

TIMEFRAME	CONTENT/THEME	CORE GOALS/SKILLS	ASSESSMENT F = FACTUAL; C = CONCEPTUAL; P = PHILOSOPHICAL	SUGGESTED RESOURCES
9 WEEKS	<p>Change and Survival:</p> <p>Prehistoric Society: Survival</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>1 The resources of a region determine the types of food, clothing, shelter, and tools.</p>	<p>a. What natural resources were used by people in prehistoric societies? (F)</p> <p>b. How did people farm in prehistoric times? What kinds of tools did they use? (F)</p> <p>c. How do the types of resources available in the area in which people live affect their lifestyle? (C)</p>	
		<p>2 Survival depends on the availability of resources.</p>	<p>a. Why were resources so important in prehistoric societies? (F)</p> <p>b. What resources were available in prehistoric societies? (F)</p> <p>c. What resources are required for survival? (C)</p>	
		<p>3 The search for resources to meet basic needs influences migration patterns.</p>	<p>a. What is migration? (F)</p> <p>b. What are some reasons for migration? (C)</p> <p>c. How is migration affected by land formations and geography? (C)</p> <p>d. In prehistoric societies, why did migration patterns expand? (F)</p> <p>e. If you were a mammoth, where would you roam and why? (P)</p>	
		<p>CULTURE/HISTORY</p> <p>4 Artifacts reflect cultural and technological changes.</p>	<p>a. What were some prehistoric artifacts that show advancement? (F)</p> <p>b. How are time, place, and the human condition reflected by people's artifacts? (C)</p> <p>c. What is an artifact that has changed over time? (C)</p>	
		<p>5 Societies develop creative technologies to meet their needs for survival.</p>	<p>a. What kinds of tools were developed in prehistoric societies and how were they used? (F)</p> <p>b. How does technology continue to change to meet people's need for survival? (C)</p>	
		<p>6 Advancing technologies change cultures.</p>	<p>a. What kinds of tools were developed in prehistoric societies and how were they used? (F)</p> <p>b. What is culture? (F)</p> <p>c. It has been said that change is inevitable. Is this true? Is change always beneficial? (P)</p>	
		<p>ECONOMICS</p>		

		agricultural society leads to a division of labor.	<p>changed from food gatherers to food producers? (F)</p> <p>b. What effects did farming have on prehistoric societies? (F)</p> <p>c. Why was the domestication of animals important in early societies? (F)</p> <p>d. Why does agriculture require a division of labor? (F)</p>	
		8. Competition for resources and land can lead to conflict and movement of peoples.	<p>a. How did prehistoric peoples defend their lands? (F)</p> <p>b. How is conflict the result of competition for natural resources? (C)</p> <p>c. How are land boundaries altered by conflicts over natural resources? (C)</p>	
		GOVERNMENT/CIVICS		
		9. Groups form to organize societies so that they can maintain order and achieve goals.	<p>a. How did prehistoric societies maintain order? (F)</p> <p>b. What was the ruling group called in prehistoric society? (F)</p> <p>c. What are the reasons societies create political systems? (C)</p> <p>d. How do political systems change over time and in different cultures? (C)</p>	
		10. Civilizations progress socially, economically, and politically.	<p>a. What social, economic, and political developments occurred in prehistoric society to expedite the progression toward civilization? (F)</p> <p>b. How did Neolithic society develop? (F)</p> <p>c. How is society still developing? (C)</p>	
		11. People may form groups to provide for their basic needs or protection.	<p>a. What were the reasons that people formed groups in prehistoric societies? (F)</p> <p>b. How did prehistoric people protect themselves? (F)</p> <p>c. What are some ways that groups organize to ensure that their basic needs are met? (C)</p>	

