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| **Sunday** | **Monday** | **Tuesday** | **Wednesday** | **Thursday** | **Friday** | **Saturday** |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|  |  |  | First day of school  Model United nations  Team/  Group activity | Team/  Group activity  Worst Mistake in the history of civilization | Quiz  (Chapters 1-3)  Worst Mistake in the history of civilization  Class discussion | 4th essay  (due by 11pm)  Hinduism, Confucianism and Buddhism are three of the world’s great belief systems. Choose two, compare, and contrast their impact (political, social, and economic) on the societies that embraced these belief systems. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|  | Chapter 4 review questions due at the beginning of class  Discuss/review questions and definitions from homework.  MUN meeting | Complete a current event in class.  Gupta Empire | Gupta Empire | Han Dynasty | Current event due  Quiz  (chapters 1-4)  Qin Dynasty |  |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
|  | Chapter 5 review questions are due at the beginning of class  Discuss/review questions and definitions from homework. | Allegory of the cave | Allegory of the cave  Greeks | Hinduism  Buddhism | Current event due  Quiz  (Chapter 1-5)  Judaism | 5th essay  (due by 11pm)  DBQ (2008)  analyze factors that shaped the modern Olympic movement from 1892 to 2002. |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 1 |
|  | Chapter 6 review questions due at the beginning of class  Discuss/review questions and definitions from homework. | Greek and Roman slavery | Greek and Roman slavery | Yellow Turban Uprising | Yellow Turban Uprising  Current event due  Quiz  (chapter 1-5) |  |

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| **Please complete this work in a notebook that you will turn in weekly for a grade. (due 09/11)**  **(please rewrite the questions, the big picture questions are paragraph answers, the margin review can be answered in a sentence)**  **Chapter 4—Eurasian Empires, 500 B.C.E.–500 C.E.** ***The Big Picture:***  ***After the First Civilizations: What Changed and What Didn’t?***  Chapter Learning Objectives |
| * ***To consider the nature of imperial systems in the classical era*** * ***To explore why empires developed in some regions but not in others*** * ***To show the important similarities and differences between imperial systems and the reasons behind them*** * ***To reflect on the significance that classical empires have for us today***   **KEY TERMS**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Ahura Mazda: | Han dynasty: | **pax Romana:** | | Alexander the Great: Alexander III of Macedon (356–323 B.C.E.). | Hellenistic era: | **Peloponnesian War:** | | Aryans: | Herodotus: | **Persepolis:** | | Ashoka: | hoplite: | **Persian Empire:** | | Athenian democracy: | Ionia: | **plebeians:** | | Caesar Augustus: | Mandate of Heaven: | **Punic Wars:** | | Cyrus (the Great): | Marathon, Battle of: | **Qin dynasty:** | | Darius I: | Mauryan Empire: | **Qin Shihuangdi:** | | Greco-Persian Wars: | Olympic Games: | **Solon:** | | Gupta Empire: | patricians: | **Wudi:** | |  | **Yellow Turban Rebellion:** | **Xiongnu:** |   **Big Picture Questions**  1. What common features can you identify in the empires described in this chapter?  2. In what ways did these empires differ from one another? What accounts for those differences?  3. Are you more impressed with the “greatness” of empires or with their destructive and oppressive features? Why?  4. Do you think that the classical empires hold “lessons” for the present, or are contemporary circumstances sufficiently unique as to render the distant past irrelevant?  **Margin Review Questions**   1. How did Persian and Greek civilizations differ in their political organization and values? 2. Why did semidemocratic governments emerge in some of the Greek city-states? 3. What were the consequences for both sides of the encounter between the Persians and the Greeks? 4. What changes did Alexander’s conquests bring in their wake? 5. How did Rome grow from a single city to the center of a huge empire? 6. How and why did the making of the Chinese empire differ from that of the Roman Empire? 7. In comparing the Roman and Chinese empires, which do you find more striking—their similarities or their differences? 8. How did the collapse of empire play out differently in the Roman world and in China? 9. Why were centralized empires so much less prominent in India than in China? |

