

Argyle ISD World History Scope and Sequence - Grade 10

Six Weeks: 1st	Curriculum: Geography – 1 Week Dawn of Civilization – 5 Weeks															
Concepts: Agricultural Revolution Civilization Cultural Diffusion Domestication Geography Institutions Patterns Specialization Technology Turning Points	TEKS: 1B, 6B, 11B, 12A&B, 13A&B,16B,18A, 19A&B, 20A, 21A, 25C-D-H-I,27A&B															
Vocabulary: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>City State</td> <td>Karma</td> <td>River Valley</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polytheism</td> <td>Neolithic Revolution</td> <td>Nomad</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monotheism</td> <td>Indo-Europeans</td> <td>Hunter / Gatherer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hieroglyphics</td> <td>Confucianism</td> <td>Surplus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mandate of Heaven</td> <td>Daoism</td> <td>Technology</td> </tr> </table>		City State	Karma	River Valley	Polytheism	Neolithic Revolution	Nomad	Monotheism	Indo-Europeans	Hunter / Gatherer	Hieroglyphics	Confucianism	Surplus	Mandate of Heaven	Daoism	Technology
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Mandate of Heaven	Daoism	Technology														
Guiding Questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How did geography shape the development of early civilizations? 2. How and why did civilizations emerge and persist as the primary social structure? 																
TEKS Questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where, why and how did early civilizations develop? 2. What is the key difference between primary and secondary sources? Which is more reliable? 3. What was the impact of agriculture on the development of civilizations? 																
Resources: <u>World History: Patterns of Interaction</u> chapters 1-4, 7 <u>History Alive! Early Humans</u> 4.1 <u>Discovering How Sumerian City-States Emerged</u> 3.1 From Paleolithic to Neolithic: Identifying Changes in Daily Life 1.2 Understanding Geography’s Effect on Settlement in Three Regions																
United Streaming: <i>Toward Civilization</i> <i>Roots of Religion</i>																

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<p>Six Weeks: 2nd</p>	<p>Curriculum – Ancient Greece and Rome – 4 weeks Eastern Empires – 2 ½ - 3 weeks</p>																											
<p>Concepts: Change Democracy Government Human Rights Ideas Institutions Rights Responsibilities Systems Turning Point</p>	<p>TEKS: WH1A,B & C, WH2A, WH6B, WH7A, WH12B, WH13A, WH15A & B, WH16B, WH17A, WH18A, B & C, WH19A & B, WH20A & B, WH21A, WH22B & C, WH23A & B, WH23E, WH25C, D, F, H & I, WH26A & D</p>																											
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<p>Guiding Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent were the civilizations of Greece and Rome a product of their geography? 2. Why was the city-state the “cradle of democracy?” 3. Did Rome fall or was it pushed? 4. Did the burdens of empire help or hinder the cause of democracy in Rome? 5. Was citizenship in Ancient Greece and the Roman Republic like citizenship in the United States today? 																												
<p>TEKS Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How did geographic factors shape different societies in Ancient Greece and Rome? 2. How did democratic-republican forms of government evolve in classical Greece and Rome? 3. Which of our traditions about citizenship and government can be traced to the Greeks and Romans 4. How did governments in the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire differ? 5. What was the impact of the spread of Christianity on the later Roman Empire? 6. What role did geography play in the fall of the Roman Empire? 7. How did Justinian’s Code influence modern law? 8. What were the Muslims most influential medical, mathematical, and scientific advances? 																												

9. How did the Mongol invasions influence the surrounding civilizations?
10. How did the Prophet Mohammed unify the Arabian Peninsula under Islam?
11. What were the basic beliefs and practices of Islam?
12. What were the accomplishments of Umayyad and the Abbasids
13. What were the accomplishments of the Byzantine Empire?
14. How did the Byzantine Empire preserve classical culture?
15. How were the Mongols important to medieval civilizations?

