

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

SOCIAL STUDIES BOOKLET
Grade 9

Student's Name

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UNIT 1: EARLY HUMAN HISTORY

Learning About Prehistory

Essential Questions

1. How did early humans survive during prehistoric times?
2. Why is studying prehistory important in understanding human development?
3. How did discoveries such as fire and tools change human life?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Students will be able to identify the major periods of prehistory.
2. Students will describe the lifestyle of early humans.

Skills

1. Students will be able to analyze artifacts and cave paintings.
2. Students will create timelines about prehistoric developments

Values

1. Students will appreciate human creativity and survival
2. Students will understand the importance of cooperation in early societies.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Prehistory	The time before written records
Artifact	An object made by humans in the past
Nomad	A person who moves from place to place
Paleolithic	The Old Stone Age
Neolithic	The New Stone Age

Lesson Content

Learning About Prehistory

Key Background Facts

- Early humans lived during prehistoric times before written records existed.
- Historians study artifacts, fossil and cave paintings to learn about prehistory.
- Early humans survived through hunting, gathering and cooperation. □ Discoveries such as fire and tools improved survival.

Important Facts

- The Paleolithic Age focused on hunting and gathering.

Why it is important?

This period helped humans develop survival skills and cooperation.

- The Neolithic Age introduced farming and permanent settlements.

Why it is important?

Agriculture allowed humans to build communities and civilizations.

- Fire provided warmth, protection, and cooking.

Why it is important?

Fire improved safety, health and daily life.

- Cave paintings reflected early communication and culture.

Why it was important?

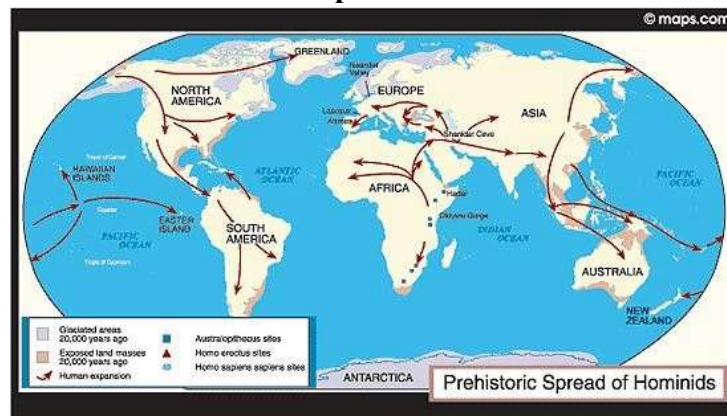
Cave paintings help historians understand the beliefs and lifestyle of early humans.

Timeline Activity

Important Dates and Events

Date / Year	Event	Importance
Paleolithic Age	Early humans used stone tools	Improved survival
Neolithic Age	Development of Agriculture	Allowed permanent settlement
Ancient Times	Cave paintings created	Early form of communication

Map Section



CASE STUDY

Learning About Prehistory

Early humans survived through hunting gathering and cooperation. Discoveries such as fire, stone tools, and agriculture changed the way people lived. Over time, humans moved from temporary shelters to permanent settlements, leading to the rise of civilizations.

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Charles Darwin	Developed theories about human evolution
Louis Leakey	Discovered important early human fossils
Mary Leakey	Helped uncover evidence of early human life
Hammurabi	Babylonian ruler known for creating laws

Activities Section

Individual Activities

Reflection Question

Why is studying prehistory important in understanding human civilization?

Vocabulary Exercise

Match the word with its meaning.

	Word	Meaning
_____	1. Artifact	A. A person who moves from place to place
_____	2. Nomad	B. Objects made by humans in the past
_____	3. Paleolithic	C. The Old Stone Age
_____	4. Neolithic	D. The New Stone Age
_____	5. Prehistory	E. The period before written records

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Debate

Fire was the most important discovery of early humans. Debate

Role Play

Imagine you are members of an early human tribe trying to survive during the Stone Age.

Role Play Task:

Act as members of an early human community and explain:

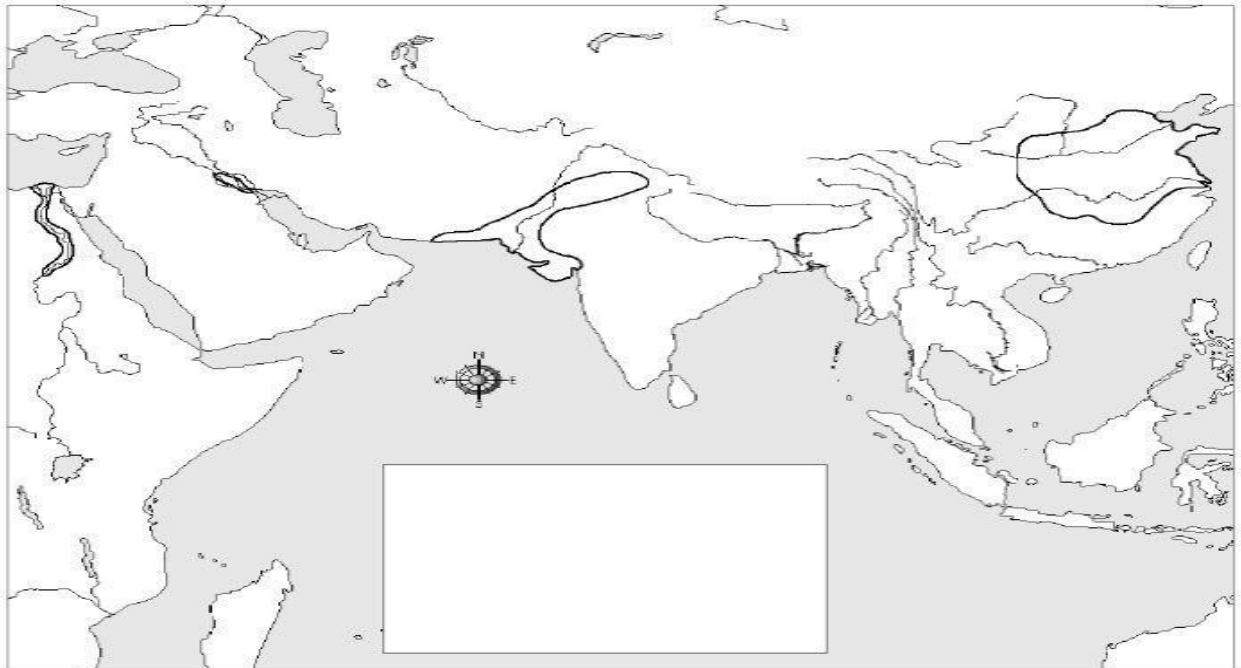
- How your group finds food and water
- What dangers your group faces daily
- How fire helps your survival
- How your group communicated with each other
- What tools you use for hunting and protection

Research Presentation

Research and present how cave paintings help historians understand prehistoric life.

SKILLS ACTIVITIES

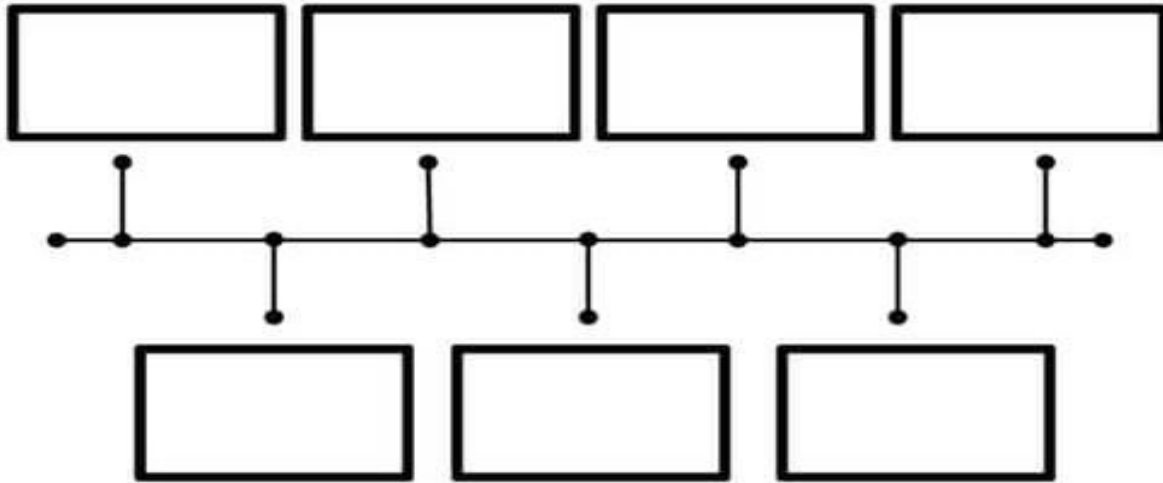
Map Interpretation



Locate areas where early humans first lived and migrated. Make legends.

Timeline Creation

Create a timeline showing major developments during prehistory.



Analyze pictures of prehistoric tools and explain their uses.



ASSESSMENT SECTION

A. Multiple Choice (5 Items)

1. What does the term “prehistory” mean?
 - A. The study of planets
 - B. The time before written records
 - C. The Modern Age
 - D. The study of government

3. Which age introduced farming?

- A. Bronze Age
- B. Iron Age
- C. Paleolithic Age
- D. Neolithic Age

3. Why was fire important to early humans?

- A. It destroyed settlements
- B. It improved survival and protection
- C. It replaced farming
- D. It created governments

4. What do historians study to learn about prehistory?

- A. Newspapers
- B. Modern Technology
- C. Artifacts and fossils
- D. Computers

5. What was one effect of agriculture?

- A. Humans stopped building communities.
- B. People moved constantly.
- C. Permanent settlements developed.
- D. Hunting disappeared completely.

B. True or False (10 Items)

1. Prehistory is the period before written records were created. ____
2. The Stone Age came after the Metal Age. ____
3. Early humans used caves as shelter during prehistoric times. ____
4. The Paleolithic Age is also called the Old Stone Age. ____
5. Agriculture first developed during the Neolithic Age. ____
6. People in the Paleolithic Age were mainly hunters and gatherers. ____
7. Fire was never used by prehistoric humans. ____
8. The discovery of metals helped improve tools and weapons. ____
9. Nomads stay permanently in one place. ____
10. Cave paintings are important sources of information about prehistoric life. ____

C. Identification (5 items)

1. The period before written history.

2. Early people who moved from place to place in search for food.

3. The age when humans began farming and domesticating animals.

4. This Old Stone Age where people hunted and gathered food.

5. Drawings made by prehistoric humans on cave walls.

D. Critical Thinking Questions:

1. How did the discovery of fire change the lives of prehistoric people? Explain at least three effects on their daily life and survival.

2. Why was the shift from hunting and gathering to farming considered one of the greatest changes in human history?

E. Essay Question/s

Prehistoric people may not have had modern technology, but they showed intelligence, creativity and survival skills.

Discuss how prehistoric humans adapted to their environment and explain how their discoveries and inventions influenced the development of civilization. Include examples from the paleolithic, neolithic, and metal ages.

F. Performance Task

A creative presentation showing the lifestyle of prehistoric humans during one specific age (Paleolithic, Neolithic, or Metal Age)

Your task must include:

- Clothing and appearance of prehistoric people
- Shelter or housing
- Tools and weapons used
- Food sources and way of getting food
- Important discoveries or inventions
- A short role play or demonstration of daily life

UNIT 1: EARLY HUMAN HISTORY

The Rise of Civilization

Essential Questions

1. Why did civilizations develop near rivers?
2. How did agriculture change human society?
3. What are the characteristics of a civilization?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Students will be able to explain the rise of early civilizations
2. Students will identify the characteristics of civilizations.

Skills

1. Students will be able to compare early civilizations.
2. Students will interpret maps of river valley civilizations.

Values

1. Students will appreciate the importance of cooperation and innovation.
2. Students will recognize the role of geography in shaping civilizations.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Civilization	An advanced society with organized government , culture, religion, and writing system.
Agriculture	The practice of farming and growing crops for food
Irrigation	A method of supplying water to crops through canals or other systems
Cuneiform	The writing system developed by the Sumerians using wedge-shaped symbols on clay tablet
City-state	An independent city with its own government and surrounding territory.

Lesson Content

The Rise of Civilization

Key Background Facts

- Early civilizations developed near rivers because people needed water for farming, transportation, and daily living.
- The development of agriculture allowed humans to settle in one place and form permanent communities.
- Surplus food led to population growth and specialization of jobs such as priests, artisans, and traders.
- Governments and laws were created to maintain order in growing societies.
- Writing systems were invented to keep records, communicate, and preserve knowledge.

Important Facts

- Rivers Helped Civilizations Grow *Why it is important?*

Most early civilizations began near rivers such as the Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, and Huang He Rivers. Rivers provided water for drinking, farming, transportation, and trade. Fertile soil near rivers helped people grow crops successfully.

- Agriculture Changed Human Life *Why it is important?*

Before farming, people lived as hunters and gatherers. The discovery of agriculture allowed humans to settle permanently. Farming produced stable food supplies, which helped communities grow into villages and cities.

- Governments and Laws Were Established *Why it is important?*

As populations increased, societies needed leaders and rules to maintain peace and order. Kings, rulers, and councils governed people, while laws helped solve conflicts and protect citizens.

- Writing Systems Improved Communication *Why it was important?*

Civilizations developed writing systems to record trade, laws, taxes, and important events. Writing became one of the greatest achievements of early civilizations because it preserved history and knowledge.

- Trade Connected Different Civilizations *Why it was important?*

People traded goods such as food, tools, metals, spices, and cloth with neighboring communities. Trade allowed civilizations to exchange ideas, technologies, and cultures, helping societies progress further.

