen Hathepsut
	Ramses the Great
	hieroglyphics
	• papyrus
	Rosetta Stone
	• sphinxes
	• obelisk
	King Tutankhamen
	Piankhi
	trade network
	merchants
	• exports
	• imports
	Queen Shanakhdakheto
	King Ezana
Resources	Power presentations
	Differentiated instruction worksheets
	Primary source library
	Interactive skills tutor
	Student addition audio
	Video
	Bell-ringer transparencies
	Map transparency A labour of activities.
0	Internet activities
Assessment(s)	Quick facts transparency
	Quiz game Progress assessment support system / chapter test
	Differentiated instruction / modified test
	ExamView
	Online assessment program
	Online assessment program

Unit Name:	Unit 3: Civilization in India and China (chapters 5 and 6)
Time Frame:	
Unit	2 Analyze characteristics of early civilizations in respect to technology, division of labor,
Standards	government, calendar, and writings.
	• Comparing significant features of civilizations that developed in the Tigris-Euphrates, Nile,
	Indus, and Huang He River valleys
	Identifying on a map locations of cultural hearths of early civilizations
	8 Describe the development of a classical civilization in India and China.
	• Identifying the effect of the monsoons on India
	3 Compare the development of early world religions, philosophies, and their key tenets.
Hata Faranatal	Identifying cultural contributions of early world religions and philosophies
Unit Essential	1. How do India's rich history and culture affect the world today?
Questions	2. How do the people, events, and ideas that shaped ancient China continue to influence the world?
Unit Essential	• subcontinent
Vocabulary	• monsoons
	Sanskrit
	• caste system
	Hinduism
	• reincarnation
	• karma
	• Jainism
	• nonviolence
	• Sikhism
	• fasting
	• meditation
	• the Buddha
	Buddhism
	• nirvana
	• missionaries
	Candragupta Maurya
	Asoka
	Candra Gupta II
	metallurgy
	alloys Analia numanala
	Hindu-Arabic numerals
	• inoculation
	astronomy
	• jade
	• oracle
	• lords
	• peasants
	Confucius Athics
	• ethics
	Confucianism
	Daoism
	• Laozi
	• Legalism
	Shi Huangdi
	Great Wall
	• sundial
	• seismograph
	acupuncture

	Section 5
	• silk
	Silk Road
	diffusion
Resources	Power presentations
	Differentiated instruction worksheets
	Primary source library
	Interactive skills tutor
	Student addition audio
	• Video
	Bell-ringer transparencies
	Map transparency
	Internet activities
Assessment(s)	Quick facts transparency
	Quiz game
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Unit Name: Unit 4: Foundations of Western Ideas (chapters 7, 8 and 9)	
Time Frame:	
Unit	3 Compare the development of early world religions, philosophies, and their key tenets.
Standards	Identifying cultural contributions of early world religions and philosophies
	4 Identify cultural contributions of Classical Greece, including politics, intellectual life, arts,
	literature, architecture, and science.
	5 Describe the role of Alexander the Great in the Hellenistic world.
	Defining boundaries of Alexander the Great's empire and its economic impact
	• Identifying reasons for the separation of Alexander the Great's empire into successor kingdoms
Unit Essential	1. How did the Hebrews and their descendants defend themselves and maintain their beliefs?
Questions	2. What factors shaped government in Greece?
	3. What advances did the Greeks make that still influence the world today?
Unit Essential	Judaism
Vocabulary	Abraham
	Moses
	• Exodus
	Ten Commandments
	David
	• Solomon
	Diaspora
	• monotheism
	Torah
	synagogue
	• prophets
	Talmud
	Dead Sea Scrolls
	• Zealots
	• rabbis
	• Passover

	High Holy Days
	polis classical
	democracyaristocrats
	oligarchycitizens
	• tyrant
	Pericles
	mythology
	Homer Grander
	Sappho
	• Aesop
	• Fables
	Cyrus the Great
	Cavalry
	Darius I
	Persian Wars
	Xerxes I
	alliance
	Peloponnesian War
	Philip II
	• phalanx
	Alexander the Great
	Hellenistic
	Socrates
	Plato
	Aristotle
	• reason
	Euclid
	Hippocrates
Resources	Power presentations
	Differentiated instruction worksheets
	Primary source library
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Assessment(s)	Quick facts transparency
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Unit Name:	Unit 5: The Roman World (chapters 10 and 11)
Time Frame:	
Unit Standards	3 Compare the development of early world religions, philosophies, and their key tenets. • Identifying cultural contributions of early world religions and philosophies 6 Trace the expansion of the Roman Republic and its transformation into an empire, including key geographic, political, and economic elements. • Interpreting spatial distributions and patterns of the Roman Republic using geographic tools and technologies 7 Describe the widespread impact of the Roman Empire. • Tracing important aspects of the diffusion of Christianity, including its relationship to Judaism, missionary impulse, organizational development, transition from persecution to acceptance in the Roman Empire, and church doctrine 9 Describe the rise of the Byzantine Empire, its institutions, and its legacy, including the influence of the Emperors Constantine and Justinian, and the effect of the Byzantine Empire upon art, religion, architecture, and law. • Identifying factors leading to the establishment of the Eastern Orthodox Church
Unit Essential	1. How did Rome become the dominant power in the Mediterranean region?
Questions	2. Why did the Roman Empire fall, and what is its legacy?
Unit Essential Vocabulary	 Aeneas Romulus and Remus republic dictators Cincinnatus plebeians patricians magistrates consuls Roman Senate veto Latin checks and balances Forum
	 legions Punic Wars Hannibal Gaius Marius Lucius Cornelius Sulla Spartacus Cicero Julius Caesar Pompey
	 Augustus currency Pax Romana aqueduct Romance languages civil law Christianity Jesus of Nazareth Bible crucifixion Resurrection disciples

