



Curriculum Units	Essential Questions	Lesson Sequence	Vocabulary/Key Concepts
<p><a href="#">Unit 1: An Introduction to World History</a></p>	<p>1. Why is it important to treat maps and "history" as accounts?                      2. How do historians know and create accounts about the past?                      3. Why might historians have different and sometimes conflicting versions of the same event?</p>	<p>1. What are Maps?                      2. What Can a Map Tell Us?                      3. What Does History Mean?                      4. How Do Historians Create Accounts of Past Events                      5. What Process Do Historians Use to Investigate the Past?                      6. Tools to Organize and Analyze the Past - Establishing Significance                      7. Tools to Organize and Analyze the Past - Using Social Institutions                      8. Tools to Organize and Analyze the Past - Using Temporal Frames                      9. Tools to Organize and Analyze the Past - Using Spatial Scales                      10. History as a Discipline                      11. Challenging the Power and Authority of the History Textbook</p>	<p>close-reading, contextualizing, corroborating, event, evidence, framing, geographic features, historical argument, historical problem, history perspective, primary sources, representations/accounts, secondary sources, significance, social institutions, sourcing, spatial scales, temporal frames (time)</p>
<p><a href="#">Unit 2: Beginnings of Human Societies</a></p>	<p>1. How do we learn about humans and human ancestors in pre-historic times, before there was writing?                      2. How and why did humanity spread across the earth?                      3. How did the natural environment shape the ways people lived in the Paleolithic Era?                      4. How and why did many humans begin to shift from full-time foraging to living in settled villages?</p>	<p>1. Introducing Reading Strategies                      2. The Study of Prehistory                      3. Anthropology and Early Humans                      4. The Peopling of the Earth                      5. The Paleolithic Age                      6. The Agricultural Revolution                      7. Neolithic Settlement, Surplus, Specialization, and Social Institutions                      8. Global Patterns of Early Human Settlement</p>	<p>adaptation, agriculture, domestication, evidence, evolution, foraging, meta cognition, migration, Neolithic Era, Paleolithic Era, settlement, social, institutions, specialization, world history</p>
<p><a href="#">Unit 3: Early Civilizations &amp; the Emergence of...</a></p>	<p>1. How did geography shape the way in which people lived in various world zones during Era 2?                      2. How and why did civilizations develop during Era 2?                      3. What new problems and solutions emerged from living in civilizations during Era 2?                      4. What role did cultural diffusion play during Era 2?</p>	<p>1. What are Civilizations?                      2. The Early River Valley Civilizations                      3. What Were Early Civilizations Like?                      4. How did Intensification Lead to the Development of Writing, Laws, and Centralized Governments in Early Civilizations?                      5. Who Were the Nomadic Pastoralists and How Did They Live?                      6. The Technology of Era 2... Spinning the Wheels of the Bronze Age                      7. Interaction in Era 2 – Conflict and Cooperation                      8. The Human Story Outside of Afroeurasia - Historical Patterns in Different World Zones</p>	<p>cities, civilization, conflict and cooperation, cultural diffusion, evidence, geographic luck, intensification, nomadic pastoralism, power and authority, river valley civilizations, social hierarchy, specialization, technology, world zones, writing</p>
<p><a href="#">Unit 4: The Rise of Classical Empires (Era 3)</a></p>	<p>1. Why did some civilizations develop into large-scale empires while others did not?                      2. How and why did changes in social institutions change how people lived in large-scale empires?                      3. How did empires change exchanges between peoples across large expanses of territory?                      4. How did the emergence of world religions both influence and reflect the rise of empires?</p>	<p>1. Unit Overview: From Early Civilizations to Empires                      2. What is the recipe for empire? A comparative analysis of Era 3 empires                      3. How did empires wield power and authority?                      