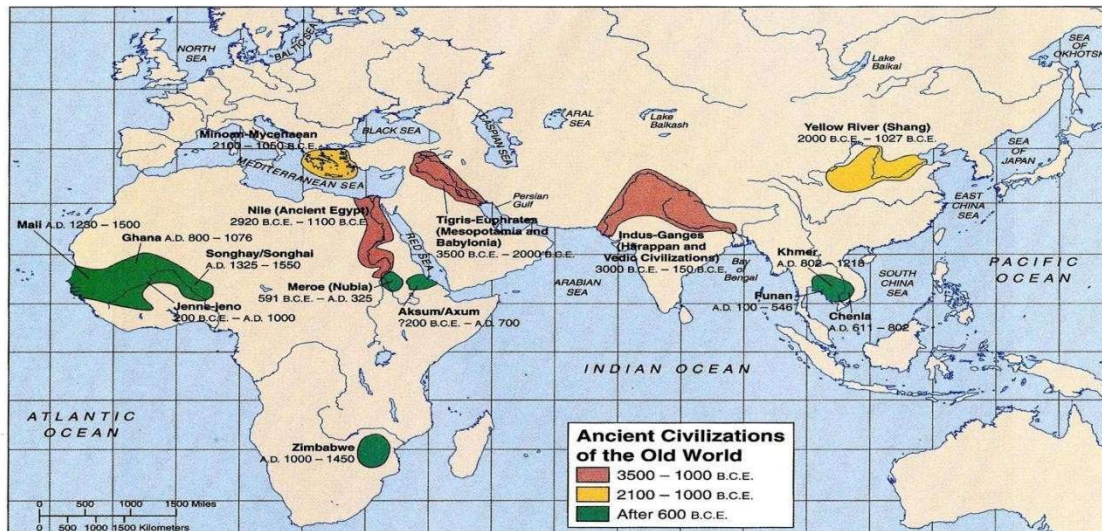
Timeline Activity

Important Dates and Events

Date / Year	Event	Importance
10,000 BCE	Development of Agriculture	Humans began farming, allowing permanent settlements and the growth of civilizations.
3,500 BCE	Invention of Writing in Sumerian	Writing systems helped record laws, trade, and historical events
3,100 BCE	Unification of Egypt under Menes	Upper and Lower Egypt became one strong kingdom
1,792 BCE	Reign of Hammurabi Begins	Hammurabi created one of the earliest written law codes
539 BCE	Persian Empire Conquers Babylon	Marked the Rise of the Persian Empire as a major world power.

Map Section

Ancient Civilizations of the Old World



CASE STUDY

The Rise of Civilization

From Nomads to Settlers: The Neolithic Revolution

The rise of civilization began during the transition from the Paleolithic and Mesolithic lifestyles to the Neolithic Age. During the Paleolithic period, humans were nomadic hunter-gatherers who moved from place to place in search of food. Over time, during the Mesolithic Age, humans began to develop better tools and adapt to changing environments.

The biggest change happened in the Neolithic Age, when humans discovered agriculture. They started planting crops and domesticating animals, which allowed them to settle in one place. This shift led to the development of villages, then towns, and eventually early civilizations.

Permanent settlements led to new inventions such as pottery, weaving, improved tools, and social organization. People also began to develop leadership systems, trade, and early forms of religion.

Guide Questions:

- How did the lifestyle of Paleolithic humans differ from Neolithic humans?
- Why was agriculture a turning point in human history?
- How did permanent settlements lead to the growth of civilizations?
- What changes happened in tools and technology during the Neolithic Age?
- How did social organization develop in early villages?

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Neolithic Farmer	Early farmer; First humans who practiced farming and animal domestication, leading to permanent settlements.
Early Hunter- Gatherer Groups	Survival Communities; Lived by hunting and gathering; developed early survival skills and tools
Mesolithic Communities	Transitional Societies; Adapted tools and lifestyle between hunting and farming, preparing for agriculture
Early Village Leaders	Local Leaders; Helped organize food distribution, protection, and early social order in settlements
Early Tool Makers	Innovators; Developed stone tools that improved hunting, farming, and daily survival

Activities Section

Individual Activities

Reflection Question

How do you think human life would be different today if people had never discovered farming and continued living only as nomadic hunter- gatherers?

Vocabulary Exercise

Match the word with its meaning.

	Word	Meaning
_____	1. Hunter-gatherer	A. The exchange of goods and services between people or groups
_____	2. Domestication	B. The use of tools, inventions, and methods to solve problems
_____	3. Surplus	C. A person who gets food by hunting animals and gathering plants
_____	4. Technology	D. Extra amount of food or goods beyond what is needed
_____	5. Trade	E. The process of taming animals and growing plants for human use

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Debate

“Agriculture was the most important development in the rise of early civilizations.”

Side A (Pro): Agriculture was the key factor because it led to permanent settlements, food surplus, and population growth.

Side B (Con): Other developments like technology, trade, or government were equally or more important than agriculture.

Role Play

“Life in Transition: From Hunter-Gatherers to Early Farmers”

Act out a community experiencing the shift from the Paleolithic lifestyle to the Neolithic lifestyle, showing changes in food, shelter, tools, and social life.

Role Play Task:

Act as members of an early human community and explain:

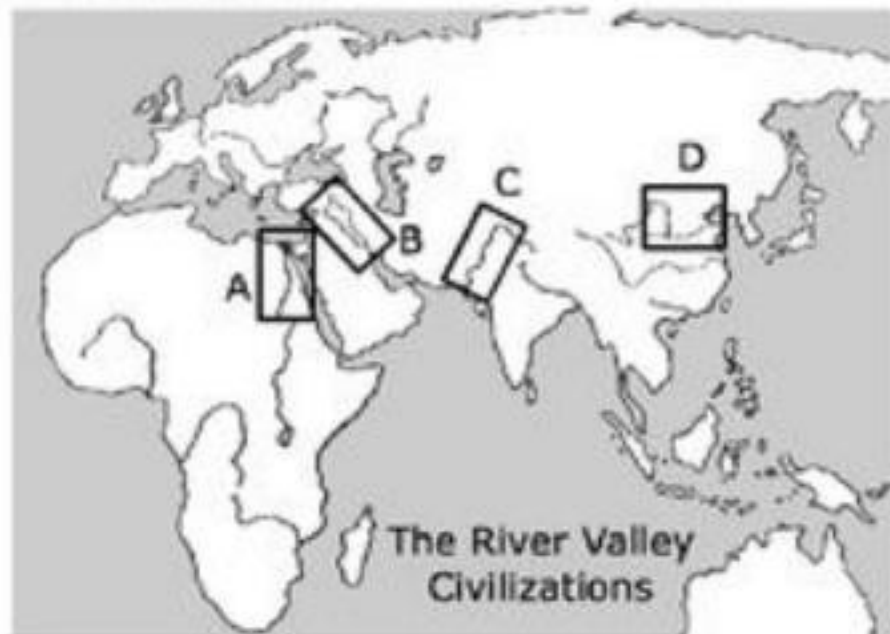
- How your group finds food and water
- What dangers your group faces daily
- How your group communicated with each other
- What tools or methods you use

Research Presentation

Research and present how Neolithic Revolution Led to the Rise of Early Civilizations

SKILLS ACTIVITIES

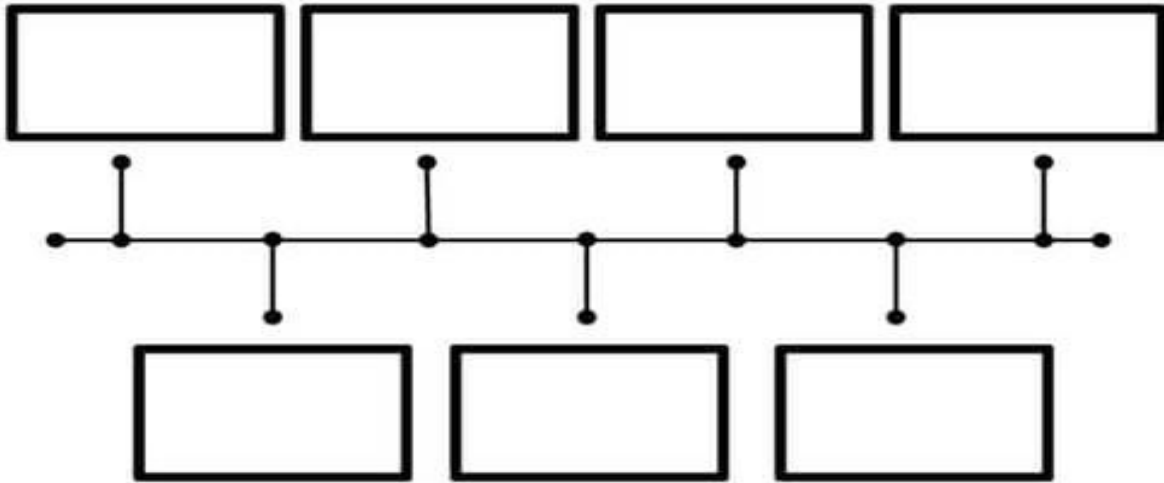
Map Interpretation



Locate areas where humans first gathered and hunted their source of survival. Make legends.

Timeline Creation

Create a timeline showing major developments during the rise of civilizations.



Data Analysis

Study the data below and answer the questions that follow.

FACTOR	IMPORTANCE SCORE (1-10)	DESCRIPTION
Agriculture	10	Provided stable food supply and allowed permanent settlement
Water Source (Rivers)	9	Supported farming, drinking water, and transportation
Technology (Tools and Writing)	8	Improved farming, communication, and recordkeeping
Government	7	Maintained order and created laws
Trade	6	Allowed exchange of goods and ideas.

Analysis Questions:

- Which factor has the highest importance score? Why do you think it is the most important?

- Compare agriculture and trade. How did agriculture influence the development of trade?

- Why are rivers important even if agriculture already exists?

- What might happen if early civilizations did not develop government systems?

- Based on the data, arrange the factors from most important to least important and justify your answer.

Critical Thinking Extension:

If you could add one more factor that helped early civilizations grow, what would it be and why?

ASSESSMENT SECTION**A. Multiple Choice (5 Items)**

Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. Which factor mainly allowed humans to settle permanently?

- A. Trade
- B. Agriculture
- C. War
- D. Writing

2. Early civilizations were commonly built near:

- A. Mountains
- B. Deserts
- C. Rivers
- D. Forests

3. Which is an example of early technology?

- A. Internet
- B. Cuneiform writing
- C. Airplane
- D. Smartphone

4. A system used to exchange goods is called:

- A. Government
- B. Trade
- C. Farming
- D. Migration

5. What was the main result of food surplus?

- A. Less population
- B. No cities
- C. Population growth and job specialization
- D. End of farming

B. True or False (10 Items)

1. Agriculture helped people settle in one place. _____
2. Early humans always lived in cities. _____
3. Rivers were important for farming and survival. _____
4. Writing systems were used to record events and trade. _____
5. Hunter-gatherers lived permanently in one location. _____
6. Governments helped maintain order in early societies. _____
7. Trade allowed exchange of goods and ideas. _____
8. Early civilizations developed randomly without planning. _____
9. Surplus food led to population growth. _____
10. Technology played a role in civilization development. _____

C. Identification (5 items)

1. The practice of growing crops and raising animals.

2. A person who moves from place to place searching for food

3. A system of rules and leaders that organizes society.

4. The exchange of goods and services.

5. A place where people live permanently.

D. Critical Thinking Questions

1. Why do you think rivers were the most important location for early civilizations?

2. How did agriculture change human relationships and society structure?

E. Essay Question/s

Explain how the rise of agriculture led to the development of early civilizations. Include at least three key changes in human life such as settlement, government, trade, or technology.

F. Performance Task

Build your own early civilization.

Task: Create a model, poster, or diorama showing an early civilization.

Your task must include:

- Water source
- Farming System
- Settlement
- Government
- Trade

Presentation:

You must explain:

- How people survived in their civilization
- Why their location is important
- How their society is organized

UNIT 2: PEOPLE AND CIVILIZATION

Mesopotamia

Essential Questions

1. Why is Mesopotamia called the cradle of civilization?
2. How did Mesopotamian inventions influence later societies?
3. Why was Hammurabi's Code important?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Students will be able to describe the geographical location of Mesopotamia and its significance as the "Cradle of Civilization"
2. Students will explain the contributions of Mesopotamia, including the invention of cuneiform writing and early legal codes like the Code of Hammurabi.

Skills

1. Students will be able to compare and contrast the different city-states and empires within Mesopotamia.
2. Students will organize historical information using timelines or graphic organizers.

Values

1. Students will develop respect for cultural and historical heritage from Ancient Civilization.
2. Students will reflect on how laws and governance help maintain order in society.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Mesopotamia	The Ancient region located between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, known as "Cradle of Civilization"
Tigris and Euphrates	Two major rivers that provided water, fertile soil, and transportation for Mesopotamian civilizations.
Ziggurat	A massive stepped temple built in Ancient Mesopotamian cities for religious purposes.
Polytheism	The belief in many Gods, practiced by the Ancient Mesopotamians

Lesson Content

Mesopotamia

Key Background Facts

- ✓ Mesopotamia is often called the “Cradle of Civilization” because some of the world’s earliest civilizations began there.
- ✓ The word Mesopotamia comes from a Greek word meaning “land between rivers.”
- ✓ It was located between the Tigris River and Euphrates River in the area that is mostly modern-day Iraq.
- ✓ The fertile soil near the rivers allowed people to farm successfully and build permanent settlements.
- ✓ Mesopotamians developed irrigation systems to control water for agriculture.
- ✓ The first known civilization in Mesopotamia was the Sumerians around 3500 BCE.
- ✓ Mesopotamia was made up of independent city-states such as Ur, Uruk, and Lagash.
- ✓ The Mesopotamians created one of the earliest writing systems called cuneiform.
- ✓ They built large religious temples called ziggurats dedicated to their gods.
- ✓ Mesopotamians believed in polytheism, or worshipping many gods and goddesses. ✓ King Hammurabi created one of the earliest written law codes known as the Code of Hammurabi.
- ✓ Mesopotamians contributed to mathematics, astronomy, trade, architecture, and government systems.
- ✓ Major groups that ruled Mesopotamia included the Sumerians, Akkadians, Babylonians, and Assyrians.
- ✓ Trade was important in Mesopotamia because the region lacked some natural resources like wood and stone.
- ✓ Mesopotamian achievements influenced later civilizations in the Middle East and beyond.

