

CURRICULUM GUIDE  
High School World History  
Third 6 Weeks Period

Unit of Study <b>Chapter 5: Rome and the Rise of Christianity 600 B.C. – A.D. 500</b>					
TEKS	Concepts/Student Expectations	TAKS	Instructional Resources	Vocabulary	Assessments/Benchmarks
1B-C, 2A, 6C, 7A, 11A-B, 12A-C, 13B, 15 B, 16A-B, 17A, 18B-C, 19A-B, 20B-C, 21A-B, 23A, 24B, 25A-F, 25H, 26A, 26C-D, 27A	<p>Explain – 1) The Romans conquered the plain of Latium, the Italian peninsula, and then the entire Mediterranean world.</p> <p>2) Their practical political skills allowed the Romans to maintain control over their conquered lands.</p> <p>3) The internal instability of the Roman Empire eventually led to civil wars and increased power for the military.</p> <p>4) Octavian, titled Caesar Augustus, was named emperor, an event that stabilized the Roman Empire and paved the way for expansion and prosperity.</p> <p>5) Roman culture and society were heavily influenced by the Greeks.</p> <p>6) The Romans spread both Greek and Roman contributions to art, architecture, and literature throughout the empire.</p> <p>7) Jesus, a Jew from Palestine, began his public preaching.</p> <p>8) Christianity spread throughout the empire and eventually became the state religion of Rome.</p> <p>9) Under two strong emperors, Diocletian and Constantine, the Roman Empire gained a new lease on life.</p> <p>10) Ferocious warriors from Asia and Germany finally brought an end to the Roman Empire.</p>	Gr.10/11 Obj. 2: 8.10B, US8B, WH23A, Obj. 3: WG18A; Obj. 5: WG21C, WH21C, WH25C, WH26C, US24B	<p>Section 1 – The Rise of Rome</p> <p>Section 2 – From Republic to Empire</p> <p>Section 3 – Culture and Society in the Roman World</p> <p>Section 4 – The Development of Christianity</p> <p>Section 5 – Decline and Fall</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Movie - <i>Gladiator</i></b></p>	<p>Republic, patrician, plebeian, consul, praetor, Latins, Etruscans, Senate, centuriate assembly, council of the plebs, tribune of the plebs, Twelve Tables, Law of Nations, Hannibal, triumvirate, dictator, imperator, Crassus, Pompey, Julius Caesar, Octavian, Antony, Augustus, Nero, <i>Pax Romana</i>, paterfamilias, <i>insulae</i>, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Spartacus, procurator, New Testament, clergy, laity, Jesus, Simon Peter, Paul, Constantine, Theodosius the Great, plague, inflation, Diocletian, Constantine, Huns, Visigoths, Vandals, Romulus, Augustulus, Byzantium</p>	<p>Section 1 Review – Page 154</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 1 Quiz</p> <p>Section 2 Review – Page 162</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 2 Quiz</p> <p>Section 3 Review – Page 168</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 3 Quiz</p> <p>Section 4 Review – Page 174</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 4 Quiz</p> <p>Section 5 Review – Page 178</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 5 Quiz</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 5 Review – Page</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Roman Newspaper Project</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 5 Exam</b></p>