

Commercial Township School District
Port Norris Middle School
Social Studies Grade 7

Recommended Pacing Guide

<u>Unit 1 - Christianity and Islam</u>	45 days
<u>Unit 2 - Medieval World (Asia/Africa)</u>	55 days
<u>Unit 3 - The Americas</u>	20 days
<u>Unit 4 - Medieval Europe</u>	60 days

Differentiated Instruction Strategies and Accommodations

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Time/General</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extra time for assigned tasks ● Adjusted length of assignments ● Timeline with due dates ● Communication system between home and school such as Google Classroom ● Provide lecture notes/outline 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Processing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extra response time ● Have students verbalize steps ● Repeat, clarify or reword directions ● Mini-breaks between tasks ● Provide a warning for transitions ● Reading partners
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Comprehension</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Precise step-by-step directions ● Short manageable tasks ● Brief and concrete directions ● Provide immediate feedback ● Small group instruction ● Emphasize multi-sensory learning 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Assistive Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Computer/whiteboard ● Spell checker ● Audio version of the text
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Recall</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Teacher-made checklist ● Use visual graphic organizers ● Reference resources to promote independence ● Visual and verbal reminders ● Graphic organizers 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Tests/Quizzes/Grading</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extended time ● Study Guides ● Shortened tests ● Read directions aloud
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Behavior/Attention</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consistent daily structured routine ● Simple and clear classroom rules ● Frequent feedback 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Organization</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Individual daily planner ● Display a written agenda ● Note-taking assistance ● Color code materials
<p><u>Enrichment</u></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adaption of material and requirements ● Evaluate vocabulary ● Elevated text complexity ● Additional projects ● Independent student options ● Projects completed individual or with partners ● Self-selection of research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tiered/multi-level activities ● Learning centers ● Individual response board ● Independent book studies ● Open-ended activities ● Community/subject expert mentorships

Unit 1 - Christianity and Islam

Summary and Rationale

Our world, through technology, geography, politics, and economics, has become increasingly interconnected and is reshaping how we live. While to a lesser extent, the Medieval world underwent a similar connecting experience through the expansion of civilizations, shifts in power, spread of religions, and a world moving from parallelisms and tentative contacts between individual civilizations to one of encounter and exchange – producing a dynamic global framework that led to the spread of ideas, goods, technology, and disease. Therefore, the debate surrounding the effect of globalization is a timeless discussion that has as much relevance in ancient times as it does in the modern era.

It is through this historical narrative and focus on critical thinking that we attempt to teach the birth, spread and impact of Islam during this time period. The rise of Christianity in the West and Islamic civilization in the East during the post- Classical era marks a major shift in historical development. Both faiths developed into unique civilizations based on shared religious principles and customs. In contrast to Europe at this time, the Islamic world reached its Golden Age by developing, incorporating, and reshaping scientific ideas, art, and cultural elements from conquered peoples. Students will learn about the “when, how, and why” this connection took place, demonstrate their understanding through a document- based question approach, and transfer this understanding by entering into the current debate of whether Islam and globalization are compatible today.

Recommended Pacing - 45 Days

State Standards

Standard 6.2 World History/Global Studies: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically and systematically about how past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions as socially and ethically responsible world citizens in the 21st century.

6.2.8.A.4.a

Analyze the role of religion and other means rulers used to unify and centrally govern expanding territories with diverse populations.

6.2.8.B.4.a

Explain how geography influenced the development of political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire and well as the empires' relationships with other parts of the world.