Important Facts

- The Sumerians invented cuneiform writing.

Why it is important?

Writing helped people record information, communicate and preserve history.

- The first city-states were established in Mesopotamia *Why it is important?*

City-states became early forms of political organization and government.

- Mesopotamians built ziggurats *Why it is important?*

These structures showed the importance of religion and architecture in society.

- Mesopotamian civilization influenced later civilizations.

Why it was important?

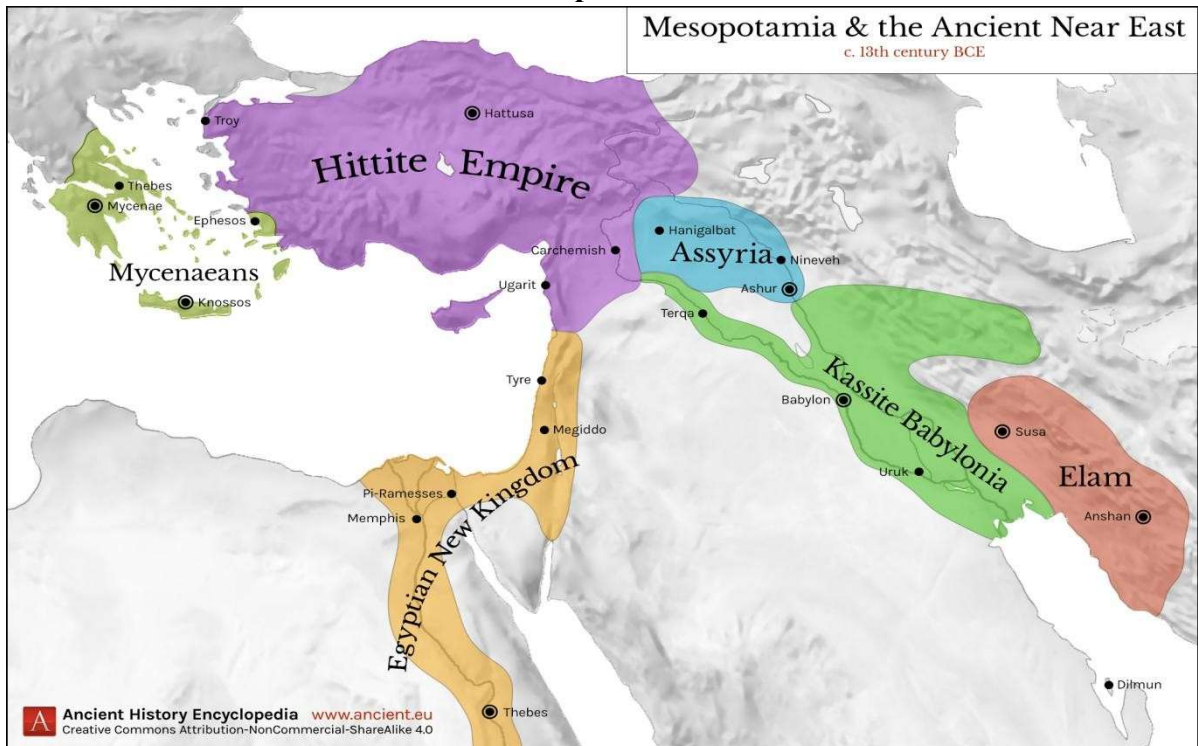
Many modern systems in writing, law, government, and education have roots in Mesopotamia.

Timeline Activity

Important Dates and Events

Date / Year	Event	Importance
3,500 BCE	The Sumerians established the first city-states.	Marked the beginning of the world's first civilization
3,200 BCE	Invention of cuneiform writing	Allowed recording of laws, trade and history
3,000 BCE	Development of irrigation systems	Improved farming and supported population growth
2,700 BCE	Construction of large ziggurat	Showed the importance of religion and architecture
1792-1750 BCE	Reign of Hammurabi	Unified Babylon and strengthened government

Map Section



CASE STUDY

Mesopotamia: The Code of Hammurabi

Justice in Ancient Babylon

Around 1754 BCE, King Hammurabi of Babylon created one of the earliest written law codes in history called the Code of Hammurabi. The laws were carved on a large stone pillar so that people could see and follow them. The code contained nearly 300 laws about trade, property, family, and punishment.

Hammurabi believed that laws were important to maintain peace and order in society. His famous principle was often summarized as “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.”

Situation

A farmer accused his neighbor of breaking a canal gate, causing water to flood and destroy his crops. According to the laws of Hammurabi, the person responsible for the damage had to pay for the lost crops.

The village leaders investigated the situation and brought the case before officials. Witnesses were asked to tell what happened. After hearing both sides, the officials decided that the neighbor was responsible and ordered him to compensate the farmer.

Guide Questions:

- Why do you think Hammurabi created written laws?
- How did the Code of Hammurabi help protect people and property?
- Do you agree with the idea of “an eye for an eye”? Why or why not?
- How are modern laws similar or different from Hammurabi’s laws?

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Sargon of Akkad	Founder of the Akkadian Empire; created one of the world’s first empires by uniting many Mesopotamian city-states.
Hammurabi	King of Babylon; created the Code of Hammurabi, one of the earliest written law codes in history.
Nebuchadnezzar II	Babylonian King; expanded Babylon and built famous structures such as the Hanging Gardens of Babylon
Ashurbanipal	Assyrian ruler; established one of the first great libraries and preserved important Mesopotamian writings
Gilgamesh	Legendary ruler of Uruk; Became famous through the Epic of Gilgamesh; one of the oldest literary works in history.

Activities Section

Individual Activities

Reflection Question

How did the achievements of Mesopotamia influence the way people live today?

Vocabulary Exercise

Match the word with its meaning.

	Word	Meaning
_____	1. Cuneiform	A. A stepped temple in Mesopotamia
_____	2. Irrigation	B. Belief in many gods
_____	3. Ziggurat	C. A system for supplying water to crops
_____	4. Polytheism	D. Early form of writing using symbols on clay tablets
_____	5. City-state	E. An independent city with its own government

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Debate

“Was the Code of Hammurabi fair to all people?”

Affirmative Side: The laws maintained peace and justice

Negative Side: The punishments were too harsh and unequal

Role Play

“A Day in Ancient Mesopotamia”

Members will act as different members of Mesopotamian society such as: farmer, merchant, priest, scribe, king, soldier.

Role Play Task:

Act as members of Mesopotamian community and explain:

- their role in the society
- their daily responsibilities
- how Mesopotamian inventions or laws affected their lives

Research Presentation

Research and present the major contributions of Mesopotamia to Modern Civilization

Map Interpretation

ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA

map

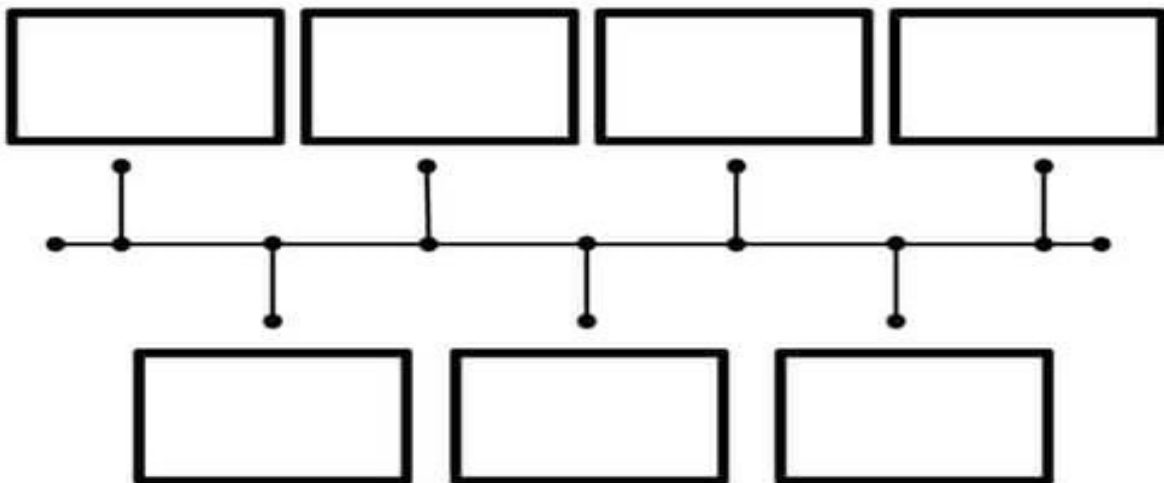
Directions: Choose images to represent different features of Mesopotamia (physical features, natural resources, economic activity, etc.) and place them in the correct areas of the map. Then place a copy of the images in the key and write what they represent.



Create your own at Storyboard That

Timeline Creation

Create a timeline showing major developments in Mesopotamia.



Data Analysis

Study the data below and answer the questions that follow.

MESOPOTAMIAN CONTRIBUTION	PURPOSE	IMPACT ON SOCIETY
Irrigation System	Supply water to farms	Increased food production
Cuneiform Writing	Record information	Improved communication and trade
Code of Hammurabi	Establish laws	Maintained peace and order
Ziggurats	Religious worship	Strengthened religious beliefs
Trade Networks	Exchange goods	Increased wealth and cultural exchange

Analysis Questions:

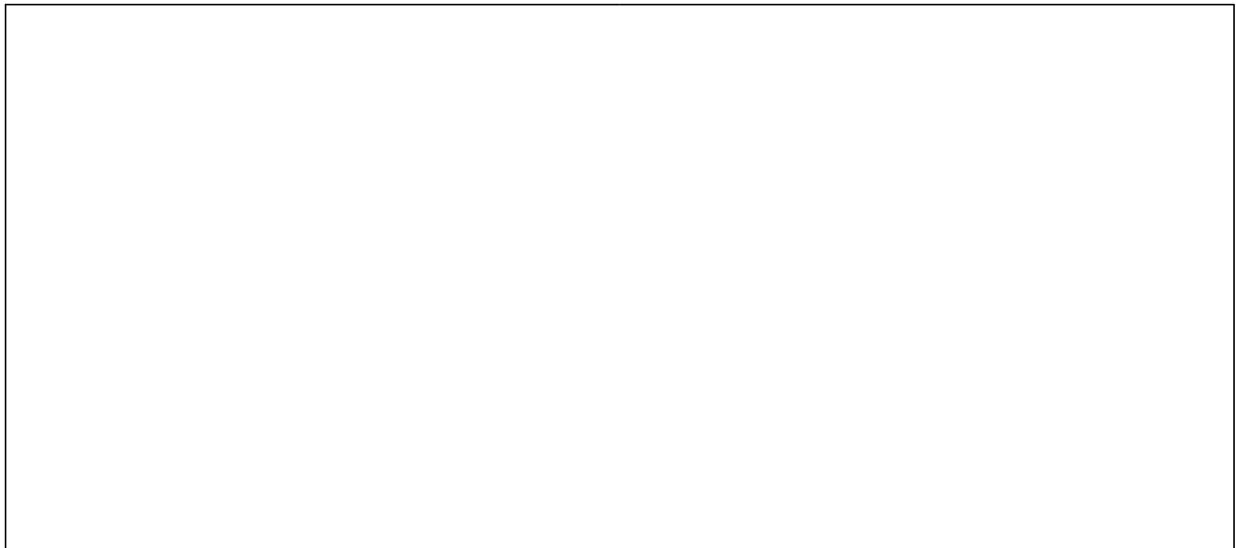
- Which Mesopotamian achievement do you think had the greatest impact on civilization? Why?

- How did these contributions help Mesopotamia become a powerful civilization?

- Which contribution is still important in modern society today? Explain your answer.

Critical Thinking Extension:

Create a simple bar graph showing which Mesopotamian contribution students think was the most important. Then explain the results in 5 sentences.



ASSESSMENT SECTION

B. Multiple Choice (5 Items)

Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. Why is Mesopotamia called the “Cradle of Civilization”? A.

It was the first desert civilization.

B. It was where early civilizations began.

C. It was the largest empire.

D. It had the tallest buildings.

2. What writing system was developed by the Sumerians?

A. Hieroglyphics

B. Alphabet

C. Cuneiform

D. Latin

3. Which rivers surrounded Mesopotamia?

A. Nile and Amazon

B. Tigris and Euphrates

C. Indus and Ganges

D. Yellow and Yangtze

4. Who created one of the earliest written law codes?

A. Sargon

B. Gilgamesh

C. Hammurabi

D. Cyrus

5. What was the main purpose of irrigation?

A. Transportation

B. Religious worship

C. Farming and water supply

D. Building houses

B. True or False (10 Items)

1. Mesopotamia was located between two rivers. _____

2. Cuneiform was a type of weapon. _____

3. Ziggurats were used for religious purposes. _____

4. Hammurabi created a famous set of laws. _____

5. Irrigation helped improve farming. _____

6. Mesopotamians believed in only one God. _____

7. Sumerians were among the first people in Mesopotamia. _____

8. Trade was unimportant in Mesopotamia. _____

9. Mesopotamia contributed to mathematics and astronomy. _____

10. City-states had their own rulers and governments. _____

C. Identification (5 items)

1. The earliest form of writing in Mesopotamia.

2. A stepped temple used for worship.

3. The king who created a famous law code.

4. The system used to bring water to crops.

5. The civilization known as “The Cradle of Civilization.”

D. Critical Thinking Questions

1. Why do you think laws were important in ancient Mesopotamian society?

2. How did the rivers help Mesopotamia become a successful civilization?

E. Essay Question/s

Explain how the achievements of Mesopotamia influenced modern civilization. Include examples such as writing, laws, irrigation, or trade.

