

COURSE OUTLINE	World History Organizer																															
<p><b>Periodization 1:</b> <b>Foundations (5,000 BCE-600 CE)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Unit 1: River Valley &amp; Classical Civilizations</li><li>Unit 2: Greece &amp; Rome</li></ul> <p><b>Periodization 2:</b> <b>Post-Classical Era (600-1450)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Unit 3: Islam &amp; Africa</b></li><li>Unit 4: Byzantine Empire &amp; the Middle Ages</li><li>Unit 5: Americas, China, &amp; the Mongols</li></ul> <p><b>Periodization 3: Transition to the Modern World (1450-1750)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Unit 6: The Renaissance &amp; Protestant Reformation</li><li>Unit 7: Exploration &amp; Scientific Revolution</li></ul> <p><b>Periodization 4:</b> <b>Early Modern Era (1750-1914)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Unit 8: The Middle East, Japan, &amp; China</li><li>Unit 9: Enlightenment, Revolutions, &amp; Napoleon</li><li>Unit 10: Industrial Revolution &amp; Imperialism</li></ul> <p><b>Periodization 5:</b> <b>The World at War (1914-1945)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Unit 11: World War I &amp; the Russian Revolution</li><li>Unit 12: World War II</li></ul> <p><b>Periodization 6:</b> <b>Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century (1945-Present)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Unit 13: The Cold War</li><li>Unit 14: Decolonization &amp; Globalization</li></ul>	Unit 3: Islam & Africa																															
	<p><b>The Big Picture:</b></p> <p>Periodization 2 begins with the rise and spread of Islam. From the leadership of Muhammad to the Abbasid Empire, the Islamic faith spread and had a lasting impact on the areas where it was introduced. Because of increasing trade contacts between new areas, the flow of goods, ideas and religions reached a new height during this period. Islamic achievements in science and mathematics improved upon the ideas of the classical cultures that came before. One of the regions most changed by the introduction of Islam was Africa, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa where many traditional customs blended with the cultures of their Islamic neighbors. By the year 850 A.D., Islam spread so far that three continents were altered by its introduction. Today, Islam is the fastest growing world religion with over 1.2 billion followers.</p>																															
	<p><b>Unit Pacing:</b></p>	<p><b>Bell Work</b> (Answer Qs on Back)</p>	<p><b>Key Terms and Phrases:</b></p>																													
	<p>9/18 – Review of Periodization 1 and Introduction to Periodization 2</p> <p>9/19 – Muhammad &amp; Origins of Islam</p> <p>9/20 – Beliefs of Islam</p> <p>9/23 – Islamic Empire</p> <p>9/24 – Islamic Achievements</p> <p>9/25 – Trade Networks and Patterns</p> <p>9/26 – Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p>9/27 – Sudanic Kingdoms &amp; Swahili trading states</p> <p>9/30 – Comparing World Religions</p> <p>10/1 – Unit 3 Review</p> <p>10/2 – <b>Unit 3 Test (Islam and Africa)</b></p>	<p>9/18 – none</p> <p>9/19 – Read 10.1</p> <p>9/20 – Read 10.2</p> <p>9/23 – Read 10.3</p> <p>9/24 – Read 8.1, 8.2</p> <p>9/25 – Read 8.3</p> <p>9/26 – Read 15.2</p> <p>9/27 – Read 15.3</p> <p>9/30 – Read 282-294</p> <p>10/1 – Complete Unit 3 Organizer</p>	<table><tr><td>1. Muhammad</td><td>15. “Rightly Guided Caliphs”</td></tr><tr><td>2. Arabic</td><td>16. Islamic Empire</td></tr><tr><td>3. Mecca</td><td>(Umayyads and Abbasids)</td></tr><tr><td>4. Hijrah to Medina</td><td>17. Ibn Sina</td></tr><tr><td>5. Islam</td><td>18. Ibn Battuta</td></tr><tr><td>6. Five Pillars of Islam</td><td>19. Ghana, Mali, Songhai</td></tr><tr><td>7. Hajj</td><td>20. Bantus</td></tr><tr><td>8. Qur’an</td><td>21. Sundiata</td></tr><tr><td>9. Shari’ah</td><td>22. Mansa Musa</td></tr><tr><td>10. Ka’aba</td><td>23. Trans-Saharan trade</td></tr><tr><td>11. “People of the Book”</td><td>24. Indian Ocean trade</td></tr><tr><td>12. Sunni Muslims</td><td>25. Swahili</td></tr><tr><td>13. Shi’a Muslims</td><td>26. Animism</td></tr><tr><td>14. Caliph</td><td>27. Syncretism</td></tr></table>		1. Muhammad	15. “Rightly Guided Caliphs”	2. Arabic	16. Islamic Empire	3. Mecca	(Umayyads and Abbasids)	4. Hijrah to Medina	17. Ibn Sina	5. Islam	18. Ibn Battuta	6. Five Pillars of Islam	19. Ghana, Mali, Songhai	7. Hajj	20. Bantus	8. Qur’an	21. Sundiata	9. Shari’ah	22. Mansa Musa	10. Ka’aba	23. Trans-Saharan trade	11. “People of the Book”	24. Indian Ocean trade	12. Sunni Muslims	25. Swahili	13. Shi’a Muslims	26. Animism	14. Caliph	27. Syncretism
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<p><b>Essentials Questions:</b></p> <p>1. Explain the origins of Islam by Muhammad. How is it similar to and different from Judaism and Christianity?</p> <p>2. What contributions did Islamic scholars make and how did they help preserve classical ideas?</p> <p>3. How was Islam impacted by (a) the death of Muhammad, (b) disagreements between Sunni and Shi’a Muslims, (c) the roles of Ibn Battuta and Mansa Musa, and (d) the spread into Africa?</p>		<p><b>Standards:</b></p>																														
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## Unit 3 Reading Guide—Islam & Africa