4. Social Hierarchy and Slavery in the age of Empires                      5. The Emergence and Spread of World Religions                      6. From Religious Tolerance to Book Burning - Leadership in the Empires                      7. Connections and Contacts in Era 3: Exchanging ideas, technologies, and goods in the age of empire                      8. Empire... what it is, and what it is not: Using non-examples to refine the concept</p>	<p>bureaucracy, collective learning, cultural diffusion, democracy, empire / emperor, leadership, militarism, monarchy, non-examples, philosophy, power and authority, religious tolerance, republic, right to rule (divine right, inherited power), rise and fall of empires, Silk Roads, slavery, social, hierarchy/class, social inequality, society, specialization of labor, trade networks, world religions</p>
<p><a href="#">Unit 5: Interactions, Fall of Empires &amp; Emergence...</a></p>	<p>1. How did the interaction between empires affect their growth and development?                      2. What were the most significant factors that enabled empires to stay in power and why did these empires eventually fall?                      3. What other patterns of human societies and organization were in place during this era and why did they not become empires or parts of empires?</p>	<p>1. The Han Dynasty: The rise of a Chinese Empire, 206 BCE to 220 CE                      2. The Glory of Rome - The Roman Empire at its Height                      3. The Kushan Empire: A Nomadic Empire at the Crossroads                      4. The Mayans – A different global pattern                      5. The Golden Age of the Gupta: Why and to what extent was it "Golden"?                      6. Why do empires collapse? - A comparative case study of the decline and fall of Era 3...                      7. Turning Points and Other Stories: The World at the End of the Age of Empire</p>	<p>causes and consequences, city-state, civil service, civilization, Confucianism, cultural diffusion, dynasty, empire, environmental circumstances/geographic luck, fall or decline of empires, Golden Age, historical significance, innovation, patriarchy, social hierarchy, class system, trade networks, turning point</p>
<p><a href="#">Unit 6: Patterns of Adaptation: Organizing and...</a></p>	<p>1. How did the legacies of the large empires like Rome and the Han Dynasty influence the subsequent societies in the areas they formerly controlled?                      2. How did both geography and the history of past societies contribute to the rise of new powers in this era?                      3. Why did new patterns of conflict emerge in this time period and how did they shape societal interactions?</p>	<p>1. The Byzantine Empire: Remnants of Rome at the Crossroads of Europe and Asia?                      2. Islam: Emergence, Expansion, and Spread?                      3. The Tang Dynasty- The rise and fall of another Golden Age?                      4. Conflict and Cooperation in Afroeurasia during Era 4                      5. Kings of Europe- Charlemagne and the Carolingian Empire                      6. The Vikings: Craftsmen, Explorers, Raiders, and Traders                      7. Sub-Saharan Africa: The Gold and Salt Connection for Afroeurasia.                      8. How similar and different was the growth of large societies in different world zones?</p>	<p>adaptation, alliance, conflict, cultural diffusion, dynasty, empire, ethnocentrism, expansion versus external pressures, Golden Age, historiography, internal pressures, kinship, perspective/point of view, political-religious states, religious conflict, renaissance, settlement, sustainability, urbanization, world zones.</p>
<p><a href="#">Unit 7: Converging Trends: 1000 CE-1500 CE (Era 4)</a></p>	<p>1. How and why did the African and American empires develop similarly to and differently from the empires in Eurasia?                      2. How did large scale movements of people, ideas, technologies, and disease change the world on the eve of modernity?</p>	<p>1. Empire in West Africa: The Kingdom of Mali                      2. Empires of Americas: The Aztecs and Incas.                      3. Afroeurasia Overview: Crusades, Mongols, and the Black Death.                      4. Change and Continuity in World History-Final Project</p>	<p>Continuity and change over time, corroboration, crusade, cultural diffusion, evidence, inferences, Mesoamerica, movement, pandemic/plague, polytheism, the Americas, Turning points world religion.</p>

**ASSESSMENTS:**

**Formative:** responding to essential questions, short articles, and in-class debates

**Summative:** Common Assessment given at the end of each unit (combination of multiple choice, infographics, short answer, and essay based on reading passage or focus question.