F. Performance Task

Build your own civilization.

Task: Create and show a mini-exhibit showcasing the important achievements, culture, and daily life of Mesopotamia. Your task must include:

- A map showing the location of Mesopotamia
- Drawings or models of: ziggurat, irrigation system, cuneiform tablet
- Short explanations of government, religion, trade, laws
- One important Mesopotamian leader and his contribution

Presentation:

You will present the exhibit in class for 5-7 minutes.

Lesson 2: THE RISE OF EMPIRES

Essential Questions

1. How did empires rise and expand across different regions?
2. What strategies did rulers use to maintain power and control?
3. How did empires influence culture, trade and society?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Students will identify the major characteristics of early empires.
 2. Students will explain the causes and effects of imperial expansion.
- #### Skills
1. Students will be able to analyze historical events using timelines and evidences.
 2. Students will compare different empires based on leadership, government, and achievement.

Values

1. Students will appreciate the contributions of ancient empires to world civilization.
2. Students will develop respect for cultural diversity and historical heritage.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Empire	A large territory ruled by one leader or government that controls many people and land.
Conquest	The act of taking control of a place through military force.
Dynasty	A series of rulers from the same family.
Tribute	Payments or goods given by conquered people to an empire.
Expansion	The process of increasing territory, influence or power.

Lesson Content

The Rise of Empires

Key Background Facts

- Early empires developed near fertile river valleys where farming supported growing populations.
- Strong armies and organized governments helped empires conquer neighboring lands.
- Trade routes connected empires and spread good, ideas, religions, and technology. □
Written laws and systems of taxation improved administration and control
- Many empires used religion to unify people and strengthen the authority of rulers.

Important Facts

- Empires created centralized governments.

Why it is important?

This improved organization, law enforcement, and public administration.

- Empires expanded trade networks.

Why it is important?

Trade increased economic growth and cultural exchange between civilizations.

- Empires spread ideas, languages and religions.

Why it is important?

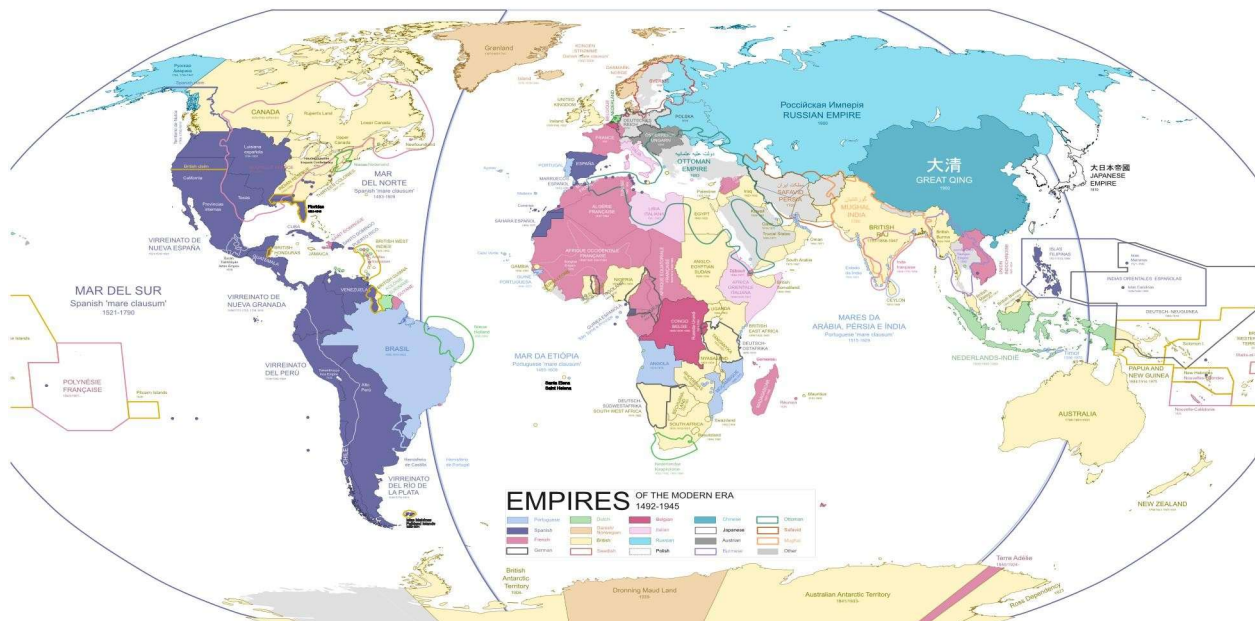
Many modern cultures and traditions were influenced by ancient empires.

Timeline Activity

Important Dates and Events

Date / Year	Event	Importance
2334 BCE	Rise of Akkadian Empire under Sargon the Great	Considered one of the world's first empires
1792 BCE	Hammurabi becomes the ruler of Babylon	Established one of the earliest written law codes.
550 BCE	Rise of the Persian Empire under Cyrus the Great	Created one of the largest empires in history
336 BCE	Alexander the Great becomes king of Macedonia	Expanded Greek culture across Asia and Egypt
27 BCE	Beginning of the Roman Empire under Augustus	Marked the start of Roman imperial rule and stability.
220 CE	Fall of Han Dynasty in China	Signaled the decline of one of China's greatest empires.

Map Section



CASE STUDY

The Rise of Empires

Roman Empire

The Rise of the Roman Empire began as a small city-state in Italy. Through strong leadership, military power, and effective government, Rome expanded its territory across Europe, North Africa, and parts of Asia. Roman leaders built roads, improved trade, and established laws that unified the empire. However, rapid expansion also created challenges such as corruption, invasions, and political conflict.

Guide Questions:

- What factors helped Rome become a powerful empire?
- How did Roman leaders maintain control over conquered territories?
- What were the positive and negative effects of Roman expansion?
- Why do you think the Roman Empire eventually declined?
- How does the Roman Empire continue to influence the modern world?

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Sargon of Akkad	Founder of the Akkadian Empire; created one of the first known empires in history through military conquest.
Hammurabi	King and lawmaker; introduced the Code of Hammurabi, one of the earliest written legal systems
Cyrus the Great	Persian ruler and conqueror; Built a vast empire and promoted tolerance among conquered people.
Alexander the Great	Military, conqueror; spread Greek culture across Asia, Egypt, and the Middle East.
Augustus Caesar	First emperor of Rome; established stability and began the Pax Romana or “Roman Peace”

Activities Section

Individual Activities

Reflection Question

If you were a ruler of an empire, how would you balance, power and fairness among your people?

Vocabulary Exercise

Match the word with its meaning.

	Word	Meaning
_____	1. Empire	A. A payment to a ruler or empire
_____	2. Conquest	B. A family line of rulers
_____	3. Dynasty	C. Taking control of land by force
_____	4. Tribute	D. A large territory ruled by one government
_____	5. Expansion	E. The process of increasing territory or influence

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Debate

“Was the expansion of empires more beneficial or harmful to conquered societies?”

Group A: Empires brought, progress, trades, laws, and technology

Group B: Empires caused wars, oppression, and and loss of cultural identity.

Role Play

Act as leaders, soldiers, merchants, and citizens of an ancient empire discussing whether to expand their territory.

Role Play Task:

Each group must:

- Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of expansion.
- Decide whether the empire should conquer another land.
- Present their final decision and explain their reasons to the class.

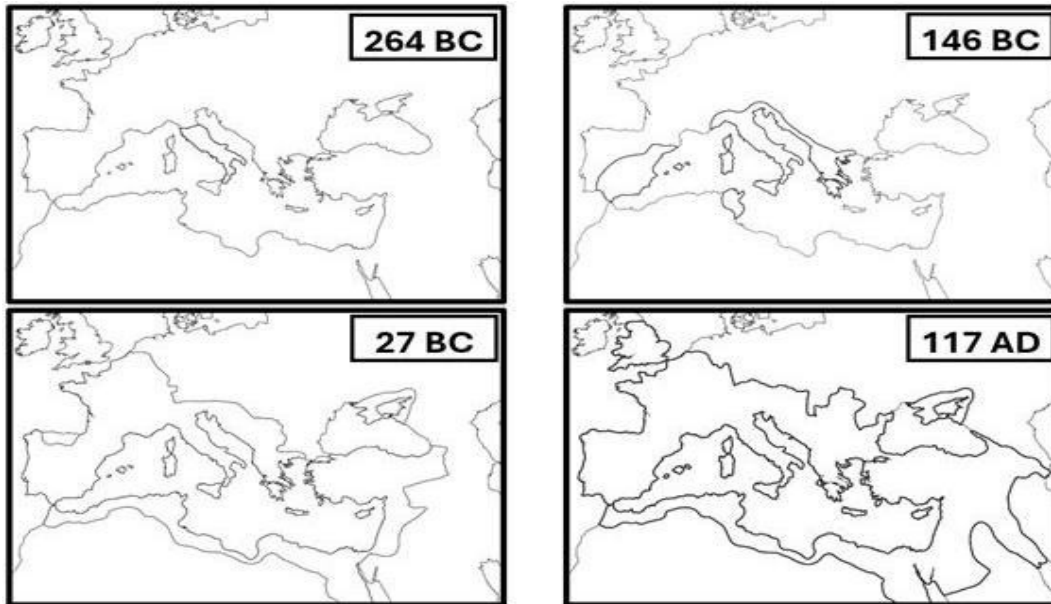
Research Presentation

Compare the World's Greatest Empires

Include: Location and time period, Famous leaders, government, achievements, reasons for rise and decline. Contributions to modern civilization.

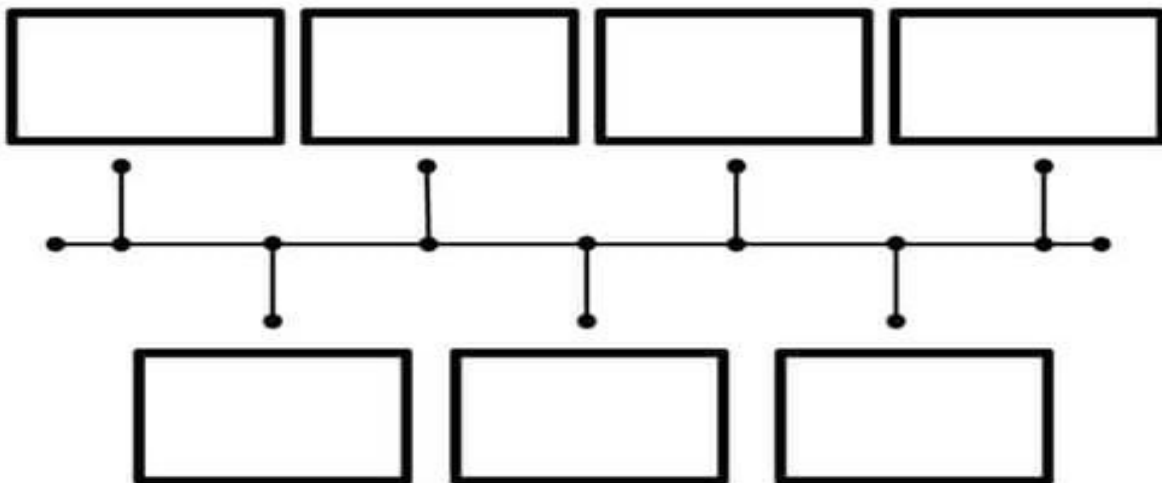
SKILLS ACTIVITIES

Map Interpretation



Timeline Creation

Create a timeline showing major developments during the rise of empires.



Data Analysis

Study the data below and answer the questions that follow.

EMPIRE	Approximate Time Period	Estimated Territory Size	Famous Leader
Akkadian Empire	2334-2154 BCE	800,000 sq.km	Sargon of Akkad
Persian Empire	550-330 BCE	5.5 million sq. km	Cyrus the Great
Macedonian Empire	336-323 BCE	5.2 million sq m.	Alexander the Great
Roman Empire	27 BCE- 476 CE	5 million sq. m	Augustus Caesar
Mongol Empire	1206-1368 CE	24 million sq.m	Genghis Khan

Analysis Questions:

- Which empire controlled the largest territory?

- Which empire lasted the longest?

- Which empire existed first in history?

- Compare the Persian Empire and Roman Empire.

- Why do some empires decline despite being powerful?

Critical Thinking Extension:

Do you think a larger empire is always stronger? Why or why not?

ASSESSMENT SECTION

A. Multiple Choice (5 Items) Directions:

Choose the correct answer.

1. What is an empire?
 - A. A small farming village
 - B. A group of traders
 - C. A large territory ruled by one government
 - D. A religious building
2. Who founded the Akkadian Empire?
 - A. Alexander the Great
 - B. Sargon of Akkad
 - C. Augustus Caesar
 - D. Cyrus the Great
3. Which empire became famous for its road systems and laws?
 - A. Mongol Empire
 - B. Roman Empire
 - C. Akkadian Empire
 - D. Egyptian Empire
4. Why did empires expand their territories?
 - A. To gain power and resources
 - B. To reduce trade
 - C. To avoid communication
 - D. To weaken arm
6. Which factor helped empires maintain control?
 - A. Isolation
 - B. Weak leadership
 - C. Organized government and military
 - D. Limited trade

B. True or False (10 Items)

1. Empires usually control large territories. _____
2. Trade routes were unimportant to empires. _____
3. The Roman empire influenced law and government. _____
4. Conquest means peacefully sharing land. _____
5. Ancient empires often used strong armies. _____
6. The Mongol Empire became one of the largest empires in history. _____
7. Dynasties are groups of merchants. _____
8. Empires helped spread culture and ideas. _____
9. Written laws were unnecessary in ancient empires. _____
10. The fall of empires can happen because of internal and external problems. _____

C. Identification (5 items)

1.He founded the Persian Empire.

