

CURRICULUM GUIDE
High School World History
Fourth 6 Weeks Period

Unit of Study Chapter 6: <u>The World of Islam 600 – 1500 A.D.</u>					
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-I, 26A, 26C-D, 27A	<p>Explain – 1) In the fifth and sixth centuries, the Arabian Peninsula took on a new importance as a result of the caravan trade.</p> <p>2) The religion of Islam arose in the Arabian Peninsula and its prophet was a man named Muhammad.</p> <p>3) After Muhammad’s death, his successor organized the Arabs and set in motion a great expansion.</p> <p>4) Internal struggles weakened the empire and, by the close of the thirteenth century, the Arab Empire had ended.</p> <p>5) An extensive trade network brought prosperity to the Islamic world.</p> <p>6) The Quran provided fundamental guidelines for all Muslims, not only in spiritual affairs but also in politics, economics, and social life.</p> <p>7) Muslim scholars made great advances in the areas of mathematics and the natural sciences.</p> <p>8) Muslim art and architecture incorporated innovative, geometric styles of decoration.</p>	Gr.10/11 Obj. 2: 8.10B, US8B, WH23A, Obj. 3: WG18A; Obj. 5: WG21C, WH21C, WH25C, WH26C, US24A, US24B	<p>Section 1 – The Rise of Islam</p> <p>Section 2 – The Arab Empire and Its Successors</p> <p>Section 3 – Islamic Civilization</p> <p>Section 4 – The Culture of Islam</p>	<p>Sheikh, Quran, Islam, <i>Hijrah</i>, hajj, shari’ah, Allah, Muhammad, Khadija, Muslims, Bedouins, caliph, jihad, Shiite, Sunni, vizier, sultan, mosque, Abu Bakr, Mu’awiyah, Umayyad dynasty, Berbers, Hussein, Abbasid dynasty, Harun al-Rashid, Seljuk Turks, Saladin, Mongols, bazaar, dowry, Abbasids, Fatimids, astrolabe, minaret, muezzin, arabesque, Ibn-Rushd, Ibn Sina (Avicenna), Ibn-Khaldun, Omar Khayyam, Alhambra</p>	<p>Section 1 Review – Page 194</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 1 Quiz</p> <p>Section 2 Review – Page 202</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 2 Quiz</p> <p>Section 3 Review – Page 206</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 3 Quiz</p> <p>Section 4 Review – Page 210</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 4 Quiz</p> <p>Chapter 6 Review – Page 212</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 6 Exam</p>

CURRICULUM GUIDE
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Unit of Study Chapter 8: The Asian World 400 – 1500 A.D.					
TEKS	Concepts/Student Expectations	TAKS	Instructional Resources	Vocabulary	Assessments/Benchmarks
1B-C, 2A, 6A, 6C, 7A, 11A-B, 12A-C, 13B, 15 B, 16A-B, 17A, 18B-C, 19A-B, 20B-C, 21A-B, 22A, 23A, 24B, 25A-F, 25H-I, 26A, 26C-D, 27A	<p>Explain – 1) The Sui, Tang, and Song Dynasties restored peace to China in between periods of chaos and disorder.</p> <p>2) Innovations and reforms in government, agriculture, and technology, brought periods of growth and prosperity to China.</p> <p>3) The Mongols acquired the world's largest land empire.</p> <p>4) With the invention of printing, a golden age of literature and art emerged in China.</p> <p>5) Japan developed differently from many other countries because of its geography.</p> <p>6) Japan's history has been marked by power struggles between rulers and independent families.</p> <p>7) Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam influenced the development of India.</p> <p>8) Its location made India a center for trade, but conflicts among its states plagued its growth and prosperity.</p> <p>9) Geography and cultural influences affected the development of Southeast Asia.</p> <p>10) Southeast Asia countries had primarily farming or trading economies that influenced their social structures.</p>	Gr.10/11 Obj. 2: 8.10B, US8B, WH23A, Obj. 3: WG18A; Obj. 5: WG21C, WH21C, WH25C, WH26C, US24A, US24B	<p>Section 1 – China Reunified</p> <p>Section 2 – The Mongols and China</p> <p>Section 3 – Early Japan and Korea</p> <p>Section 4 – India after the Guptas</p> <p>Section 5 – Civilizations in Southeast Asia</p> <p>Movie – <i>The Last Samurai</i></p>	<p>Scholar gentry, dowry, Sui Yangdi, Tang Xuanzang, Uighurs, Marco Polo, Wu Zhao, khanate, neo-Confucianism, porcelain, Genghis Khan, Kublai Khan, Li Bo, Duo Fu, samurai, Bushido, shogun, shogunate, daimyo, Shinto, Zen, Shotoku Taishi, Minamoto Yoritomo, Murasaki Shikibu, Yi Song-gye, Theravada, Mahayana, Mahmud of Ghazni, Rajputs, Timur Lenk, Mongols, Dandin, archipelago, agricultural society, trading society, Jayavarman, Thai, Angkor Wat</p>	<p>Section 1 Review – Page 252</p> <p>Section 1 Quiz</p> <p>Section 2 Review – Page 257</p> <p>Section 2 Quiz</p> <p>Section 3 Review – Page 267</p> <p>Section 3 Quiz</p> <p>Section 4 Review – Page 272</p> <p>Section 4 Quiz</p> <p>Section 5 Review – Page 278</p> <p>Section 5 Quiz</p> <p>Chapter 8 Review – Page 280</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chapter 8 Exam</p>

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