<u>6.2.8.B.4.b</u>	Assess how maritime and overland trade routes (i.e., the African caravan and Silk Road) impacted urbanization, transportation, communication, and the development of international trade centers.
<u>6.2.8.B.4.c</u>	Determine how Africa's physical geography and natural resources posed challenges and opportunities for trade and development.
<u>6.2.8.B.4.d</u>	Explain why the Arabian Peninsula's physical features and location made it the epicenter of Afro- Eurasian trade and fostered the spread of Islam into Africa, Europe, and Asia.
<u>6.2.8.C.4.b</u>	Analyze how trade, technology, the availability of natural resources, and contact with other civilizations affected the development of various civilizations in Eurasia and the Americas.
<u>6.2.8.C.4.c</u>	Explain how the development of new business practices and banking systems impacted global trade and the development of a merchant class.
<u>6.2.8.C.4.d</u>	Analyze the relationship between trade routes and the development of powerful city- states and kingdoms in Africa.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.b</u>	Analyze how religion both unified and divided people.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.i</u>	Explain how and why Islam spread in Africa, the significance of Timbuktu to the development and spread of learning, and the impact Islam continues to have on African society.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.j</u>	Compare the major technological innovations and cultural contributions of the civilizations of this period and justify which may be considered enduring legacies.

Instructional Focus

Unit Enduring Understandings

- Adherence to a common faith or set of beliefs influences an individual's actions, shapes the role and design of societal structures, and connects people across geographic and political boundaries. While the rise and spread of new belief systems can unify a society, it can also become a major source of tension and conflict.
- The connections and links made through global interactions have broad cultural, political, and economic consequences (both intended and unintended) which have associated costs and benefits.
- While the Five Pillars are individual acts and each has a spiritual meaning, collectively they have broader social effects and worldly significance influencing where and how Muslims live.
- Islam became a unifying force, utilizing trade, conquest, and conversion to

create a commercial and cultural bridge between Asia and Europe under one rule, and more durably under one language, one religion and one legal system.

- Through unification with various governments, Christianity was able to form lasting beliefs throughout Europe and eventually the world.
- This empire created a large zone of economic trade and consumption that connected people across a wide spectrum of political, geographic and ideological boundaries that forged the rise of great urban centers, improved communication systems, and led to significant cultural transmission.
- Muslims combined and preserved the traditions of many peoples along with producing an enormous body of original learning and achievements which created centers of wealth, education, and art – ultimately sewing the seeds for Europe’s own Renaissance.
- Today, many cultures struggle with how to remain tied to their traditional beliefs and cultural practices while engaging in the rapidly expanding and interconnected world that often appears to pull them in other directions or challenges past practices.

Unit Essential Questions

- How does Islam become a way of life?
- How did religion become one with various governments?
- What were the consequences of Islam becoming a “globalizing force” in the medieval world? How did this come into conflict with Christianity?
- Are religion and globalization compatible today?

Guiding Questions and Themes

- How have humans evolved?
- How do humans express themselves? (evolution, capabilities, social/cultural components, adaptations)
- Where and why did humans move?
- Why was civilization developed where it was?
- Why was farming a revolution? Was it?
- How did agriculture impact humans?

Objectives

Students will know:

- Explain how geography influenced the development of political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire and well as the empires’ relationships with other parts of the world.
- Assess how maritime and overland trade routes (i.e., the African caravan and Silk Road) impacted urbanization, transportation, communication, and the development of international trade centers.
- Determine how Africa’s physical geography and natural resources posed challenges and opportunities for trade and development.
- Determine how Europe’s physical geography and natural resources posed challenges and opportunities for trade and development through the Roman Empire and the Medieval period.

- Explain why the Arabian Peninsula's physical features and location made it the epicenter of Afro- Eurasian trade and fostered the spread of Islam into Africa, Europe, and Asia.
- Explain how the development of new business practices and banking systems impacted global trade and the development of a merchant class.
- Explain how and why Islam spread in Africa, the significance of Timbuktu to the development and spread of learning, and the impact Islam continues to have on African society.

Students will be able to:

- Analyze the role of religion and other means rulers used to unify and centrally govern expanding territories with diverse populations.
- Analyze how trade, technology, the availability of natural resources, and contact with other civilizations affected the development of various civilizations in Eurasia and the Americas.
- Analyze the relationship between trade routes and the development of powerful city- states and kingdoms in Africa.
- Analyze how religion both unified and divided people.
- Compare the major technological innovations and cultural contributions of the civilizations of this period and justify which may be considered enduring legacies.

