

CURRICULUM GUIDE
Grade Level/Subject Area
1st 6 Weeks Period

Unit of Study – Chapter 1: <u>The First Humans Prehistory - 3500 B.C.</u>					
TEKS	Concepts/Student Expectations	TAKS	Instructional Resources	Vocabulary	Assessments/Benchmarks
1B-C, 6A, 11B, 13A-B, 20B, 21A, 23A, 25A, 25C-D, 25I, 26A, 26C-D	Explain – 1) By 10,000 B.C., <i>Homo sapiens sapiens</i> had spread throughout the world. 2) Paleolithic peoples used technology 3) Systematic agriculture brought about major economic, political, and social changes for early humans	Gr.10/11 Obj. 2: 8. 10B, US8B; Obj. 3: WG18A; Obj. 5: WG21C, WH25C, WH26C, US24B	Section 1 - Early Humans Section 2 – The Neolithic Revolution and the Rise of Civilization	Prehistory, archeology, artifact, anthropology, fossil, australopithecine, hominid, <i>Homo erectus</i> , <i>Homo sapiens</i> , Neanderthal, <i>Homo sapiens sapiens</i> , Paleolithic Age, nomad Neolithic Revolution, systematic agriculture, domestication, artisan, Bronze Age, culture, civilization, monarch	Section 1 Review – Page 25 Section 1 Quiz Section 2 Review – Page 31 Section 1 Quiz Project - Prehistoric Plays

CURRICULUM GUIDE High School World History

Unit of Study – Chapter 2: <u>Western Asia and Egypt</u>					
TEKS	Concepts/Student Expectations	TAKS	Instructional Resources	Vocabulary	Assessments/Benchmarks
1B-C, 2A, 7A, 11A-B, 12A, 13B, 15 B, 16B, 17A, 19A-B, 20B-C, 21A, 23A, 25B-C, 25E, 25H, 26A, 26C-D	<p>Explain – 1) Mesopotamia, one of the first civilizations, began between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.</p> <p>2) The Sumerians formed city-states and created forms of communication that affect our lives today.</p> <p>3) The Nile was crucial to the development of Egyptian civilization.</p> <p>4) Egyptian history is divided into three major periods.</p> <p>5) The decline of the Hittites and Egyptians allowed a number of small kingdoms and city-states to emerge.</p> <p>6) The Israelites did not create an empire, but they left a world religion, Judaism, that influenced the later religions of Christianity and Islam.</p> <p>7) The Hittites and Egyptians were eventually overshadowed by the rise of the Assyrian and Persian Empires.</p> <p>8) The Persian Empire brought many years of peace to Southwest Asia, increasing trade and the well being of its peoples.</p>	Gr.10/11 Obj. 2: 8.10B, US8B, WH23A, Obj. 3: WG18A; Obj. 5: WG21C, WH21C, WH25C, WH26C, US24B	<p>Section 1 – Civilization Begins in Mesopotamia</p> <p>Section 2 – Egyptian Civilization: “The Gift of the Nile”</p> <p>Section 3 – New Centers of Civilization</p> <p>Section 4 – The Rise of New Empires</p>	<p>City-state, ziggurat, theocracy, empire, patriarchal, polytheistic, cuneiform, Sumerians, Akkadians, Sargon, Hammurabi Dynasty, pharaoh, bureaucracy, vizier, mummification, hieroglyphics, hieratic script, pastoral nomad, monotheistic, Hittites, Phoenicians, satrapy, satrap, monarchy, Assyrians, Persians, Cyrus, Darius, Immortals, Zoroaster</p>	<p>Section 1 Review – Page 43</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 1 Quiz</p> <p>Section2 Review – Page 53</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 2 Quiz</p> <p>Section 3 Review – Page 60</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 3 Quiz</p> <p>Section 4 Review – Page 64</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 4 Quiz</p> <p>Chapter 2 Review – Page 66</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapters 1 & 2 Exam</p>

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