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| **Please complete this work in a notebook that you will turn in weekly for a grade. (due 09/18)**  **(please rewrite the questions, the big picture questions are paragraph answers, the margin review can be answered in a sentence)**  **Chapter 5 - Eurasian Cultural Traditions 500 B.C.E.–500 C.E.** |
| **Chapter Learning OBJECTIVES**  • ***To point out the enormous influence on world history of the religious and cultural traditions developed in the classical world***  ***• To examine the reasons behind the development of these religious and cultural traditions***  ***• To consider the common ground and significant differences between these religious and cultural traditions and examine possible reasons behind them***  **Key Terms**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Ahura Mazda:** | **Jesus of Nazareth:** | **Zarathustra:**) | | **Angra Mainyu:** | **Judaism:** | **Zhuangzi:** | | **Aristotle:** | **karma:** | ***Zoroastrianism:*** | | **atman:** | **Laozi:** |  | | **Ban Zhao:** | **Legalism:** |  | | ***Bhagavad Gita*:** | **Mahayana:** |  | | ***bhakti* movement:** | **moksha:** |  | | **Brahman:** | **nirvana:** |  | | **Brahmins:** | **Plato:** |  | | **Buddhism:** | **Pythagoras:** |  | | **Confucianism:**. | **Saint Paul:** |  | | **Confucius (Kong Fuzi):** | **Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha):** |  | | **Constantine:** | **Socrates:** |  | | ***Daodejing*:** | **Thales of Miletus:** |  | | **Daoism:** | **Theodosius:** |  | | **filial piety:** | **Theravada:** |  | | **Greek rationalism:** | **Upanishads:** |  | | **Hinduism:** | **Vedas:** |  | | **Hippocrates:** | **Warring States period:** |  | | **Isaiah:** | **yin and yang:** |  |   **Big Picture Questions**  1. “Religions are fundamentally alike.” Does the material in this chapter support or undermine this idea?  2. Is a secular outlook on the world an essentially modern phenomenon, or does it have precedents in the classical era?  3. “Religion is a double-edged sword, both supporting and undermining political authority and social elites.” How would you support both sides of this statement?  4. How would you define the appeal of the religious/cultural traditions discussed in this chapter? To what groups were they attractive, and why?  **Margin Review Questions**   1. What different answers to the problem of disorder arose in classical China? 2. Why has Confucianism been defined as a “humanistic philosophy” rather than a supernatural religion? 3. How did the Daoist outlook differ from that of Confucianism? 4. In what ways did the religious traditions of South Asia change over the centuries? 5. In what ways did Buddhism reflect Hindu traditions, and in what ways did it challenge them? 6. What is the difference between the Theravada and Mahayana expressions of Buddhism? 7. What new emphases characterized Hinduism as it responded to the challenge of Buddhism? 8. What aspects of Zoroastrianism and Judaism subsequently found a place in Christianity and Islam? 9. What was distinctive about the Jewish religious tradition? 10. What are the distinctive features of the Greek intellectual tradition? 11. How would you compare the lives and teachings of Jesus and the Buddha? In what different ways did the two religions evolve after the deaths of their founders? 12. In what ways was Christianity transformed in the five centuries following the death of Jesus? |

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| **Please complete this work in a notebook that you will turn in weekly for a grade. (due 09/26)**  **(please rewrite the questions, the big picture questions are paragraph answers, the margin review can be answered in a sentence)**  **Chapter 6 - Eurasian Social Hierarchies 500 B.C.E.–500 C.E.** |
| **Chapter Learning Objectives**   * To explore social structures in classical Eurasia * To consider what made social structures different in different civilizations * To explore the nature of classical **patriarchy** and its variations   **Key Terms**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Aspasia: | **scholar-gentry class:** | | Ban Zhao: | **Spartacus:** | | Brahmins: | **Sudra:** | | caste: | **the “three obediences”:** | | dharma: | **untouchables:** | | Greek and Roman slavery: | **Vaisya:** | | helots: | **Wang Mang:** | | karma: | **Wu, Empress:** | | Ksatriya: | **Wudi:** | | latifundia: | **Yellow Turban Rebellion:** | | Pericles: | **scholar-gentry class:** | | “ritual purity”: | **Spartacus:** |   **Big Picture Questions**  1. What is the difference between class and **caste**?  2. Why was **slavery** so much more prominent in **Greco-Roman** civilization than in **India** or **China**?  3. What philosophical, religious, or cultural ideas served to **legitimate** the **class** and **gender** **inequalities** of classical civilizations?  4. “**Social** **inequality** was both accepted and resisted in classical civilizations.” What evidence might support this statement?  5. What changes in the **patterns** of **social** **life** of the classical era can you identify? What accounts for these changes?  6. “**Cultural** and **social** **patterns** of civilizations seem to **endure** **longer** than the political framework of states and empires.” Based on Chapters 4, 5, and 6, would you agree with this statement?  **Margin Review Questions**   1. How would you describe the **social** **hierarchy** of classical China? 2. What **class** **conflicts** disrupted **Chinese** society? 3. What set of **ideas** **underlies** **India’s** **caste**-based society? 4. What is the difference between **varna** and **jati** as expressions of classical India’s **caste** **system**? 5. How did **India’s** **caste** **system** differ from **China’s** **class** **system**? 6. How did the **inequalities** of **slavery** differ from those of **caste**? 7. How did **Greco-Roman slavery** differ from that of other classical civilizations? 8. In what ways did the expression of **Chinese** **patriarchy** change over time, and why did it change? 9. How did the **patriarchies** of **Athens** and **Sparta** differ from each other? |