Resources/Assessments

Core Text: Discovering Our Past: A History of the World, Early Ages 2018, McGraw Hill

Suggested Resources:

- Digging for the Truth videos
- Crash Course World History videos
- Mankind the Story of All of Us video series

Assessments:

- Textbook online formal assessments
- LearnSmart guided assessment tools
- Student created presentations

Unit 2 - Medieval Africa and Asia

Summary and Rationale

Focus/Summary of this Unit: China is poised to be one of the most powerful and influential nations in the 21st century. To understand China's prominence on the world stage, it is important for students to have the historical and geographic context of China's ability and willingness to engage with the outside world.

In the Post- Classical Era, Islamic Empires spread across northern Africa while kingdoms gained prominence through access to global trade routes. During this time period in Asia, China was one of the most powerful and influential civilizations in the world. The breakup of the Han dynasty ultimately led to China finding new unity and rising economic prosperity under the Tang and Song dynasties marking a Golden Age in China. Many technological and cultural innovations were developed during this time period that significantly influenced Western civilizations. Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism also influenced Chinese political and social structures and at times were in conflict with each other.

The second half of the era saw extraordinary developments in interregional history. The Mongols under Chinggis Khan created a land empire stretching from Poland to Korea and Siberia to Indonesia and in one way or another (positively and negatively) affected the lives of almost all peoples of Eurasia. However, the Chinese resented the ruling barbarians and the social and political changes Khan instated and ultimately rose up against the dynasty and created the new Ming dynasty. The Ming Dynasty was the most technologically advanced, felt the most superior, and had the largest population of all the civilizations during this historical era. However, imperial edict banned further construction of ships and exploration and China slowed its modernization and did not pursue territorial in an emphasis to return to traditional values and a farm- based economy. This decision to "close" China to the West would have a lasting impact on the history of the world.

Recommended Pacing - 55 Days

State Standards

Standard 6.2 World History/Global Studies: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically and systematically about how past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions as socially and ethically responsible world citizens in the 21st century.

<u>6.2.8.A.4.a</u>	Analyze the role of religion and other means rulers used to unify and centrally govern expanding territories with diverse populations.
<u>6.2.8.B.4.a</u>	Explain how geography influenced the development of political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire and well as the empires' relationships with other parts of the world.
<u>6.2.8.B.4.b</u>	Assess how maritime and overland trade routes (i.e., the African caravan and Silk Road) impacted urbanization, transportation, communication, and the development of international trade centers.
<u>6.2.8.B.4.e</u>	Analyze the motivations for civilizations to modify the environment, the positive and negative consequences of environmental changes made during this time period, and relate them to current environmental changes.
<u>6.2.8.B.4.f</u>	Explain how the geographies of China and Japan influenced their development and relationship.
<u>6.2.8.C.4.a</u>	Explain the interrelationships among improved agricultural production, population growth, urbanization, and commercialization.
<u>6.2.8.C.4.b</u>	Analyze how trade, technology, the availability of natural resources, and contact with other civilizations affected the development of various civilizations in Eurasia and the Americas.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.b</u>	Analyze how religion both unified and divided people.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.c</u>	Analyze the role of religion and economics in shaping each civilization's social hierarchy, and the impact hierarchical structures had on the lives of various groups of people.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.j</u>	Compare the major technological innovations and cultural contributions of the civilizations of this period and justify which may be considered enduring legacies.

Instructional Focus

Unit Enduring Understandings

- African kingdoms gained wealth and influence through trade and the Silk Road which would eventually draw the attention of Europeans.
- China's unique geography provided opportunities for it to influence and be influenced by other civilizations.
- Historically, China has been able to absorb outside rule, new religions and political philosophies and assimilate them into its structure while maintaining a pattern of strong central government.
- The Silk Road forged connections between China and several other

civilizations which had broad economic, cultural, political and environmental consequences which is why it can be considered an early historical example of modern- day globalization.