2. A large territory ruled by one government.

3. The first Roman emperor.

4. The act of taking land through force.

5. The empire founded by Sargon the Great.

D. Critical Thinking Questions

1. Why do you think some empires were able to last for hundreds of years while others quickly collapsed? Explain using examples from history.

2.If you were a leader of an empire, what would you prioritize more: military expansion or the welfare of your people? Why?

E. Essay Question/s

Explain how did Ancient empires influence the development of modern civilizations? Discuss their contributions in government, culture, trade, technology or law.

F. Performance Task

Build your own empire

Task: Create an imaginary empire and present it through a poster, brochure, diorama, digital presentation or info graphic.

Presentation:

You must explain:

- 5–7-minute presentation.
- Visual aids and presentation including: empire name, location and map, type of government, leader and leadership style, military system, economy and trade, culture and religion, laws and rules, reasons for expansion, possible problems that may cause decline.
- Clear explanation of how the empire functions.

UNIT 3: ISLAM IN THE POST CLASSICAL ERA

Early Muslims

Essential Questions

1. How did Islam spread during the post-classical era?
2. What contributions did Islamic civilizations make to world history?
3. How did Islamic empires influence culture, trade, science, and religion?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Students will understand the rise and expansion of Islamic empires such as the Umayyad and Abbasid Caliphates.
2. Students will know the contributions of Muslims in Science, Mathematics, medicine, art, and trade.

Skills

1. Students will be able to interpret historical timelines and events related to Islamic civilization.
2. Students will compare the achievements of Islamic civilization to global history.

Values

1. Students will appreciate for cultural diversity and religious tolerance.
2. Students will develop respect for the contributions of Islamic civilization to global history.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Caliphate	An Islamic state ruled by a caliph, the political and religious leader of Muslims.
Mosque	A place of worship for Muslims.
Sharia	Islamic law based on the Qur'an and teachings of Prophet Muhammad
Silk Road	Trade routes connecting Asia, the Middle East, and Europe that helped spread Islam
Golden Age of Islam	A period of great achievements in science, medicine, mathematics and culture in the Islamic world

Lesson Content

Key Background Facts

- Islam began in the Arabian Peninsula in the 7th century under the teachings of Prophet Muhammad.
- After the death of Prophet Muhammad, Islamic leaders called caliphs expanded Muslim territories.
- The Islamic world became a center of trade connecting Africa, Asia, and Europe.
- Baghdad became major center of learning during the Abbasid Caliphate.
- Muslim scholars preserved and improved knowledge in mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy.

Important Facts

- The Abbasid Caliphate established Baghdad as a center of learning.

Why it is important?

It encouraged scientific discoveries and preservation of ancient knowledge.

- Islam spread through trade routes across Asia and Africa.

Why it is important?

It helped spread religion, culture, language, and economic connections.

- Muslim scholars made advances in mathematics and medicine.

Why it is important?

Their discoveries influenced modern science and education worldwide.

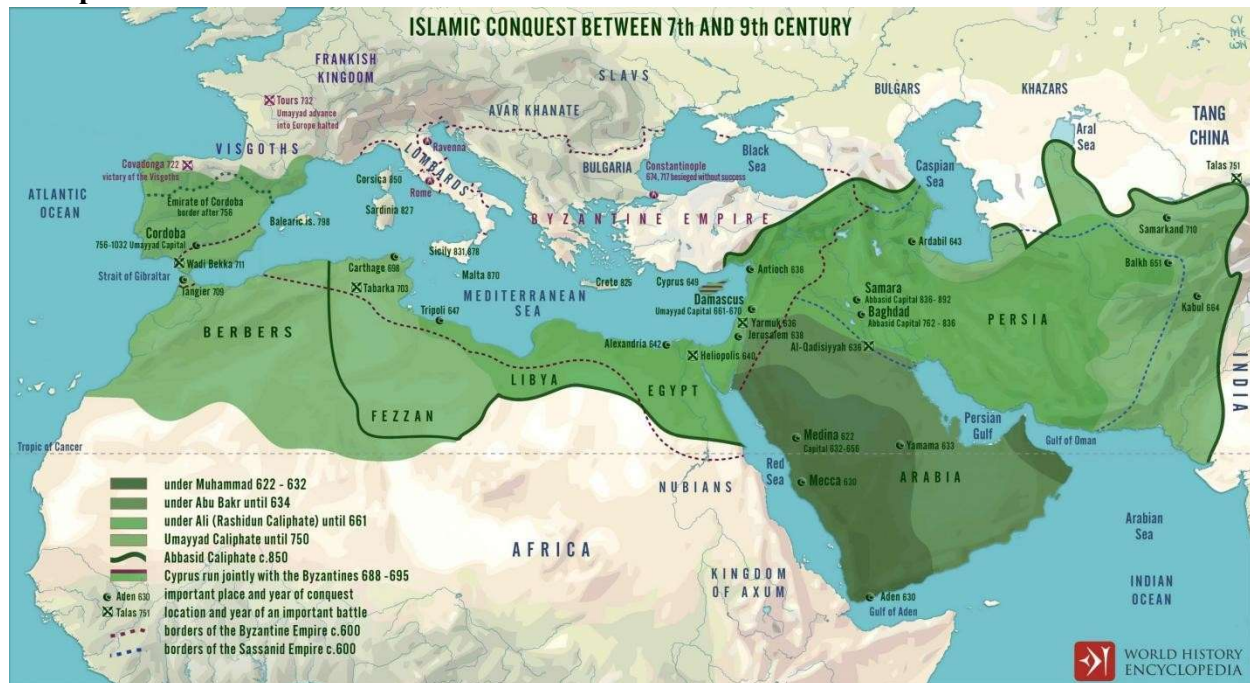
Timeline Activity

Important Dates and Events

Year	Event	Importance
622 CE	The Hijra (Muhammad's migration from Mecca to Medina)	Marked the beginning of the Islamic calendar and Islamic community.
661 CE	Beginning of the Umayyad Caliphate	Expanded Islam into North Africa and parts of Europe and Asia
750 CE	Rise of the Abbasid Caliphate	Started the Islamic Golden Age centered in Baghdad.
762 CE	Founding of Baghdad	Became a major center of trade, learning and culture.
1258 CE	Mongols captured Baghdad	Marked the decline of the Abbasid Caliphate and the end of the Golden Age.

The Islamic Golden Age

Map Section



CASE STUDY

The House of Wisdom in Baghdad

During the Abbasid Caliphate, Baghdad became one of the greatest centers of learning in the world. The “House of Wisdom” was established in the 8th century as a library, translation center, and school for scholars. Muslim scholars translated works from Greek, Persian, and Indian civilizations into Arabic. They studied mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy.

The House of Wisdom helped preserve ancient knowledge and inspired new discoveries. Scholars such as Al-Khwarizmi developed algebra, while doctors improved medical practices. This period became known as the Golden Age of Islam because of its contributions to science, culture, and education.

Guide Questions:

- Why was the House of Wisdom important during the Abbasid Caliphate?
- How did Islamic scholars help preserve ancient knowledge?
- What contributions were made in mathematics and medicine?
- Why is the Golden Age of Islam important to world history?
- How did trade and cultural exchange help Islamic civilization grow?

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Prophet Muhammad	Founder of Islam; United the Arabian Peninsula under Islam and spread its teachings.
Abu Bakr	First Caliph; Helped preserve and strengthen the Muslim community after Muhammad's death.
Harun al Rashid	Abbasid ruler; Supported learning, trade, and the development of Baghdad
Al- Khwarizmi	Scholar and Mathematician; Known as the "Father of Algebra" for his contributions to Mathematics.
Ibn Sina	Doctor and philosopher; Wrote influential medical books used for centuries in Europe and Asia.

Activities Section

Individual Activities

Reflection Question

How can the achievements of Islamic civilization inspire students today in the fields of education, science, and culture?

Vocabulary Exercise

Match the word with its meaning.

	Word	Meaning
_____	1. Abbasid Caliphate	A. The holy book of Islam
_____	2. Hijra	B. A branch of mathematics developed by Muslim scholars
_____	3. Qur'an	C. The migration of Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina
_____	4. Minaret	D. A tower attached to a mosque used for the call to prayer
_____	5. Algebra	E. The Islamic dynasty that led the Golden Age of Islam.

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Debate

“Was the spread of Islam during the post-classical era influenced more by trade than by military conquest?”

Role Play

Act as scholars, traders, rulers, and travelers during the Islamic Golden Age in Baghdad.

Role Play Task:

Each group must:

- Scholars explain their scientific discoveries.
- Traders discuss how trade spread Islam and culture.
- Rulers describe how they supported education and learning.
- Travelers share observations about life in Islamic cities

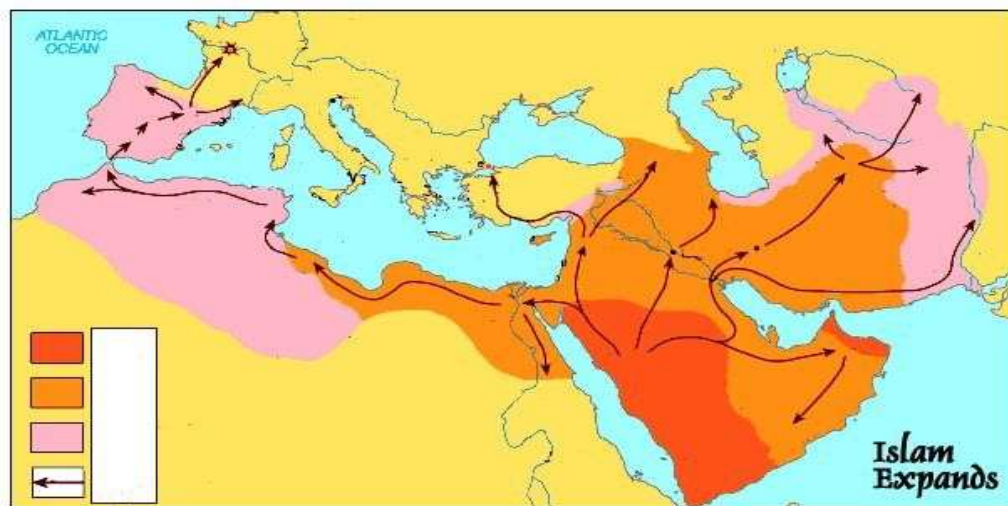
Research Presentation

Contributions of Islamic Civilization to the Modern World

Include: Contributions in mathematics, medicine, astronomy, and medicine and architecture, important Islamic scholars and investors, how Islamic knowledge spread to Europe and Asia, lasting influences of Islamic civilization today.

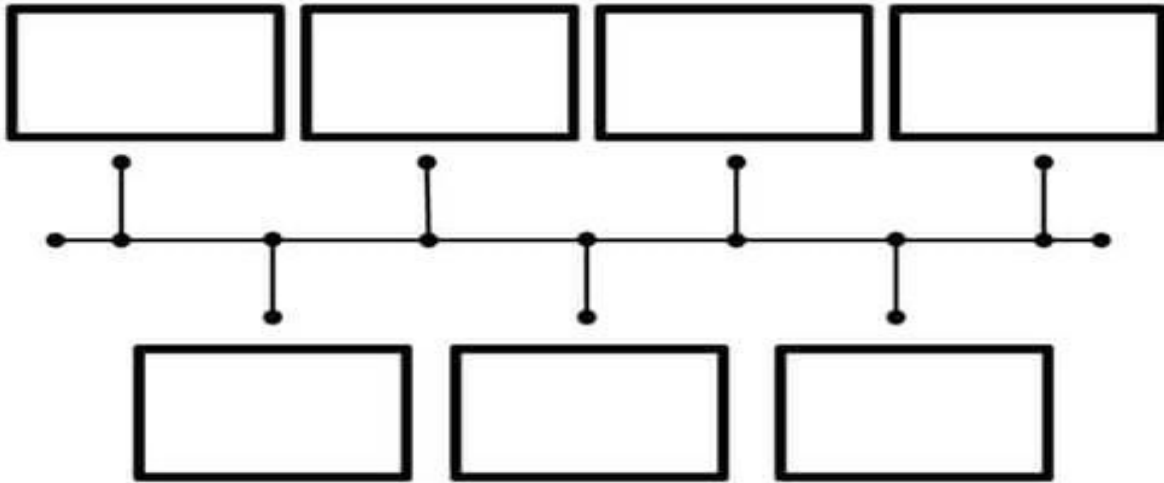
SKILLS ACTIVITIES

Map Interpretation



Timeline Creation

Create a timeline showing major developments during the post-classical era.



Data Analysis: Spread and achievements of Islam in the Post-Classical Era

Study the data below and answer the questions that follow.

REGION	Approximate Year Islam Spread	Estimated Territory Size	Famous Leader
Arabian Peninsula	600s CE	Preaching and leadership of Prophet Muhammad	Formation of the Islamic community
North Africa	700s CE	Trade and Conquest	Growth of trade centers
Spain (Al-Andalus)	711 CE	Umayyad expansion	Advances in architecture and education
Central Asia	700s-800s CE	Silk Road Trade	Exchange of ideas and culture
Baghdad (Iraq)	762 CE onward	Abbasid leadership	Scientific and mathematical discoveries.

Analysis Questions:

- Which region became known for scientific and mathematical discoveries?

- What was the common method of spreading Islam in Central Asia?