Textbook resources:

World History: Patterns of Interaction, McDougal Littell

Chapters 5-6

Chapters 10, 11, & 12.2

History Alive! Ancient Greece

1.1 Understanding Geography's Effect on Settlement in Ancient Greece

History Alive! Ancient Rome

1.2 Patricians and Plebeians: Experiencing a Struggle for Power

1.4 Debating Whether Military Expansion Helped or Hurt Rome

Persian Wars Metaphors

Greece Walking Tour

Athens v. Sparta

Alexander the Great Hero or Villain

Form and Function of a Mosque

Justinian's Code

United Streaming:

World History: Ancient Civilizations

Civilizations: Rise to Power

Empires of Early Africa

Inside the Pyramids

The Ancient World

Ancient Rome: Rise to Power

The Ancient Romans: An Urban Lifestyle

World of Ancient Rome (753 B.C. – 476 A.D.)

Religions of the World: Hinduism

Religions of the World : Christianity

Ancient Rome: Fall of an Empire

Ancient Rome: Struggles for Power

Ancient Rome: Prosperity and Decline

China: From Past to Present: life in the Ancient Capital Cities

Discovering Ancient Greece (1500 – 100 B. C.)

China: From Past to Present: The Silk Road, the Great Wall, Changes in Government

The Roots of Religion

Troubled Leadership

Argyle ISD World History Scope and Sequence - Grade 10

<p>Six Weeks: 3rd</p>	<p>Curriculum – Middle Ages 4 weeks</p>																												
<p>Concepts Systems Institutions Change Renaissance Reformation Secularism Individualism Turning Points</p>	<p>TEKS: WH1A, B, C & D, WH 3A, B & C, WH4A,B, WH11B, WH12B, WH15B, WH17A & B, WH18B &C, WH19B, WH25C, D, F, H & I, WH26A &D</p>																												
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<p>Guiding Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent was the Catholic Church responsible for the decline of medieval institutions? 2. Was the rise of modern Europe inevitable? 3. How did Germanic invasions impact the Western Roman Empire? 4. How are paternalism and feudalism related? 5. How did Christianity influence events in Medieval Europe? 6. Why did Christianity spread when other Roman religions didn't? 7. How did the Hundred Years War influence the rise of nationalism? 																													
<p>TEKS Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What factors led to feudalism, manorialism, and the rise of the Roman Catholic Church? 2. What were the characteristics of the Middle Ages in Europe? 3. Why was the role of the Catholic Church so important in the Middle Ages? 4. What role did technology and trade play in the transformation of medieval Europe? 5. What was the impact of the Crusades on Europe in the Middle ages? 6. How did the Black Death accelerate change in Europe? 7. How did the Bubonic Plague impact Europe? 8. What were the economic, political, and social outcomes of the Crusades on Europe and SW Asia? 																													

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9. Explain the rise and fall of Charlemagne's empire.
10. How did the ideas from Italy spread to Northern Europe?

Textbook resources:

World History: Patterns of Interaction, McDougal Littell

Chapters 13 & 14

History Alive

1.3 Exploring the Reasons for Rome's Fall

3.2 The Development of Feudalism in Western Europe

United Streaming:

Civiliz

ations in Conflict: Byzantium, Islam, and the Crusades (331 – 1453 A.D.)

The High Middle Ages

Medieval Times: Life in the Middle Ages

Age of Constantine and the Germanic Invasions

World History: The Medieval Era

The Feudal System: Castles at War

The Age of Charlemagne

The Dark Ages: Europe After the Fall of Rome (410 – 1066 A.D.)

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<p>Six Weeks: 4th</p>	<p>Curriculum: Renaissance and the Reformation – 2 -21/2 weeks Exploration and the Atlantic World – 2 weeks Absolute Monarchs – 1 Week</p>																																								
<p>Concepts: Change Empire Government Ideas Reformation Renaissance Revolution Rights Turning Point</p>	<p>TEKS: WH1A, B, C & D, WH2A &B, WH5A &B, WH6A &C, WH11A & B, WH12B &C, WH15A &B, WH16A &B,, WH18A &C, WH19A, WH20A &B, WH21A, WH23A &C, WH25A, B C, D, F, H & I, WH26A &D, WH27A & B</p>																																								
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<p>Guiding Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Was the Church the cause of its own decline? 2. Was Europe destined to discover the New World? 3. What would have happened if the New World had not been “discovered”? 4. Was absolutism a natural extension of feudalism? 5. What is the relationship between Louis XIV, Versailles, and absolutism? 																																									
<p>TEKS Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What factors led to the European Renaissance and Reformation? 2. What were the characteristics of the European Renaissance and Reformation and what were their effects on the politics and society of Europe? 3. What were the artistic breakthroughs and achievements of the Renaissance? 4. Who were the significant individuals of the Reformation? 5. What were the effects of the Reformation and the Counter Reformation on Europe? 6. What factors led to European expansion and exploration in the 16th Century and what effects did they have on Europe and the rest of the world? 7. How did the evolution of the nations of England and France promote both absolute monarchy and the beginning of democratic institutions? 																																									