- Throughout history China has fluctuated in the extent to which they are willing to engage with the West.

Unit Essential Questions

- How has geography influenced history and culture?
- How did being connected enable China to develop a Golden Age?
- Why does China continue to struggle with the decision of whether or not to remain connected?
- How did other kingdoms in Africa and Asia form?
- What impact did the Mongols have on civilizations throughout Asia?

Objectives

Students will know:

- Explain how geography influenced the development of political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire and well as the empires' relationships with other parts of the world.
- Assess how maritime and overland trade routes (i.e., the African caravan and Silk Road) impacted urbanization, transportation, communication, and the development of international trade centers.
- Explain how the geographies of China and Japan influenced their development and relationship.
- Explain the interrelationships among improved agricultural production, population growth, urbanization, and commercialization.

Students will be able to:

- Analyze the role of religion and other means rulers used to unify and centrally govern expanding territories with diverse populations.
- Analyze the motivations for civilizations to modify the environment, the positive and negative consequences of environmental changes made during this time period, and relate them to current environmental changes.
- Analyze how trade, technology, the availability of natural resources, and contact with other civilizations affected the development of various civilizations in Eurasia and the Americas.
- Analyze how religion both unified and divided people.
- Analyze the role of religion and economics in shaping each civilization's social hierarchy, and the impact hierarchical structures had on the lives of various groups of people.
- Compare the major technological innovations and cultural contributions of the civilizations of this period and justify which may be considered enduring legacies.

Resources/Assessments

Core Text: Discovering Our Past: A History of the World, Early Ages 2018, McGraw Hill

Suggested Resources:

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Assessments:

- Textbook online formal assessments
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- Student created presentations

Unit 3 - The Americas

Summary and Rationale

In the Western Hemisphere, empire building reached an unprecedented scale. The physical geographic features of Latin America shaped the elements and institutions of Latin American culture. Isolation due to both its relative location and physical geography affected the historical development of this region. The political styles of the Aztec and Inca states were profoundly different. Even so, both enterprises demonstrated that human labor and creative endeavor could be organized on a colossal scale despite the absence of iron technology or wheeled transport.

Historically, each time there has been an increase in contact among the world's population it has had a significant impact on the people, cultures, and environment of those connected. The "discovery" and subsequent colonization of the Americas was the first "global" connection between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. This connection created a competitive rivalry over the resources (e.g. gold, sugar) in the Americas and that led to a dynamic process of economic development and technological innovation (particularly naval) that allowed Europe to become the commercial and military leader in world affairs. This connection and subsequent interaction (e.g. slavery, disease) would have disastrous consequences for peoples in the Americas as well as Africa.

Recommended Pacing - 20 Days

State Standards

Standard 6.2 World History/Global Studies: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically and systematically about how past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions as socially and ethically responsible world citizens in the 21st century.

6.2.8.A.4.a

Analyze the role of religion and other means rulers used to unify and centrally govern expanding territories with diverse populations.

6.2.8.B.4.a

Explain how geography influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire and well as the empires' relationships with other parts of the world.

6.2.8.B.4.h

Explain how the locations, landforms, and climates of Mexico, Central America, and South America affected the development of Mayan,

	Aztec, and Incan societies, cultures, and economies.
<u>6.2.8.C.4.a</u>	Explain the interrelationships among improved agricultural production, population growth, urbanization, and commercialization.
<u>6.2.8.C.4.b</u>	Analyze how trade, technology, the availability of natural resources, and contact with other civilizations affected the development of empires in Eurasia and the Americas.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.b</u>	Analyze how religion both unified and divided people.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.c</u>	Analyze the role of religion and economics in shaping each empire’s social hierarchy, and evaluate the impact these hierarchical structures had on the lives of various groups of people.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.j</u>	Compare the major technological innovations and cultural contributions of the civilizations of this period and justify which represent enduring legacies.

