

<p><u>Classical Civilizations</u></p> <p>November-December</p>	<p>6.3a Humans living together in settlements develop shared customs, beliefs, ideas, and languages that give identity to the group.</p> <p>6.3b People in Mesopotamia, Yellow River valley, Indus River valley, and Nile River valley developed civilizations which shared the following concepts: religion, job specialization, cities, government, language/record keeping system, technology, and social hierarchy.</p> <p>6.3c These civilizations adapted to and modified their environment to meet the needs of their population.</p> <p>6.3d Political and social hierarchies influenced the access that groups and individuals had to power, wealth, and jobs and influenced their roles within a society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * explore river valley societies and civilizations: one in the Middle East by examining archaeological and historical evidence to compare and contrast characteristics of these complex societies and civilizations * explore how the civilizations adapted to and modified their environment to meet their basic needs of food, clothing, and shelter * compare and contrast the political and social structures of the selected river valley civilizations * examine the unique achievements and contributions of each 	<p>*See instructional guide for hyperlinked content specific resources</p> <p>* teacher-made tests and quizzes</p> <p>C3 teachers unit link http://www.c3teachers.org/inquiries/c hina-and-rome/</p>
<p><u>Classical Civilizations</u></p> <p>January-February</p>	<p>6.5a Geographic factors influence the development of classical civilizations and their political structures.</p> <p>6.5b Political structures were developed to establish order, to create and enforce laws, and to enable decision making.</p> <p>6.5c A period of peace, prosperity, and cultural achievements may be indicative of a golden age.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * locate the classical civilizations on a map and identify geographic factors that influenced the extent of their boundaries, locate their cities on a map, and identify their political structures * compare and contrast the similarities and differences of the Chinese and Greco-Roman classical civilizations by examining religion, job specialization, cities, government, language/record keeping system, technology, and social hierarchy * examine the similarities and differences in the political systems of Chinese and Greco-Roman classical civilizations * examine evidence related to the Chinese and Greco Roman (Athens and Roman Empire) civilizations and determine if these civilizations have experienced a golden age * examine the cultural achievements of these civilizations and their influence on contemporary society 	<p>*See instructional guide for hyperlinked content specific resources</p> <p>* teacher-made tests and quizzes</p> <p>C3 teachers unit link http://www.c3teachers.org/inquiries/olympics/</p>

<p><u>Mediterranean Trade Networks</u></p> <p>March to Mid-May</p>	<p>6.6a Overexpansion, corruption, invasions, civil wars, and discord led to the fall of Rome. Feudalism developed in Western Europe in reaction to a need for order and to meet basic needs.</p> <p>6.6b The Byzantine Empire preserved elements of the Roman Empire, controlled lands within the Mediterranean basin, and began to develop Orthodox Christianity.</p> <p>6.6c Islam spread within the Mediterranean region from southwest Asia to northern Africa and the Iberian Peninsula.</p> <p>6.6d Religious competition and rivalry over economic and political control over the holy lands led to conflict such as the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * examine reasons for the fall of the Roman Empire and the development of feudalism in Western Europe, including efforts to restore the empire, the decentralization of political authority, and the role of the Christian Church in providing some measure of central authority * examine how the Byzantine Empire preserved elements of the Roman Empire by blending Roman traditions with Greek culture and developed a Christian faith, known as Orthodox Christianity, which united Church and state authority in the person of the emperor * examine how the introduction of Islam changed the societies and cultures each conquered, blending with those societies and cultures * examine the conflict of the Crusades from three different perspectives: feudal Europe, Byzantine, and Islamic 	<p>*See instructional guide for hyperlinked content specific resources</p> <p>* teacher-made tests and quizzes</p> <p>C3 teachers link http://www.c3teachers.org/inquiries/is-lamic-spain/</p>
<p><u>Religions</u></p> <p>Mid-May to June</p>	<p>6.4a Civilizations developed belief systems and religions that have similar as well as different characteristics.</p> <p>6.4c Belief systems and religions often are used to unify groups of people and may affect social order and gender roles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * study the belief systems of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Confucianism * identify similarities and differences across belief systems * explore the influence of various belief systems 	<p>*See instructional guide for hyperlinked content specific resources</p> <p>* teacher-made tests and quizzes</p> <p>C3 teachers link http://www.c3teachers.org/inquiries/religious-freedom/</p>