Textbook resources:

World History: Patterns of Interaction, McDougal Littell

Chapter 17

Chapters 15.2, 15.3, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 19.1 and 19.2

Chapter 20

Chapter 21.1 – 21.4

History Alive! Europe After the Fall of the Roman Empire

4.1 The Crusades

History Alive! Europe's Transition to the Modern World

1.2 Europe's Transition from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance

3.2 The Spread of Protestantism

4.1 Charting Scientific Breakthroughs

4.4 Few Over Many: The conquest of the Aztecs and the Inca

United Streaming:

Conquerors: Peter the Great

All About the Renaissance, Part One: Historical Background, Beginnings, and Art

Protestant Reformation 1517-1565

All About the Renaissance, Part Two: Science, Invention, Architecture, Exploration, and Religious Freedom

Exploring the Renaissance

The High Renaissance

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Six Weeks: 5th	Curriculum: Enlightenment and Revolutions 19th Century																																											
Concepts: Change Choices Compromise Conflict Constitutionalism Democracy Equality Government Human Rights Ideas Imperialism Innovation Liberty Mercantilism Nationalism Patterns Responsibilities Revolution Turning Point	TEKS: WH1A, B, C &D, WH2A &B, WH5B, WH6C WH7B, WH8B, WH11A &B, WH12B & C, WH14A & B, WH15A, B & C, WH16A & B, WH17A & B, WH18A &C, WH23A, C, D & E, WH24A, B & C, WH25A, B, C, F, H & I, WH 26A & D, WH27A & B																																											
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Guiding Questions: 1. Could absolute monarchs have avoided the “age of revolution” 2. What makes a revolution a revolution? 3. Are revolutions inevitable or can they be avoided? 4. Were the English and American Revolutions really revolutionary? 5. Is the constitution a truly “democratic” document?																																												

6. Was the French Revolution a revolution of bread or ideas?
7. Why did Americans get the Constitution and the French get Napoleon?
8. Did Europe defeat Napoleon or did Napoleon defeat himself?
9. Did the Industrial Revolution bring true progress to the world?
10. Was imperialism a necessary evil for industrialized nations?
11. Why has nationalism caused conflicts and wars?

TEKS Questions:

1. What caused the scientific revolution of the 1500's and what effects did it have?
2. Why did the Enlightenment have such a major impact on the politics of nations after 1750?
3. What are the major causes of revolutions?
4. What were the similarities and differences (in ideas, causes, and effects) between the English, American, French, and Russian revolutions?
5. What were the important issues and events of the American Revolution? Who were the significant individuals of the American Revolution?
6. How did ideas from the English political heritage and the American colonial period influence the U.S. system of government?
7. How does the U.S. Constitution reflect ideas from the enlightenment?
8. Why are individual rights so important in the American system of government and how does the system guarantee them?
9. What factors brought about the industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries?
10. Why was the Industrial Revolution a revolution?
11. How did the Industrial Revolution bring about an era of reform?
12. Was imperialism a product of industrialization?
13. How does nationalism unite people?