Instructional Focus

Unit Enduring Understandings

- The Aztec and Inca states built highly complex civilizations that were greatly influenced by their physical geography. Their isolation contributed to their lack of access to new ideas and immunities that left them susceptible to outside conquest. Even so, both enterprises demonstrated that human labor and creative endeavor could be organized on a colossal scale despite the absence of iron technology or wheeled transport.
- The “discovery” and subsequent colonization of the Americas was the first “global” connection between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. This connection and subsequent interaction (e.g. slavery, disease) would have disastrous consequences for peoples in the Americas as well as Africa.
- Europeans increased their wealth by establishing new trans- Atlantic trade routes that allowed them to gain control over new natural resources (including Latin American gold and silver). Subsequently, gold and silver replaced land as basis of wealth and status, which gave rise to a growing merchant class. As well, this increase in gold and silver led to inflation which eroded wealth of non- European countries with the Muslim Empire and African nations now had to abandon gold trade for more lucrative slave trade.
- Europeans increased their power through colonization and the establishment of African slavery in the Americas.
- The social and cultural impact included the spread of devastating diseases to Native American populations and the exchange of items, most especially certain foods that spurred population increases in Europe – particularly Northern Europe – which shifted power center to Britain, Germany, and Russia and away from the Mediterranean.

- Modern “seeds of change” are connecting the world today more rapidly and tightly than ever before – creating greater opportunities and benefits as well as perpetuating disparities and increasing certain costs.

Unit Essential Questions

- What “connecting forces” influenced the development of Latin America?
- How did the connection between the Eastern and Western hemispheres create “seeds of change” that forever altered the historical trajectory of Europe, the Americas, and Africa?

Objectives

Students will know:

- Explain how geography influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire and well as the empires’ relationships with other parts of the world.
- Explain how the locations, landforms, and climates of Mexico, Central America, and South America affected the development of Mayan, Aztec, and Incan societies, cultures, and economies.
- Explain the interrelationships among improved agricultural production, population growth, urbanization, and commercialization.

Students will be able to:

- Analyze the role of religion and other means rulers used to unify and centrally govern expanding territories with diverse populations.
- Analyze how trade, technology, the availability of natural resources, and contact with other civilizations affected the development of empires in Eurasia and the Americas.
- Analyze how religion both unified and divided people.
- Analyze the role of religion and economics in shaping each empire’s social hierarchy, and evaluate the impact these hierarchical structures had on the lives of various groups of people.
- Compare the major technological innovations and cultural contributions of the civilizations of this period and justify which represent enduring legacies.

Resources/Assessments

Core Text: Discovering Our Past: A History of the World, Early Ages 2018, McGraw Hill

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Assessments:

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- Student created presentations

Unit 4 - Medieval Europe

Summary and Rationale

In 1492 Christopher Columbus set sail for India, going west. He captained the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria. He never did find India, but he called the people he met "Indians" and came home and reported to his king and queen: "The world is round." As Thomas Friedman, the Pulitzer Prize winning author of the New York Times recounts in his latest book, when he set off for India 512 years later, he knew just which direction he was going. He was going east; he flew Lufthansa business class, and came home and reported: "The world is flat." Therein lies one author's account of how interconnected our world has become. It is a tale of technology, geography, and economics – all coming together and reshaping our lives. Therefore, the debate surrounding the effect of globalization is a timeless discussion that has as much relevance in the 15th century as it does in the modern era.

To understand how this came to be, one must understand the history of Western Europe and how this region greatly asserted its influence across the rest of the globe. Rome's empire, at its height, dominated the Mediterranean Basin. For over 200 years, it was the political and economic center of the western world. External factors such as barbarian invasion as well as internal factors such as political corruption and urban decay led to the fall of the most powerful and far- reaching empire of this era. In the wake of the fall of Rome and the death of the Charlemagne, Europe established feudalism and turned to local kings, lords, and knights for protection and refuge from Viking invasions. Christianity would become the most powerful unifying force in Europe, enabling leaders to spread and maintain their power.