	 Paul Constantine Diocletian Attila corruption Justinian
	TheodoraByzantine Empire
Resources	 Power presentations Differentiated instruction worksheets Primary source library Interactive skills tutor Student addition audio Video Bell-ringer transparencies Map transparency Internet
Assessment(s)	Quick facts transparency Quiz game Progress assessment support system / chapter test Differentiated instruction / modified test ExamView Online assessment program

Time Frame:	
Unit	3 Compare the development of early world religions, philosophies, and their key tenets.
Standards	Identifying cultural contributions of early world religions and philosophies
	11 Describe early Islamic civilizations, including the development of religious, social, and political systems.
	• Tracing the spread of Islamic ideas through invasion and conquest throughout the Middle East, northern Africa, and western Europe
	13 Compare the African civilizations of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai to include their geography,
	religions, slave trade, economic systems, empires, and cultures.
	• Tracing the spread of language, religion, and customs from one African civilization to another
	Illustrating the impact of trade among Ghana, Mali, and Songhai
Unit Essential	1. How were Muslim leaders able to spread Islam and create an empire?
Questions	2. What factors shaped early African civilizations?
Unit Essential	• oasis
Vocabulary	• caravan
	Muhammad
	• Islam
	Muslim
	Qur'an
	pilgrimage
	• mosque
	• jihad
	• Sunnah
	Five Pillars of Islam
	Abu Bakr

	• caliph
	• Janissaries
	Mehmed II
	Suleyman I
	• Shia
	• Sunni
	tolerance
	Ibn Battutah
	Sufism
	Omar Khayyám
	• patrons
	minaret
	• calligraphy
	• rifts
	sub-Saharan Africa
	Sahel
	savannah
	rain forests
	extended family
	• animism
	• silent barter
	Tunka Manin
	Sundiata
	Mansa Musa
	Sunni Ali
	Askia the Great
	• oral history
	• griots
	• proverbs
	• kente
Resources	Power presentations
nesources	Differentiated instruction worksheets
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	Map transparency
	• Internet
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Unit Name: Unit 7: Empires of Asia and the Americas (chapters 14, 15 and 16)		
Time Frame:		
Unit Standards	8 Describe the development of a classical civilization in India and China. 12 Describe China's influence on culture, politics, and economics in Japan, Korea, and Southeast Asia. 9 Describe China's influence on culture, politics, and economics in Japan, Korea, and Southeast Asia. 14 Describe key aspects of pre-Columbian cultures in the Americas including the Olmecs, Mayans, Aztecs, Incas, and North American tribes.	
Unit Essential	Locating on a map sites of pre-Columbian cultures 1. How did China change offer the fall of the Hon dynasty?	
Questions	 How did China change after the fall of the Han dynasty? How did the Japanese blend borrowed customs and native traditions into a unique culture? What led to the development of complex societies in the Americas? 	
Unit Essential Vocabulary	 Period of Disunion Grand Canal Empress Wu porcelain woodblock printing gunpowder compass bureaucracy civil service scholar-official Genghis Khan Kublai Khan Zheng He Isolationism\ clans Shinto 	
	 Prince Shotoku regent court Lady Murasaki Shikibu Zen daimyo samurai figurehead shogun maize observatories causeways conquistadors Hernán Cortés Moctezuma II Pachacuti Quechua masonry Atahualpa 	

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Unit Name:	Unit 8: Renewal in Europe (chapters 17 and 18)
Time Frame:	
Unit Standards	15 Describe military and governmental events that shaped Europe in the early Middle Ages (600-1000)
	 Describing the impact of new agricultural methods on manorialism and feudalism Describing the role of the early medieval church
	16 Describe major cultural changes in Western Europe in the High Middle Ages (1000-1350).
	Describing the growth of trade and towns resulting in the rise of the middle class
	• Comparing political developments in France, England, and the Holy Roman Empire, including the signing of the Magna Carta
	17 Explain how events and conditions fostered political and economic changes in the late Middle Ages and led to the origins of the Renaissance.
	• Identifying changes in the arts, architecture, literature, and science in the late Middle Ages
	10 Trace the development of the early Russian state and the expansion of its trade systems.
Unit Essential	1. How did life in Europe change after the fall of Rome?
Questions	2. How did religion affect Europe's political and social life during the later Middle Ages?
Unit Essential	Eurasia
Vocabulary	• topography
	Middle Ages
	medieval
	Patrick
	• monks
	• monasteries
	Benedict
	Charlemagne
	• knights
	• vassal
	feudalism
	William the Conqueror
	• manor
	• serfs
	Eleanor of Aquitaine
	• chivalry
	• haiku

	excommunicate
	Pope Gregory VII Towns and Market IV
	Emperor Henry IV
	• Crusades
	Holy Land
	Pope Urban II
	King Richard I
	Saladin
	• clergy
	religious order
	Francis of Assisi
	• friars
	Thomas Aquinas
	natural law
	Magna Carta
	Parliament
	Hundred Years' War
	Joan of Arc
	Black Death
	• heresy
	Reconquista
	King Ferdinand
	Queen Isabella
	Spanish Inquisition
Resources	Power presentations
	Differentiated instruction worksheets
	Primary source library
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