Textbook resources:

World History: Patterns of Interaction, McDougal Littell

Chapters 21.5, 22 & 23

Chapters 24, 25, & 27

History Alive! Western Europe in the Modern World

1.2 Debating the Ideal Form of Government: A Meeting of Minds

1.4 Creating a Storybook About the French Revolution

United Streaming

All About the Enlightenment: The Age of Reason

The Age of Reason: Europe After the Renaissance (1642-1800)

The French Revolution Part I: April 1789 – September 1791: Causes and Onset

The French Revolution Part II: October 1791-November 1799: The Continuing Rebellion

Assignment Discovery: Revolution: the Call to Battle

The Industrial Revolution (1750 – 1915)

American History: Road to Revolution

The American Revolution: From Colonies to Constitution: Shaping the New Nation

The American Revolution: Rebellion and Preparing to Fight

The American Revolution: American colonies

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The American Revolution: The War for Independence

Prelude to Revolution

American History: Foundations of American Government

World History: The Modern Era

Conquerors: Napoleon

Last of the the Czars: Dynasty in Decline

A Nation in Crisis

Argyle ISD World History Scope and Sequence - Grade 10

Six Weeks: 6th	Curriculum: 20th Century	
Concepts: Capitalism Civil Disobedience Communism Conflict Democracy Human Rights Industrialization Socialism Systems Totalitarianism Urbanization	TEKS: WH1A, B, C & D, WH2A & B, WH5B, WH6C, WH7B, WH8A, C & D, WH9 A & B, WH10A & B, WH11A & B, WH12B & C, WH14A, B & C, WH15A, B, C & D, WH16A & B, WH17A & B, WH18A, B, C, & D, WH19B, WH20B, WH23A, C, D, & E, WH24A, B & C, WH25A, B, C D, F, H, & I, WH26A & D, WH27A & B	
Vocabulary: Triple Alliance Triple Entente Western Front Central Powers Allied Powers Total War Attrition Armistice Propaganda Treat of Versailles League of Nations Fourteen Points Zeppelin	Bolsheviks Soviets Command Economy Long March Fascism Great Depression Civil Disobedience Nazism Jazz Age Theory of Relativity Surrealism Blitzkrieg Final Solution	Kristallnacht Kamikaze Cold War
Guiding Questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How did nationalism, imperialism, militarism, and alliances propel the industrialized nations into a great world war? 2. Was imperialism a necessity for industrialized nations? 3. Was World War I inevitable? 4. What were the short and long-term effects of the Treaty of Versailles? 5. Could a peace treaty based on Wilson’s 14 points have prevented World War II? 6. Why would a nation turn to totalitarianism? 7. Why did the League of Nations fail to keep the peace? 8. How did the aftermath of WWII lead to the Cold War? 		
TEKS Questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the legacy of World War I and the Treaty of Versailles? 2. What accounted for Europe’s ultimate rejection of Wilson’s Fourteen Point? 3. Why did the United States fail to ratify the Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations? 4. Why didn’t the terms in the Treaty of Versailles lay the foundation for a lasting peace in Europe? 5. What technological innovations changed warfare in the 20th century? 		

6. What were the long-range and immediate cause of the Great Depression?
7. How did each of the major industrial nations react to the Great Depression?
8. What factors ultimately led to the end of the Great Depression?
9. How did the rise of totalitarian dictatorships lead to aggression in the 1930's and world War II?
10. How were the allies able to respond to early defeats and ultimately win World War II?
11. How did the aftermath of WWII lead to the Cold War?

Textbook Resources:

World History: Patterns of Interaction, McDougal Littell

Chapter 29

Chapters 30.1, 30.2, 30.3, 31.2, 31.3

Chapter 32

History Alive! Western Europe in the Modern World

2.1 The Rise of Industrialism

2.2 Investigating the Effects of the Industrial Revolution

3.2 The Quest for Empire: Analyzing European Motives

4.1 the First World War: European Tensions Ignited

History Alive! The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union

1.4 the Russian Revolution

United Streaming:

Power Builders: Leaders and Cities

The Age of Anxiety (1952-1958)

America in the 20th Century: America Becomes a World Power

Video Yearbook collections

World War I: The War in Europe

World War II

World War II: The Road to War

World War II: The Allies

Winds of change (1912-1916)

World War II: The Japanese American Experience

American History: World war II: Causes and Consequences

U. S. History: 1939-1869: World War II and the Cold War

The Cold War Thaws (1970 – 1993)

Cold War Into Guerilla War

Days that Shook the World 1987-1999

The Soviet Union Chronicles: 1945-1993

Out of the Ashes (1945-1949)

The Fragile Balance (1955-1961)