The decline of feudalism resulted from three main factors. Change in climate contributed to agricultural innovations such as the three- field system that produced a food surplus. This food surplus allowed for population growth, which in turn led to the transition from self- sufficient feudal manors to interdependent city- states. In addition to the climate change, the spread of Christianity caused Barbarian invasions to subside, decreasing the need for the protection that feudalism once provided. The black death, the peasant revolution, the crusades, and the 100 Years' War were turning points that further crippled the feudal system and facilitated Europe's evolution into competitive nation states. The Mongols created the largest land empire the world had ever seen. While the conquests were terrifying, the stabilizing effect of Mongol rule led to a century of fertile commercial and cultural interchange across the continent. This open exchange, however, had a disastrous consequence in the 14th century- - the Black Death and its attendant social impact on Europe, the Islamic world, and probably China.

Equipped with a more suitable climate, improved agricultural technology, and the formation of nation/city states, Western Europe began to look beyond its own borders. The Crusades had opened Western Europe to new ideas and innovations, and the destruction of the once needed feudal system paved the way for a more varied and specialized economy that depended on goods and resources found along trade routes, such as the Silk Roads, that extended beyond Europe. Technological innovation (ships, the compass and other innovations) provided Europeans with the tools necessary to be successful explorers and conquerors. The Renaissance gave birth to new values, shifting focus from the afterlife to the human condition. Motivated by the desire for gold, glory and god, Europeans began exploring the seas. Portuguese, Italian and Spanish explorers and conquerors set out for new lands in Africa and the Americas. This clash of civilizations resulted in the destruction of powerful civilizations, such as the Aztecs and Incas of Latin America. It also resulted in the rise of Western powers, namely Spain, and the continued rise of nationalism throughout Europe.

Recommended Pacing - 60 Days

State Standards

Standard 6.2 World History/Global Studies: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically and systematically about how past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions as socially and ethically responsible world citizens in the 21st century.

<u>6.2.8.A.4.a</u>	Analyze the role of religion and other means rulers used to unify and centrally govern expanding territories with diverse populations.
<u>6.2.8.A.4.b</u>	Compare and contrast the Japanese and European systems of feudalism and the effectiveness of each in promoting social, economic, and political order.
<u>6.2.8.A.4.c</u>	Determine the influence of medieval English legal and constitutional practices (i.e., the Magna Carta, parliament, and the development of habeas corpus and an independent judiciary) on modern democratic thought and institutions.
<u>6.2.8.B.4.a</u>	Explain how geography influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire and well as the empires' relationships with other parts of the world.
<u>6.2.8.B.4.b</u>	Assess how maritime and overland trade routes (i.e., the African caravan and Silk Road) impacted urbanization, transportation, communication, and the development of international trade centers

