

CURRICULUM GUIDE  
High School World History  
Fifth 6 Weeks Period

Unit of Study <b>Chapter 9: Emerging Europe and the Byzantine Empire 400 – 1300 A.D.</b>					
TEKS	Concepts/Student Expectations	TAKS	Instructional Resources	Vocabulary	Assessments/Benchmarks
1B-C, 2A, 3A-B, 6A, 6C, 7A-D, 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 new European civilization was formed by the Germanic peoples, the legacy of the Romans, and the Church.</p> <p>2) Charlemagne expanded the Frankish kingdom and created the Carolingian Empire.</p> <p>3) Vikings, Magyars, and Muslims invaded Europe during the ninth and tenth centuries.</p> <p>4) The collapse of central authority in the European world led to new political system known as feudalism.</p> <p>5) During the High Middle Ages, European monarchs began to extend their power and build strong estates.</p> <p>6) The Slavic peoples formed three distinct groups, and they settled in different parts of eastern Europe.</p> <p>7) The Byzantine Empire created its own unique civilization in the eastern Mediterranean.</p> <p>8) The Crusades impacted medieval society in both the East and the West.</p>	Gr.10/11 Obj. 2: 8.10B, US8B, WH23A, Obj. 3: WG18A; Obj. 5: WG21C, WH21C, WH25C, WH26C, US24A, US24B	<p>Section 1 – Transforming the Roman World</p> <p>Section 2 – Feudalism</p> <p>Section 3 – The Growth of European Kingdoms</p> <p>Section 4 – The Byzantine Empire and the Crusades</p> <p><b>Movie – <i>Kingdom of Heaven</i></b></p>	<p>Wergild, ordeal, bishopric, pope, monk, monasticism, missionary, nun, abbess, Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Anglo-Saxons, Clovis, Gregory I, Saint Benedict, mayor of the palace, Pepin, Charlemagne, scriptoria, feudalism, vassal, knight, fief, feudal contract, tournament, chivalry, Magyars, Vikings, Eleanor of Aquitaine, common law, Magna Carta, estate, William of Normandy, Battle of Hastings, Henry II, Thomas A. Becket, Edward I, Capetian dynasty, Philip II, Augustus, Otto I, Slavs, Czechs, Hungarians, Mongols, Alexander Nevsky, patriarch, schism, Crusades, infidel, Justinian, <i>The Body of Civil Law</i>, Byzantine Empire, Macedonians, Seljuk Turks, Saint Bernard of Clairvaux, Saladin, Pope Innocent III</p>	<p>Section 1 Review – Page 290</p> <p>Section 1 Quiz</p> <p>Section 2 Review – Page 296</p> <p>Section 2 Quiz</p> <p>Section 3 Review – Page 301</p> <p>Section 3 Quiz</p> <p>Section 4 Review – Page 308</p> <p>Section 4 Quiz</p> <p>Chapter 9 Review – Page 310</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 9 Exam</b></p>

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Unit of Study <b>Chapter 12: Renaissance and Reformation 1350 – 1600 A.D.</b>					
TEKS	Concepts/Student Expectations	TAKS	Instructional Resources	Vocabulary	Assessments/Benchmarks
1B-C, 2A, 3A-B, 6A, 6C, 7A-D, 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) Between 1350 and 1550, Italian intellectuals believed they had entered a new age of human achievement.</p> <p>2) City-states were the centers of political, economic, and social life in Renaissance Italy.</p> <p>3) The most important intellectual movement associated with the Renaissance was humanism.</p> <p>4) The Renaissance produced many great artists and sculptors such as Michelangelo, Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci.</p> <p>5) The major goal of humanism is northern Europe was to reform Christendom.</p> <p>6) Martin Luther’s religious reforms led to the emergence of Protestantism.</p> <p>7) Different forms of Protestantism emerged in Europe as the Reformation spread.</p> <p>8) The Catholic Church underwent a religious rebirth.</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 Renaissance</p> <p>Section 2 – The Intellectual and Artistic Renaissance</p> <p>Section 3 – The Protestant Reformation</p> <p>Section 4 – The Spread of Protestantism and the Catholic Response</p>	<p>Urban society, secular, mercenary, dowry, Leonardo da Vinci, Francesco Sforza, Cosimo de’ Medici, Lorenzo de’ Medici, Niccolo Machiavelli, humanism, fresco, Petrarch, Dante, Michelangelo, Jan van Eyck, Albrecht Durer, Christian humanism, indulgence, salvation, Martin Luther, Desiderius, Erasmus, Edict of Worms, Charles V, The Peace of Augsburg, predestination, annul, Ulrich Zwingli, John Calvin, Henry VIII, Ignatius of Loyola</p>	<p>Section 1 Review – Page 381</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 1 Quiz</p> <p>Section 2 Review – Page 387</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 2 Quiz</p> <p>Section 3 Review – Page 393</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 3 Quiz</p> <p>Section 4 Review – Page 401</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 4 Quiz</p> <p>Chapter 12 Review – Page 402</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chapter 12 Exam</b></p>

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