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9 WEEKS	<p>Interdependence, Dependence, and Independence:</p> <p>The Birth of Civilization: The Fertile Crescent</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>1. Geographic features can limit or advance the movement and exchange of goods and ideas.</p>	<p>a. How did the Mediterranean Sea aid the exchange of ideas in Mesopotamia? (F)</p> <p>b. What role did the Arabian Desert play in the development of Mesopotamian cultures? (F)</p> <p>c. How does geography influence (i.e., limit or advance) the exchange of goods and ideas? (C)</p>	
		<p>CULTURE/HISTORY</p> <p>2. Cultures develop from interaction with their environment.</p>	<p>a. In what way did environment shape the Fertile Crescent? (F)</p> <p>b. How did the flooding of the Tigris River impact the civilization of Mesopotamia? (F)</p> <p>c. How does the environment impact the development of culture? (C)</p>	
		<p>3. Religion can influence the way societies develop and change.</p>	<p>a. How did religion shape the culture of the Hebrews? (F)</p> <p>b. How did religion influence social structure in Fertile Crescent civilizations? (F)</p> <p>c. Why is religion able to exert influence on society? (C)</p>	
		<p>4. Inventions and innovations spur the growth of society.</p>	<p>a. How did the Code of Hammurabi aid the development of civilization? (F)</p> <p>b. How did the Babylonians establish the basis for telling time? (F)</p> <p>c. How do inventions spur the growth of society? (C)</p>	
		<p>5. Social classes reflect the values and beliefs of their society and culture.</p>	<p>a. How was class structure designed in ancient Babylon? (F)</p> <p>b. How did slaves contribute to the class structure of Mesopotamia? (F)</p> <p>c. What factors lead to class structures? (C)</p>	
		<p>6. Conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations affected world history.</p>	<p>a. How does technology impact the balance of power? (C)</p> <p>b. How did empires of the time rise and fall? (F)</p> <p>c. Do similar patterns of rising and falling empires exist today? (P)</p>	
		<p>ECONOMICS</p>	<p>a. How did barter advance the Lydian civilization?</p>	

		specialization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. How did silver impact trade in Babylonia? (F) c. How does specialization develop? (C) 	
		8. The development of trade may lead to the sharing or integration of ideas and culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. How did the Phoenicians help to spread civilization? (F) b. How did systems of writing influence the spread of cultures? (F) c. Why does trade influence the sharing of cultures? (C) 	
		<p>GOVERNMENT</p> <p>9. The growth of civilizations necessitates the development of governments to provide structure and order.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. How did the Ten Commandments provide structure and order to the Hebrew civilization? (C) b. How did Hammurabi establish order and influence Babylonian civilization? (P) 	

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3 WEEKS	<p>Change and Continuity</p> <p>Egypt: Cradle of Civilization</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>1. Environmental elements can influence where civilizations develop and thrive.</p>	<p>a. How does the Nile River impact Egyptian society? (F)</p> <p>b. How was Egypt isolated from other societies? (F)</p> <p>c. How do environmental elements influence civilizations? (C)</p>	
		<p>2. Civilizations develop as people learn to adapt to their environment.</p>	<p>a. In what ways did the canals established on the Nile River affect Egypt? (F)</p> <p>b. What other natural resources did Egypt harness to aid Egyptian society? (F)</p> <p>c. How do people learn to control their environment in order to develop their civilizations? (C)</p> <p>d. Why does the strength of a civilization depend on its ability to harness its environment? (P)</p>	
		<p>3. Technological advances maximize the use of environmental resources.</p>	<p>a. In what ways did mummification aid the advance of medicine? (F)</p> <p>b. How did Egyptians learn to use the wind when traveling on the Nile River? (F)</p> <p>c. Why are advances in technology important in maximizing environmental resources? (C)</p>	
		<p>CULTURE/HISTORY</p> <p>4. Social classes reflect the values and beliefs of their society.</p>	<p>a. What role did the pharaohs hold in the economy of Egypt? (F)</p> <p>b. How did the pharaohs remain in control of Egypt for over 2000 years? (F)</p> <p>c. Why do almost all societies exhibit some form of class structure? (C)</p>	
		<p>5. Religion can influence the way societies develop and change.</p>	<p>a. In what way did religion play a major role in life in ancient Egypt? (F)</p> <p>b. How did Tutankhamen affect religion in ancient Egypt? (F)</p> <p>c. Why does religion have varied influences on society? (C)</p>	
		<p>6. Societal needs often fuel advancements in technology.</p>	<p>a. In what ways did Egypt contribute to the rise of civilization? (F)</p> <p>b. Why are hieroglyphics considered to be the</p>	

			(F) c. How do the needs of society advance technology? (C)	
		7. The role of women varies in Egypt.	a. How did the role of women in Egypt differ from that of previous civilizations? (F) b. How did Hatshepsut maintain power? (F) c. Do women face similar obstacles today and why? (P)	
		ECONOMICS 8. The exchange of ideas and products between cultures stimulates social and economic development.	a. In what ways did Egyptian culture create change among surrounding cultures? (F) b. What did Thutmose III do to spread Egyptian influence? (F) c. How does the exchange of ideas and products between cultures stimulate social and economic development? (C)	
		GOVERNMENT 9. Civilizations develop governments to provide structure and order.	a. How do the dynasties of Egypt provide structure and order in the government? (F) b. In what ways were the pharaohs responsible for the welfare of the citizens of Egypt? (F) c. Why are governments needed to provide structure and order in societies? (C)	
		10. Governments were designed to provide and maintain social, political, and economic structures.	a. In what ways were the governments of the three kingdoms of Egypt similar? (F) b. Why did the laws of Egypt remain virtually unchanged for 2,000 years? (F) c. Why should laws remain the same even though leaders in a society change? (P)	