<u>6.2.8.B.4.e</u>	Analyze the motivations for civilizations to modify the environment, determine the positive and negative consequences of environmental changes made during this time period, and relate these changes to current environmental challenges.
<u>6.2.8.B.4.g</u>	Explain why the strategic location and economic importance of Constantinople and the Mediterranean Sea were a source of conflict between civilizations.
<u>6.2.8.C.4.a</u>	Explain the interrelationships among improved agricultural production, population growth, urbanization, and commercialization.
<u>6.2.8.C.4.b</u>	Analyze how trade, technology, the availability of natural resources, and contact with other civilizations affected the development of empires in Eurasia and the Americas.
<u>6.2.8.C.4.c</u>	Explain how the development of new business practices and banking systems impacted global trade and the development of a merchant class.
<u>6.2.8.C.4.e</u>	Determine the extent to which interaction between the Islamic world and medieval Europe increased trade, enhanced technology innovation, and impacted scientific thought and the arts.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.a</u>	Explain how contact between nomadic peoples and sedentary populations had both positive and negative political, economic, and cultural consequences.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.b</u>	Analyze how religion both unified and divided people.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.c</u>	Analyze the role of religion and economics in shaping each empire's social hierarchy, and evaluate the impact these hierarchical structures had on the lives of various groups of people.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.d</u>	Analyze the causes and outcomes of the Crusades from different perspectives, including the perspectives of European political and religious leaders, the crusaders, Jews, Muslims, and traders
<u>6.2.8.D.4.e</u>	Assess the demographic, economic, and religious impact of the plague on Europe
<u>6.2.8.D.4.f</u>	Determine which events led to the rise and eventual decline of European feudalism.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.g</u>	Analyze the immediate and long- term impact on China and Europe of the open exchange between Europe and the Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty.
<u>6.2.8.D.4.j</u>	Compare the major technological innovations and cultural contributions

of the civilizations of this period and justify which represent enduring legacies.

Instructional Focus

Unit Enduring Understandings

- Rise of Feudalism – Feudalism was largely motivated by the need of the people for protection in the midst of a war- like culture with no strong central government to provide order. European feudalism created its own unique political, economic, military, and social system.
- Role of the Church: During this time period, Christianity’s role increases. Though the manor system created divisions among people, shared beliefs in the teachings of the Church and the desire for salvation bonded people together, providing a stabilizing and unifying force during this time period. Christianity created a new power center in Europe in the form of the Church while also providing a common identity and world- view in Medieval Europe. Christianity would become the most powerful unifying force in Europe, enabling leaders to spread and maintain their power.
- Impact of the Crusades: The Crusades were carried out by Christian political and religious leaders to take control of the Holy Land from the Muslims (1096-1204). The Crusades had both economic goals as well as religious motives. Europeans who took part in the Crusades were looking for land and a position in society (typically younger sons who did not stand to inherit property), troublesome knights, or those taken with religious zeal. The Crusades brought back new ideas, goods, technologies, and desire to trade that affected the development of Europe – promoting tremendous growth in towns and cities, the development of new economic institutions (such as banks and checks), the growth of a merchant class that benefited from financing the wars, and a revival of learning.
- Decline of Feudalism: The decline of feudalism resulted from several factors. First, change in climate contributed to agricultural innovations such as the three- field system that produced a food surplus. This food surplus allowed for population growth, which in turn led to the transition from self- sufficient feudal manors to interdependent city- states. Second, as the Barbarian invasions began to subside, there was a decreased need for the protection that feudalism once provided. Third, the Black Plague dramatically affected Europe’s economic and social life with peasants moving back into cities to fill jobs - leading to a demand for higher wages or greater freedoms. Fourth, there was a decline in devotion to the Church caused by the Great Schism, scandalous displays of wealth, and the discrediting of the Church during the plague. In addition, the Crusades, the rise of a new middle class, and the 100 Years War were turning points that further crippled the feudal system and facilitated Europe’s evolution into competitive nation states.
- The result of the Crusades: The Crusades had opened Western Europe to new ideas and innovations, and the destruction of the once needed feudal

system paved the way for a more varied and specialized economy that depended on goods and resources found along trade routes, such as the Silk Roads, that extended beyond Europe. During the Middle Ages, Muslims combined and preserved the traditions of many peoples as well as producing an enormous body of original learning – creating centers of wealth, education, and art – ultimately sowing the seeds for Europe’s own renaissance.