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### **Chapter 10, Section 1**

1. How did geography affect Arab life?
2. What was the Hijrah?
3. What are the five duties of Muslims?

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### **Chapter 10, Section 2**

1. What is a caliph?
2. How did Muslims treat conquered peoples?
3. How did the Shi'a and Sunni groups arise?
4. Who were the Abbasids?

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### **Chapter 10, Section 3**

1. What are some of the important Muslim cities?
2. How did the rights of Muslim women compare with other societies of the time?
3. Name three achievements of the Islamic Empire.

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### **Chapter 8, Section 1**

4. What geographic features are important in Africa?
5. Describe the native religion of Africa.
6. What is a griot?

### **Chapter 8, Section 2**

1. What group migrated through Africa, spreading their language as they moved?
2. Name two effects of the migration of people through Africa.

### **Chapter 8, Section 3**

1. Where was the kingdom of Aksum located?
2. Describe the religion of Aksum.
3. What happened to Aksum when Muslims invaded the area?

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### **Chapter 15, Section 2**

1. How did empires like Ghana gain their wealth?
2. Why is Sundiata important?
3. What did Mansa Musa do in 1324 that was important?
4. What famous traveler visited most of the Islamic world, including Mali, during his 27 years of traveling?
5. Name two other African kingdoms discussed in Section 2.

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### **Chapter 15, Section 3**

1. What is the blending of Arabic and Bantu languages called?
2. How did Muslim traders influence East Africa?
3. What was "Great" about Zimbabwe?

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### **Read 282-294**

1. According to the pie chart on page 282, what are the world's two largest religions?
2. Why is Buddhism sometimes symbolized by a wheel?
3. What are the three major Christian groups?
4. What are Hindu leaders called?
5. Why is the crescent moon and five-sided star considered a symbol of Islam?
6. What are the names of two Jewish celebrations?
7. What two things does Confucianism stress?