- Which region is connected to advances in architecture and education?

□ Why do you think Baghdad became an important center of learning?

-
- What can you conclude about the relationship between trade and cultural exchange during the post-classical era?
-

Critical Thinking Extension:

How might world history be different today if the Islamic Golden Age had never happened?

ASSESSMENT SECTION

B. Multiple Choice (5 Items)

Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. Which city became the center of learning during the Abbasid Caliphate?

- A. Rome
- B. Baghdad
- C. Athens
- D. Jerusalem

2. What was one major contribution of Muslim scholars?

- A. Building pyramids
- B. Inventing paper money
- C. Development of Algebra
- D. Discovery of America

3. Which trade route helped spread Islam across Asia?

- A. Trans-Saharan Route
- B. Silk Road
- C. Royal Road
- D. Spice Route

4. Who is known as the “Father of Algebra”

- A. Ibn Sina
- B. Harun al Rashid
- C. Abu Bakr
- D. Al-Khwarizmi

5. What period is known for achievements in science, medicine, and culture in Islam?

- A. Renaissance
- B. Dark Ages
- C. Golden Age of Islam
- D. Industrial Revolution

B. True or False (10 Items)

1. Islam began in the Arabian Peninsula. _____
2. Baghdad became an important center of learning. _____
3. Muslim scholars ignored mathematics and science. _____
4. The silk road helped spread Islam. _____
5. The Abbasid Caliphate supported education and scholarship. _____
6. Mosques were only used for trade. _____
7. Ibn Sina contributed to medicine. _____
8. The Golden Age of Islam influenced modern science. _____
9. The House of Wisdom was located in Baghdad. _____
10. Islam spread only through warfare. _____

C. Identification (5 items)

1. The Holy book of Islam.

2. A famous center of learning during the Abbasid Caliphate.

3. The migration of Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina.

4. The Muslim mathematician known as the “Father of Algebra”

5. The Islamic Empire known for the Golden Age of Islam.

D. Critical Thinking Questions

1. Why do you think education and knowledge were highly valued during the Islamic Golden Age?

3. How did trade help spread not only Islam but also ideas, inventions, and culture?

E. Essay Question/s

Explain how the Islamic Golden Age contributed to the development of world civilization. Include examples of achievements in science, mathematics, medicine, and trade.

F. Performance Task

Creating an Islamic Golden Age Museum Exhibit

Task: Create a mini museum exhibit about Islam in the post-classical era.

The exhibit must include:

- A timeline of important events
- Pictures or drawings of Islamic achievements and architecture.
- Information about key Muslim scholars and leaders
- Contributions in science, medicine, mathematics, and trade
- A short explanation of why Islamic civilization influenced world history

UNIT 4: THE GUNPOWDER EMPIRE

The Ottoman Empire

Essential Questions

1. How did gunpowder technology help empires expand and maintain power?
2. What were the similarities and differences among Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empire?
3. How did the Gunpowder empire influence culture, religion, trade during the post-classical era?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Students will understand how gunpowder weapons strengthened empires and military systems.
2. Students will know the contributions and characteristics of the Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal Empire.

Skills

1. Students will be able to compare and contrast the three Gunpowder Empires using historical evidence.
2. Students will interpret timelines, maps, and historical events related to empire-building.

Values

1. Students will appreciate for cultural diversity and artistic achievements
2. Students will develop respect for the importance of leadership, innovation, and diplomacy in history.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Gunpowder	A chemical mixture used in weapons such as cannons and guns
Janissaries	Elite soldiers of the Ottoman Empire
Sultan	A Muslim ruler or king
Empire	A large group of territories ruled by one leader or government.
Taj Mahal	A famous Mughal monument in India built by Shah Jahan.

THE GUNPOWDER EMPIRE

- The Gunpowder Empire included Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal Empires.
- These empires used firearms and cannons to expand and defend their territories.
- The Ottoman Empire was centered in modern-day Turkey.
- The Safavid Empire established Shi'a Islam as the main religion in Persia.
- The Mughal Empire blended Islamic and Indian cultures in South Asia.

- The Ottomans captured Constantinople in 1453 *Why it is important?*
It ended the Byzantine Empire and strengthened Ottoman power.
- The Safavid Empire promoted Shi'a Islam *Why it is important?*
It shaped the religious identity of Persia (Iran) until today.
- The Mughal Empire built the Taj Mahal.

It became a symbol of Mughal culture, architecture, and artistic movement.

Important Dates and Events

Year	Event	Importance
1453	Ottomans captured Constantinople	Marked the rise of the Ottoman Empire as a major world power.
1501	Beginning of the Safavid Empire	Established Shi'a Islam in Persia
1526	Babur founded the Mughal Empire after the Battle of Panipat	Started Mughal rule in India.
1566	Death of Suleiman the Magnificent	Marked the peak of Ottoman political and military power.
1632	Construction of the Taj Mahal began	Showed the cultural and architectural achievements of the Mughal Empire.

CASE STUDY

The Fall of Constantinople (1453)

In 1453, the Ottoman Empire led by Mehmed II captured Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire. The Ottomans used large cannons and advanced gunpowder weapons to break the city's strong walls. After weeks of fighting, the city fell to the Ottomans and was renamed Istanbul.

The conquest marked the end of the Byzantine Empire and strengthened Ottoman control over trade routes between Europe and Asia. It also demonstrated how gunpowder technology changed warfare and helped powerful empires expand their territories.

Guide Questions:

- Why was Constantinople important to the Byzantine Empire?
- How did gunpowder weapons help the Ottomans win the battle?
- What happened after the Ottomans captured Constantinople?
- Why is the fall of Constantinople considered a major historical event?
- How did the event influence trade and political power in the region?

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Mehmed II	Ottoman Sultan; captured Constantinople and expanded Ottoman power.
Suleiman the Magnificent	Ottoman Ruler; Expanded the Ottoman Empire to its greatest height and improved laws and government.
Shah Ismail I	Founder of the Safavid Empire; Established Shi'a Islam as the official religion of Persia
Babur	Founder of the Mughal Empire; Introduced Mughal rule in India after the Battle of Panipat.
Akbar the Great	Mughal Ruler; Promoted religious tolerance and strengthened Mughal administration and culture.

Activities Section

Individual Activities

Reflection Question

What lessons about leadership, innovation, and culture exchange can we learn from the Gunpowder Empires?

Vocabulary Exercise

Match the word with its meaning.

	Word	Meaning
_____	1. Cannon	A. Elite soldiers of the Ottoman Empire
_____	2. Janissaries	B. A powerful gunpowder weapon used in warfare.
_____	3. Sultan	C. A famous Mughal monument in India
_____	4. Taj Mahal	D. A muslim ruler or King
_____	5. Safavid Empire	E. Persian Empire that promoted Shi'a Islam

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Debate

“Did gunpowder technology contribute more to the success of empires than strong leadership?”

Role Play

Act as leaders, soldiers, merchants, and scholars from the Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal Empire.

Role Play Task:

Each group must:

- Leaders explain how they expanded and governed their empire.
- Soldiers describe the use of gunpowder weapons in battles.
- Merchants discuss trade and economic growth
- Scholars explain achievements in art, architecture, and education.

Research Presentation

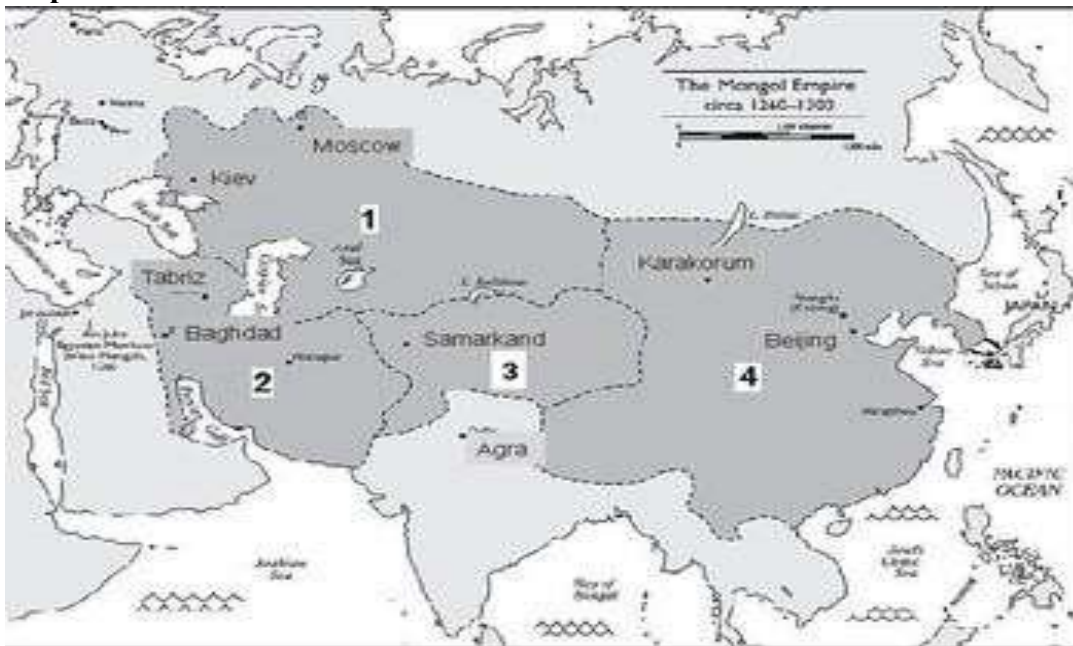
Comparing the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires”

Research and present: Location and territory of each empire, government and leadership, religion and culture, military strengths and use of gunpowder, contributions to architecture, trade and society.

Presentation Outputs: PowerPoint presentation, Poster, infographic, short documentary video

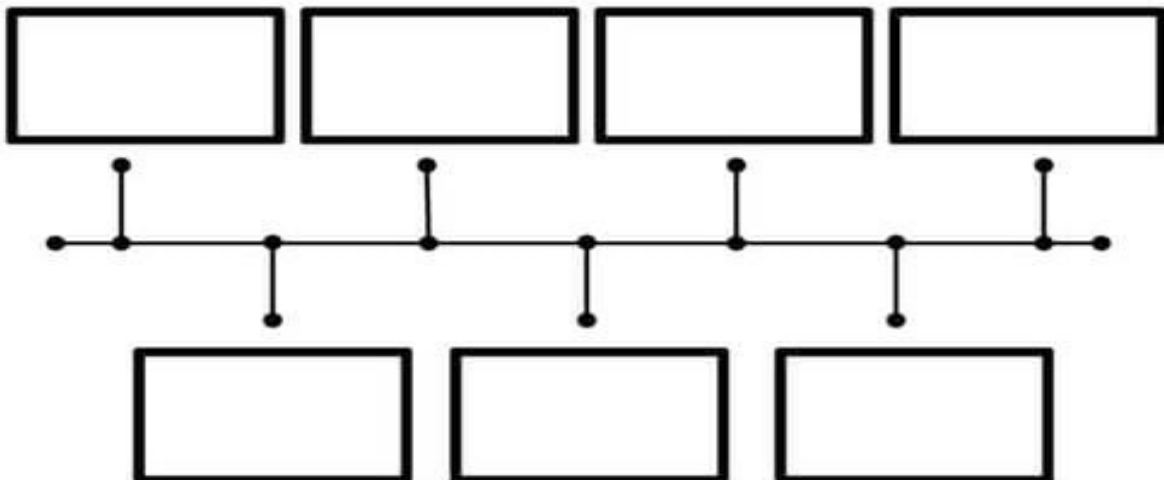
SKILLS ACTIVITIES

Map Interpretation



Timeline Creation

Create a timeline showing major developments during the gunpowder empires.



Data Analysis: Comparing the Gunpowder Empires Study
the data below and answer the questions that follow.

EMPIRE	REGION	FAMOUS LEADER	Major Achievement	Use of Gunpowder
Ottoman Empire	Turkey, South East Europe, Middle East	Suleiman the Magnificent	Capture of Constantinople and strong legal system	Cannons and firearms in battle
Safavid Empire	Persia (Iran)	Shah Ismail I	Promotion of Shi'a Islam	Built a strong military firearm
Mughal Empire	India	Akbar the Great	Cultural blending and architectural achievements	Used cannons conquests

Analysis Questions:

- Which empire was centered in Persia (Iran)?

- Who was the famous leader of the Mughal Empire listed in the table?

- Which empire captured Constantinople?

- How did gunpowder help strengthen these empires?

- What conclusion can you make about the role of leadership and military technology in empire- building?

Critical Thinking Extension:

How might history have changed if the Gunpowder had never developed gunpowder weapons?

ASSESSMENT SECTION

C. Multiple Choice (5 Items)

Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. Which empire captured Constantinople in 1453?
A. Mughal Empire
B. Roman Empire
C. Ottoman Empire
D. Safavid Empire
2. Who founded the Mughal Empire?
A. Akbar
B. Babur
C. Shah Ismail I
D. Suleiman
3. Which empire promoted Shi'a Islam as its official religion?
A. Ottoman Empire
B. Byzantine Empire
C. Mughal Empire
D. Safavid Empire
4. What technology helped the Gunpowder Empires expand?
A. Steam Engines
B. Printing press
C. Gunpowder weapons D. Electricity
5. Which Mughal ruler was known for religious tolerance?
A. Mehmed II
B. Akbar the Great
C. Shah Ismail I
D. Suleiman the Magnificent

B. True or False (10 Items)

1. _____ The Ottoman Empire captured Constantinople in 1453.
2. _____ Gunpowder weapons weakened the military power of empires.
3. _____ The Safavid Empire was centered in Persia.
4. _____ The Taj Mahal was built during the Mughal Empire.
5. _____ Janissaries were elite Ottoman soldiers.