- Rise of nationalism: The consequences of moving toward a monarchical rule and eventually toward a nation- state fostered a new sense of identity, militaristic behavior, and exploration. However, the political changes during the 12th and 13th centuries became part of the tradition that later gave rise to modern democratic government. Changes such as the Magna Carta established the idea of rights and liberties that a king could not violate and that the monarch should rule with advice of the governed; the rise of Parliament gave a voice to the common people as well as lords.
- Desire for Exploration: Europe attempted to spread its power and influence throughout Asia, Africa, and the Americas. Motives included spreading the Christian religion, greater demand for gold, spices, and natural resources, political and economic competition between European Empires, innovations in navigational arts (compass, accurate navigational charts, etc.), and with the loss of Constantinople in 1453, European nations fronting the Atlantic Ocean sought new maritime routes for trade.
- Western dominance and exploitation: This led to a clash of civilizations resulting in the destruction of powerful civilizations, such as the Aztecs and Incas of Latin America. It also led to the rise of Western powers and the continued rise of nationalism throughout Europe.
- Columbus was driven by both internal and external forces. Internal factors include his port- city birthplace; the Renaissance spirit of the day; and his religious beliefs. The external factors that led to the expedition being sponsored include the need to seek an alternate route to India because the Asian luxury items desired required going around the Muslim- controlled Mediterranean; the need to find more gold (to pay for these Asian imports); and the new technologies that allowed for ocean sailing ships capable of carrying heavy weaponry.

Unit Essential Questions

- How does the need for reconnection (political, economic, social, religious) lead to the establishment of feudalism and an increased role of the Church?
- How did the connections forged by the Crusades affect the development of Europe?
- How were other changes in Europe the result of new connections?
- How did these changes position Europe to go from “worst to first”?
- What “connecting forces” motivated Columbus?

Objectives

Students will know:

- Determine the influence of medieval English legal and constitutional practices

(i.e., the Magna Carta, parliament, and the development of habeas corpus and an independent judiciary) on modern democratic thought and institutions.

- Explain how geography influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire and well as the empires' relationships with other parts of the world.
- Assess how maritime and overland trade routes (i.e., the African caravan and Silk Road) impacted urbanization, transportation, communication, and the development of international trade centers.
- Explain why the strategic location and economic importance of Constantinople and the Mediterranean Sea were a source of conflict between civilizations.
- Explain the interrelationships among improved agricultural production, population growth, urbanization, and commercialization.
- Explain how the development of new business practices and banking systems impacted global trade and the development of a merchant class.
- Determine the extent to which interaction between the Islamic world and medieval Europe increased trade, enhanced technology innovation, and impacted scientific thought and the arts.
- Explain how contact between nomadic peoples and sedentary populations had both positive and negative political, economic, and cultural consequences.
- Assess the demographic, economic, and religious impact of the plague on Europe.
- Determine which events led to the rise and eventual decline of European feudalism.

Students will be able to:

- Analyze the role of religion and other means rulers used to unify and centrally govern expanding territories with diverse populations.
- Compare and contrast the Japanese and European systems of feudalism and the effectiveness of each in promoting social, economic, and political order.
- Analyze the motivations for civilizations to modify the environment, determine the positive and negative consequences of environmental changes made during this time period, and relate these changes to current environmental challenges.
- Analyze how trade, technology, the availability of natural resources, and contact with other civilizations affected the development of empires in Eurasia and the Americas.
- Analyze how religion both unified and divided people.
- Analyze the role of religion and economics in shaping each empire's social hierarchy, and evaluate the impact these hierarchical structures had on the lives of various groups of people.
- Analyze the causes and outcomes of the Crusades from different perspectives, including the perspectives of European political and religious leaders, the crusaders, Jews, Muslims, and traders.
- Analyze the immediate and long- term impact on China and Europe of the open exchange between Europe and the Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty.
- Compare the major technological innovations and cultural contributions of the civilizations of this period and justify which represent enduring legacies.

Resources/Assessments

Core Text: Discovering Our Past: A History of the World, Early Ages 2018, McGraw Hill

Suggested Resources:

- Digging for the Truth videos
- Crash Course World History videos
- Mankind the Story of All of Us video series

Assessments:

- Textbook online formal assessments
- LearnSmart guided assessment tools
- Student created presentations