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12 WEEKS	<p>Origins and Contributions:</p> <p>Classical Traditions:</p> <p>Greece</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHY</p> <p>1. The movement of goods and services between trading partners depends on geography and available transportation.</p>	<p>a. In early Greece and Rome, how did they move goods? (F)</p> <p>b. What impact does geography have on trade? (C)</p> <p>c. How might the geography and available resources provide some civilizations with a “trading edge?” (P)</p>	
		<p>2. The availability of natural resources supports the development of civilizations.</p>	<p>a. How did the Mediterranean Sea support the growth and development of the Greek? (F)</p> <p>b. Can the lack of natural resources hinder the growth of a civilization? (C)</p> <p>c. Do growth, wealth, and power of a civilization depend on its control of natural resources? Why? (P)</p>	
		<p>3. Civilizations develop as people learn to adapt to their environment.</p>	<p>a. How did the early Greeks adapt to their environments? (F)</p> <p>b. How does geography lessen interdependence? (C)</p>	
		<p>CULTURE</p> <p>4. Cultural values and perspectives influence language, literature, the arts, philosophy and architecture of societies.</p>	<p>a. What were some influences of Greek art and architecture in our society today? (F)</p> <p>b. What do Greek styles in art and architecture teach us about them? (F)</p> <p>c. What types of philosophy were developed in ancient Greece? (F)</p> <p>d. How does the development of the arts strengthen or weaken a society? (C)</p> <p>e. Can a society that develops no literature, art, or architecture become a leading society in the world? (P)</p> <p>f. How has philosophy influenced modern society? (P)</p>	
		<p>5. Present societies are influenced by historical contributions.</p>	<p>a. What things are still used today that were developed by the Greeks? (F)</p> <p>b. What characteristics must a contribution have to exist in different societies in throughout time?</p> <p>c. Does a society’s lack of knowledge of the past affect its future? (P)</p>	
		<p>6. The development of the Roman Empire</p>	<p>a. Like Greece, do we put more value on</p>	

		culture reflect what its people value.	<p>certain goods and services? (F)(P)</p> <p>b. How does availability in the marketplace set an item's value? (C)</p> <p>c. Why does the perceived value of a product or service vary with societies? (C)</p>	
		7. The infusion of social, political, economic, and/or religious ideas can unify or divide society.	<p>a. What ideas from ancient Greece impacted their neighbors (i.e. Hellenistic Era)? (F)</p> <p>b. Why might new ideas create conflict in a society? (C)</p> <p>c. Today, do new ideas unify or divide a society? (P)</p>	
		8. Mythology played a significant role in classical society.	<p>a. How did the Trojan War demonstrate the significance of mythology? (C)</p> <p>b. Who were the major gods and goddesses of mythology? (F)</p> <p>c. Does mythology have any impact in our current society? (P)</p>	
		ECONOMICS		
		9. Increases in trade lead to merchandising and geographical expansion.	<p>a. Does trade always lead to territorial expansion? (C)</p> <p>b. What causes an increase in trade relationships? (C)</p> <p>c. What are the factors that lead a society to colonization? (C)</p> <p>d. If you could only trade with one country, what would you look for to decide which country? Why? (P)</p>	
		10. The economic principles of trade and merchandising encourage the exchange of resources, ideas, and culture.	<p>a. How did the concept of supply and demand operate in early Greece? (F)</p> <p>b. How does trade lead to cultural diffusion? (C)</p> <p>c. Is cultural diffusion an idea that societies should embrace or be wary of? Why? (P)</p>	
		GOVERNMENT		
		11. Democratic systems of government find their origins in the ideas and governmental structures of earlier civilizations.	<p>a. What was the history of government in ancient Athens? (F)</p> <p>b. How are present governments similar to and different from earlier systems? (C)</p> <p>c. What are the pros and cons of our government in the United States? (C)</p>	
		12. Social conflict and/or military conflict impacts society over time.	<p>a. How does social conflict affect political power (i.e. social hierarchy)? (C)</p> <p>b. Does social unrest always lead to the betterment of society? Cite examples. (P)</p> <p>c. How does military conflict impact a society's expansion? (C)</p>	

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