

Milford Public Schools Curriculum



Department: Social Studies
Course Name: Ancient History
Course Description
ANCIENT HISTORY

Grade 11,12 (0.5 Credits)
Levels: 2-602335, 3-603335

The culture, progress and achievements of the early river civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia will be studied in depth. The ancient Greek and Roman societies will also be stressed, with emphasis placed on their contributions to modern man.

UNIT 1

Unit Title: Early River civilizations and the First Age of Empires

LEARNING GOALS

Enduring Understanding(s):

Students will understand how emerging societies are shaped by geography and the first large empire in Africa and Asia developed.

Essential Question(s):

1. How did early peoples organize their societies and build advanced civilizations?
2. What role did the Nile River play in the development of the Egyptian civilization?

Content and Skills:

1. The earliest civilization in Asia arose in Mesopotamia and organized into city states.
2. Using mathematical knowledge and engineering skills, Egyptians built magnificent monuments to honor dead rulers.
3. The first Indian civilization built well planned cities on the banks of the Indus River.
4. The early rulers introduced ideas about government and society that shaped Chinese civilization.
5. Two empires along the Nile, Egypt and Nubia, forged commercial, cultural and political, connections.
6. Assyria developed a military machine and established a well-organized administration.
7. By governing with tolerance and wisdom, the Persians established a well ordered empire that lasted for 200 years.
8. The social disorder for the warring states contributed to the development of three Chinese ethical systems.

Standards Addressed:

1. Power and authority
2. Religious and ethical systems
3. Revolution
4. Interaction with environment
5. Cultural Interaction
6. Economics
7. Empire Building
8. Science and Technology

UNIT 2

Unit Title: Ancient Greece**LEARNING GOALS****Enduring Understanding(s):**

The political and cultural contributions of the Greek city-states influenced the development of subsequent forms of culture and governments.

Essential Question(s):

1. To what extent do the contributions of the early Greek city-states create a foundation for Western civilization?
2. To what extent is a 'democracy' a government of the people?
3. What are some of the social, geographic, and political characteristics of the Greek city-states?

Content and Skills:

1. Greek philosophy
2. Greek history
3. Greek art and architecture
4. Greek city-states
5. City states at war
6. Myths and legends
7. Geography and climate of Greece
8. Role of women in Greece

Standards Addressed:

1. Power, authority and governance
2. Religious and ethical systems
3. Revolution
4. Interaction with environment
5. Cultural Interaction
6. Economics
7. Empire Building
8. Science, technology and society

UNIT 3**Unit Title: Ancient Rome****LEARNING GOALS****Enduring Understanding(s):**

1. Students will analyze the influence of geography on Roman economic, social and political development, and compare its social and political structure to other contemporary civilizations.
2. Students will compare Roman military conquests and empire building with those of other contemporary civilizations.
3. Students will analyze the influence of Roman

Essential Question(s):

1. Students will analyze the influence of geography on Roman economic, social and political development, and compare its social and political structure to other contemporary civilizations.
2. Students will compare Roman military conquests and empire building with those of other contemporary civilizations.

<p>civilization, including the contacts and conflicts with it and other peoples and civilizations in Eurasia, Africa and the Near East.</p> <p>4. Students will compare the disintegration of the Western Roman Empire with the fate of other contemporary empires.</p>	<p>3. Students will analyze the influence of Roman civilization, including the contacts and conflicts with it and other peoples and civilizations in Eurasia, Africa and the Near East.</p> <p>4. Students will compare the disintegration of the Western Roman Empire with the fate of other contemporary empires.</p>
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Content and Skills:

1. The early Romans established a republic, which grew powerful and spread its influence.
2. The creation of the Roman Empire transformed Roman government, society, economy, and culture.
3. Christianity arose in Roman occupied Judea and spread throughout the Empire
4. Internal problems and invasions spurred the division and decline of the Roman Empire.
5. The Romans developed many ideas and institutions that became fundamental to Western civilization.

Standards Addressed:

1. Power, authority and governance
2. Religious and ethical systems
3. Revolution
4. Interaction with environment
5. Cultural Interaction
6. Economics
7. Empire Building
8. Science, technology and society