6. _____ Akbar the Great discouraged cultural diversity.
7. _____ Cannons were important weapons in the Gunpowder Empires.
8. _____ The Mughal Empire was located in India.
9. _____ Suleiman the Magnificent strengthened Ottoman laws and government.
10. _____ The Gunpowder Empires had no influence on trade and culture.

C. Identification (5 items)

1. The founder of the Mughal Empire.

2. Elite soldiers of the Ottoman Empire.

3. The famous Mughal monument built by Shah Jahan.

4. The empire centered in Persia that promoted Shi'a Islam.

5. The Ottoman ruler who captured Constantinople.

D. Critical Thinking Questions

1. Why were gunpowder weapons important in strengthening the power of empires?

3. How did the Gunpowder Empires influence culture, religion, and trade in their religion?

E. Essay Question/s

Compare the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires in terms of leadership, religion, military power and cultural achievements.

F. Performance Task

Gunpowder Empire News Broadcast

Task: Work in groups to create a live news broadcast about the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires as if they were reporters during that time period.

The broadcast must include: News Report about an important historical event, interviews with rulers, soldiers, merchants, or citizens, explanation of how gunpowder weapons changed warfare, discussion of cultural achievements, religion and trade, a comparison at least two Gunpowder empires.

UNIT 5: BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION

The Scientific Revolution

Essential Questions

1. What were the main causes of the revolution?
2. How did people react to unfair leadership and social inequality?
3. Why did the beginning of the revolution change history?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Students will identify the major causes of the revolution.
2. Students will explain the important event that marked the beginning of the revolution.

Skills

1. Students will be able to analyze the historical events using timelines and evidence.
2. Students will compare the ideas of revolutionaries and rulers.

Values

1. Students will appreciate the importance of freedom and equality.
2. Students will develop awareness of the effects of injustice in society.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Revolution	A major change in government or society, often involving conflict.
Monarchy	A form of government ruled by a king or queen
Liberty	Freedom from unfair control or operation.
Protest	An action showing disagreement with policies or leaders.
Reform	Changes made to improve a system or government.

Lesson Content

THE GUNPOWDER EMPIRE

Key Background Facts

- Society was divided into social classes with unequal rights.
- Many ordinary people suffered from poverty and high taxes.
- Kings and rulers often had absolute power
- Enlightenment ideas encouraged freedom, equality, and democracy □ Economic problems and food shortages increased public anger.

Important Facts

- People demanded equal rights and fair treatment.

Why it is important?

It inspired movements for democracy and freedom

- High taxes mostly affected the poor.

Why it is important?

It increased anger against the ruling class.

- Revolutionary ideas spread quickly among citizens.

Why it is important?

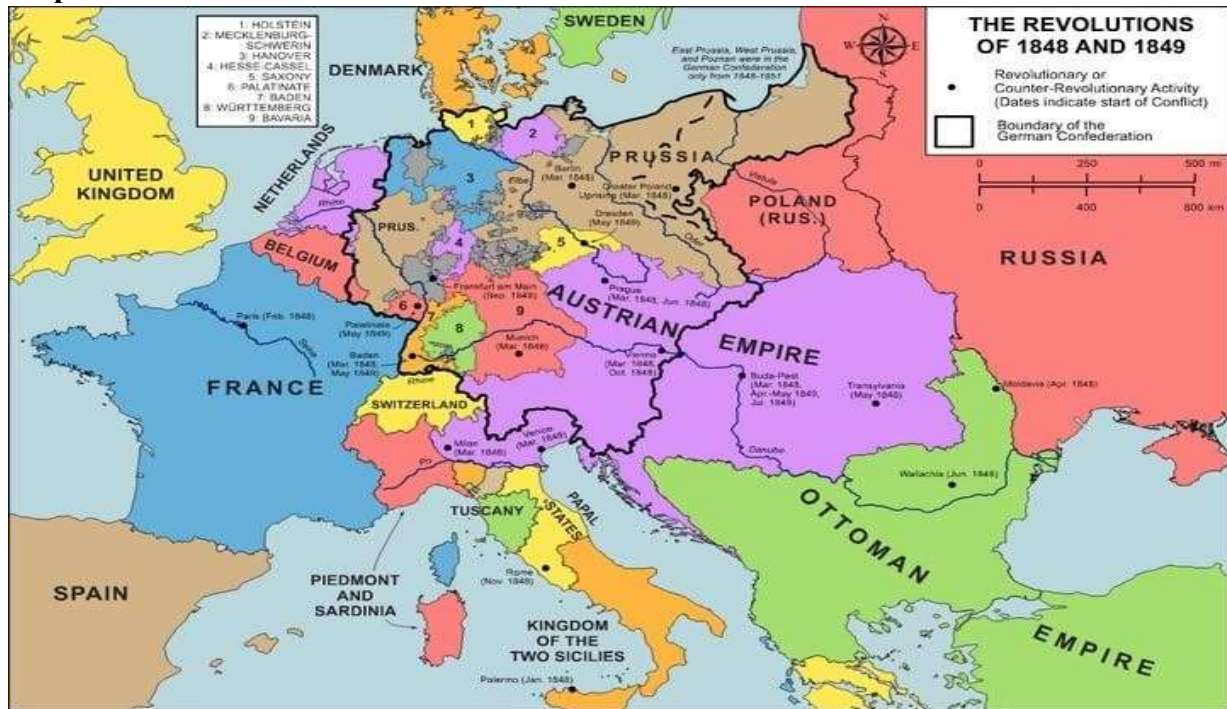
It united people to challenge the government.

Timeline Activity

Important Dates and Events

Date / Year	Event	Importance
1770s	Spread of Enlightenment Ideas	Encouraged people to question authority and demand rights
1788	Economic Crisis and Food Shortages	Increased suffering and public dissatisfaction
May 5, 1789	Meeting of the Estates- General	Showed growing conflict between social classes and the monarchy
June 20, 1789	Tennis Court Oath	Representatives promised to create a new constitution
July 14, 1789	Storming of the Bastille	Became the symbol of the start of the revolution
August 1789	Declaration of the Rights of Man	Promoted liberty, equality and citizens' rights.

Map Section



CASE STUDY

The Storming of the Bastille (July 14, 1789)

The Bastille was a prison in Paris and a symbol of the king's absolute power. On July 14, 1789, angry citizens stormed the Bastille to gain weapons and protest against unfair leadership. The event became one of the most important moments in the beginning of the revolution because it showed that ordinary people could challenge the monarchy. After the attack, the revolution gained strength and inspired demands for liberty and equality across France.

Guide Questions

- Why did the people attack the Bastille?
- Why was the Bastille important to the monarchy?
- How did the storming of the Bastille encourage the revolution?
- What were the feelings of the common people during this event?
- What lessons can modern societies learn from this event?

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Louis XVI	King of France; His weak leadership and financial decisions increased public anger
Marie Antoinette	Queen of France; Became a symbol of royal luxury and inequality
Maximilien Robespierre	Revolutionary leader; Promoted equality and became influential during the revolution
Jean-Jacques Rousseau	Philosopher; Inspired revolutionary ideas about freedom and the rights of the people
Napoleon Bonaparte	Military Leader; Rose to power after the revolution and spread revolutionary ideas across Europe.

Activities Section

Individual Activities

Reflection Question

If you were living during the beginning of the revolution, would you support the revolutionaries or the monarchy? Why?

Vocabulary Exercise

Match the word with its meaning.

	Word	Meaning
_____	1. Revolution	A. Freedom from unfair control
_____	2. Monarchy	B. Changes made to improve a system
_____	3. Liberty	C. A government ruled by a king or queen
_____	4. Protest	D. An action showing disagreement
_____	5. Reform	E. A major change in government or society

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Debate

“Was the revolution necessary to achieve equality and freedom?”

Side A: The Revolution was necessary because the people suffered from injustice and oppression

Side B: The revolution caused violence and could have been solved peacefully.

Role Play

Act as members of different social classes during the beginning of the revolution.

Role Play Task:

Each group must explain:

- Their social class and daily life
- Their opinion about the monarchy
- Their hopes or fears about the revolution
- What changes they want in society

Research Presentation

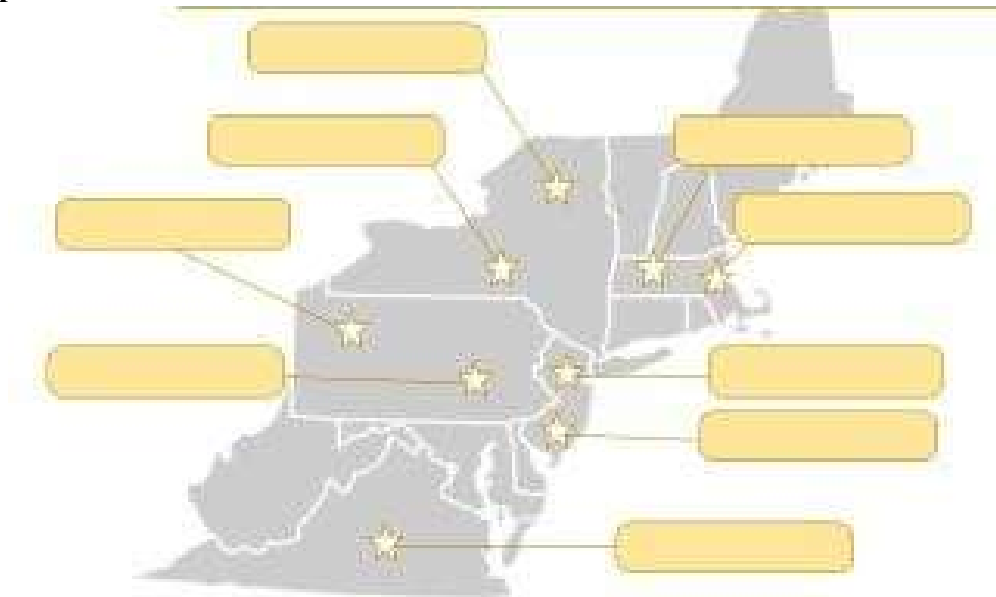
How Enlightenment Ideas Influences the beginning of the Revolution

Research and present: Definitions/ key terms, important enlightenment thinkers, main ideas about freedom and equality, how these ideas inspired the revolution, modern examples of rights influenced by revolutionary ideas.

Presentation Outputs: Powerpoint presentation, Poster, infographic, short documentary video

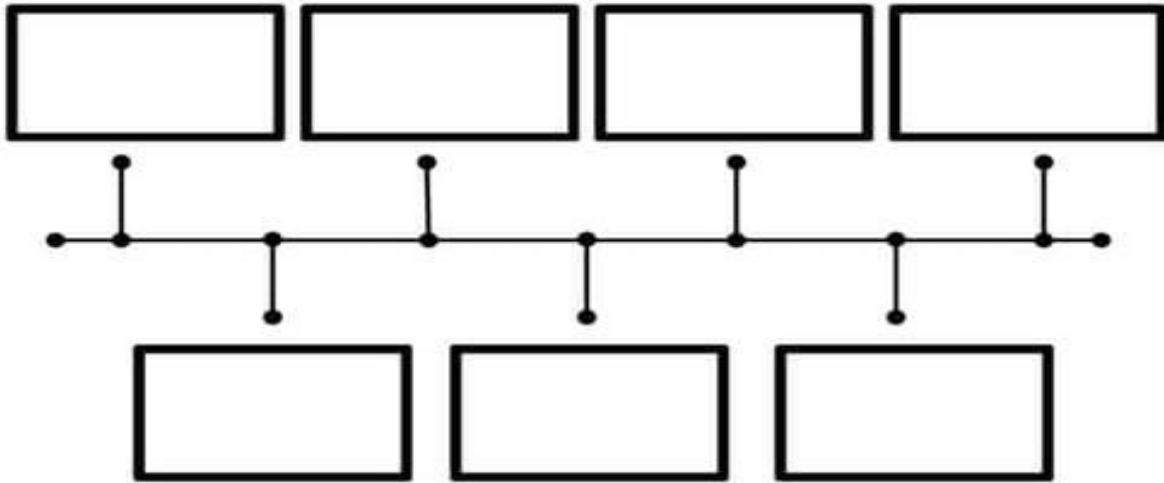
SKILLS ACTIVITIES

Map Interpretation



Timeline Creation

Create a timeline showing major developments during the gunpowder empires.



Data Analysis: Social Classes in France Before the Revolution

Study the data below and answer the questions that follow.

Social Class	% of Population	Taxes Paid	Privileges
First Estate (Clergy)	1%	Very little	Owned land and collected taxes
Second Estate (Nobility)	2%	Very little	Had wealth and special rights
Third Estate (Common People)	97 %	Paid most taxes	Few rights and poor living conditions

Analysis Questions:

- Which social class had the largest population?

- Which group paid most of the taxes?

- Why do you think the Third Estate became angry with the system?

- How did inequality contribute to the beginning of the revolution?

- What can you conclude about the relationship between power and social classes?

Critical Thinking Extension:

If you were part of the Third Estate, what reforms would you demand from the government?
Explain your answer.

ASSESSMENT SECTION

A. Multiple Choice (5 Items)

Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. What was one major cause of the revolution?
 - A. Peaceful government
 - B. Equal treatment of citizens
 - C. High taxes and inequality
 - D. Strong economy
2. Which event symbolized the start of the revolution?
 - A. Tennis Court Oath
 - B. Storming of the Bastille
 - C. Declaration of Independence
 - D. Congress of Vienna
3. Which social class paid most of the taxes?
 - A. First Estate
 - B. Second Estate
 - C. Third Estate
 - D. Nobility
4. What ideas influenced the revolution?
 - A. Dictatorship
 - B. Enlightenment ideas
 - C. Colonialism
 - D. Feudalism only
5. What did the revolutionaries want?
 - A. More taxes
 - B. Absolute monarchy
 - C. Equality and liberty
 - D. Foreign rule

B. True or False (10 Items)

1. The Third Estate made up most of the population. _____
2. The nobility paid the highest taxes. _____
3. Enlightenment ideas encouraged freedom and equality. _____
4. The Bastille was a symbol of royal power. _____
5. The revolution began because everyone was satisfied with the government. _____
6. Louis XVI was the king during the revolution. _____
7. Food shortages increased public anger. _____
8. The monarchy immediately solved all problems peacefully. _____
9. Protesters demanded reforms and rights. _____
10. The revolution had no effect on other countries. _____

C. Identification (5 items)

1. The prison attacked on July 14, 1789.

2. The social class composed of common people.

3. The King of France during the revolution.

4. Ideas promoting freedom and equality.

5. A major change in government or society.

D. Critical Thinking Questions

1. Why do you think unfair taxation can lead to rebellion and revolution?

2. How can revolutions change the lives of ordinary people both positively and negatively?

E. Essay Question/s

Explain the major causes of the beginning of the revolution and discuss how inequality contributed to public anger. **F. Performance Task**

Voices of the Revolution

Task: Work in groups to create a presentation, skit, news report, or mini-documentary about the beginning of the revolution.

Include: causes of the revolution, social class inequality, important events, key people involved, effects on society.

UNIT 6: Pre-Columbian Civilization of America

Essential Questions

1. How did Pre-Columbian civilizations develop and adapt to their environments?
2. What were the major achievements of the Maya, Aztec and Inca civilization?
3. How did religion, trade, and government shape Pre-Columbian societies?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit, students should be able to:

Knowledge

1. Students will identify the major Pre-Columbian civilizations in the America.
2. Students will explain the cultural, political, and technological achievements of these civilizations.

Skills

1. Students will be able to analyze the historical timelines and sources related to ancient American civilizations.
2. Students will compare the social structures and traditions of different civilizations.

Values

1. Students will appreciate the cultural contributions of indigenous people in the America.
2. Students will develop respect for the diversity and heritage of ancient civilization.

Key Vocabulary

Term	Definition
Mesoamerica	A historical region in Central America where advanced civilizations like the Maya and Aztec developed.
Terrace Farming	A farming method used by the Inca that involved building steps on mountainsides for agriculture.
Polytheism	Belief in many gods
Codex	An ancient manuscript or book used by civilizations such as the Maya and Aztec
Empire	A group of territories ruled by one leader or government

Lesson Content

Pre-Columbian Civilization of America

Key Background Facts

- Pre-Columbian civilizations existed in the Americas before the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492.
- The three major civilizations were the Maya, Aztec, and Inca.
- These civilizations developed advanced systems of agriculture, architecture, astronomy, and trade.
- Religion played an important role in daily life and government.
- Many Pre-Columbian societies built large cities, pyramids and road systems.

Important Facts

- The Maya created an advanced calendar and writing system.

Why it is important?

It showed their achievements in mathematics, astronomy, and communication.

- The Aztec built the city of Tenochtitlan on a lake.

Why it is important?

It demonstrated advanced engineering and urban planning skills.

- The Inca built a vast road network across the Ancient Mountains *Why it is important?*

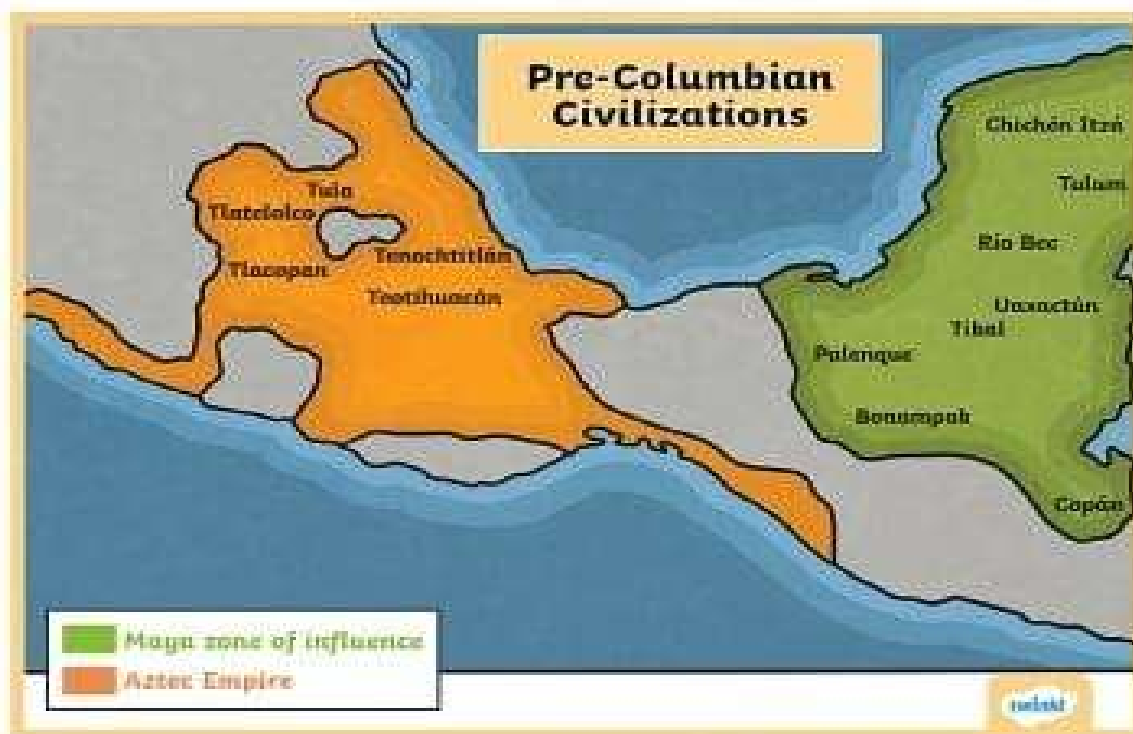
It helped connect and manage their large empire efficiently.

Timeline Activity

Important Dates and Events

Date / Year	Event	Importance
2000 BCE	Early farming communities developed in Mesoamerica	Marked the beginning of settled civilizations in the Americas
250 CE-900 CE	Height of the Maya Civilization	The Maya achieved advances in astronomy, writing, and architecture
1325 CE	Founding of Tenochtitlan by the Aztecs	Became the capital of the powerful Aztec Empire
1438 CE	Expansion of the Inca Empire under Pachacuti	Unified large parts of South America under Inca rule
1492 CE	Arrival of Christopher Columbus in the Americas	Marked with the beginning of European contact with the Americas.

Map Section



CASE STUDY

The Fall of Aztec Empire

The Aztec Empire was one of the most powerful civilizations in Mesoamerica. Its capital city, Tenochtitlan, was known for its advanced engineering, temples, and trade. In 1519, Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés arrived in Mexico with soldiers and allies from tribes that opposed the Aztecs. By 1521, the Aztec Empire fell after battles, disease outbreaks, and political conflicts.

Guide Questions

- What factors weakened the Aztec Empire before the Spanish conquest?
- How did alliances help the Spanish defeat the Aztecs?
- What role did disease play in the fall of the empire?
- How did the conquest affect the people and culture of the Aztecs?
- What lessons can be learned from the fall of the Aztec Empire?

Key People

Key Person	Role and Importance
Hernan Cortes	Spanish conquistador; led the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire
Motezuma II	Aztec emperor; Ruled the aztec Empire during the arrival of the Spanish
Pachacuti	Expanded and strengthened the Inca empire
Pacal the Great	Known for developing the city of Palenque and promoting Maya culture
Atahualpa	Last major ruler of the Inca before Spanish

Activities Section

Individual Activities

Reflection Question

Why is it important to study the achievements and struggles of Pre-Columbian civilizations today?

Vocabulary Exercise

Match the word with its meaning.

	Word	Meaning
_____	1. Codex	A. A system of farming on mountain slopes
_____	2. Polytheism	B. An ancient manuscript or book
_____	3. Terrace Farming	C. Belief in many gods
_____	4. Empire	D. A large group of territories ruled by one leader
_____	5. Mesoamerica	E. Region where civilizations like the Maya and Aztec developed

GROUP ACTIVITIES

Debate

“Was the Spanish conquest the main reason for the fall of the Aztec Empire?” Side

A: Yes, the Spanish military and weapons caused the fall.

Side B: No, disease and internal conflicts were more important factors.

Role Play

Act as members of the Aztec Empire during the arrival of the Spanish explorers.

Role Play Task:

Act out a meeting in Tenochtitlan discussing how the Aztecs should respond to the arrival of the Spanish. Each character must explain their opinion and concerns about newcomers.

Research Presentation

Achievements of the Maya, Aztec, and Inca Civilizations

Research and present: location of the civilization, government and social structure, major achievements, religions and traditions, contributions to modern society.

Presentation Outputs: Powerpoint presentation, Poster, infographic, short documentary video

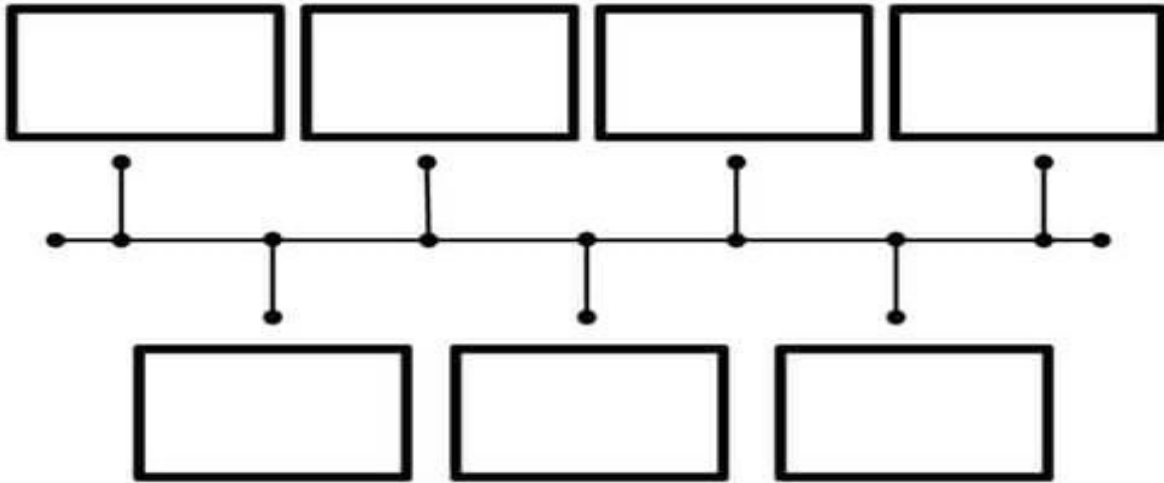
SKILLS ACTIVITIES

Map Interpretation



Timeline Creation

Create a timeline showing major developments during the pre-Columbian civilization of America



Data Analysis: Social Classes in France Before the Revolution

Study the data below and answer the questions that follow.

Civilization	Location	Major Achievement	Main Crop	Famous City	Government Type
Maya	Central America	Calendar and writing system	Maize (corn)	Tikal	City-states ruled by kings
Aztec	Mexico	Advanced engineering and trade	Maize (Corn)	Tenochtitlan	Empire ruled by an emperor
Inca	Andes Mountains, South America	Road systems and terrace farming	Potatoes	Cusco	Centralized empire ruled by the Sapa Inca

Analysis Questions:

- Which civilization was known for its advanced calendar and writing system?

- Compare the governments of the Maya and Inca civilizations.

- Why were cities like Tenochtitlan and Cusco important to their civilizations?

- Which achievement do you think had the greatest impact on society? Why?

Critical Thinking Extension:

Imagine you are a leader of a Pre-Columbian civilization during the arrival of European explorers. Explain how you would protect your people, culture, and resources from foreign invaders while maintaining peace and stability in your society.

ASSESSMENT SECTION

B. Multiple Choice (5 Items)

Directions: Choose the correct answer.

1. Which civilization built Machu Picchu and developed terrace farming?
 - A. Maya
 - B. Aztec
 - C. Inca
 - D. Olmec

2. What was the capital city of the Aztec Empire?
 - A. Cusco
 - B. Tikal
 - C. Chichen Itza
 - D. Tenochtitlan
3. Which civilization is known for its advanced calendar and writing system?
 - A. Inca
 - B. Maya
 - C. Aztec
 - D. Toltec

4. What crop was important to many Pre-Columbian civilizations?

- A. Wheat
- B. Rice
- C. Maize
- D. Barley

5. Which mountain range was home to the Inca civilization?

- A. Alps
- B. Andes
- C. Himalayas
- D. Rockies

B. True or False (10 Items)

1. The Maya civilization developed a writing system. _____
2. The Aztecs lived mainly in the Andes Mountains. _____
3. The Inca built extensive road networks. _____
4. Christopher Columbus arrived in the Americas in 1492. _____
5. The Maya civilization was located in Central America. _____
6. Terrace farming was practiced by the Inca. _____
7. The Aztecs worshiped only one god. _____
8. Tenochtitlan was built on a lake. _____
9. The Inca Empire used horses before Europeans arrived. _____
10. Religion was important in Pre-Columbian societies. _____

C. Identification (5 items)

1. It was the capital city of the Aztec Empire.

2. A farming method using mountain steps.

3. The civilization known for its calendar and astronomy.

4. The last emperor of the Inca Empire.

5. Ancient books or manuscripts used by the Maya and Aztecs.

D. Critical Thinking Question

1. Why do you think the achievements of Pre-Columbian are still important to study today?

E. Essay Question/s

Compare and contrast the three civilizations in terms of government, achievements, and way of life.

F. Performance Task

Pre-Columbian Civilization Travel Documentary:

Task: Work in groups to create a vlog, brochure, advertisement, social media campaign