

| Unit | Unit Description |
|--|--|
| Unit 1: Becoming Human | The evolution of early humans was accompanied by an increasingly complex set of behaviors, skills and characteristics. Despite archaeological evidence, there remains many unanswered questions as to how humans developed and what happened to earlier forms of humans. |
| Unit 2: Settled Societies of the River Valleys | All of the River Valleys, Sumer, Egypt, Indus, and China grew up along the fertile banks of rivers and confronted new challenges. They responded in similar ways demonstrating their common humanity through the application of the universal culture patterns; knowledge and learning, making a living, self-expression, religious expression, social organization and law and order. |
| Unit 3: Ancient Greece | Though the geography of Ancient Greece made it seem an unlikely place for greatness, its political, social, cultural and economic history laid the foundation of Western civilization and modernity. |
| Unit 4: Ancient Rome and the Byzantine Empire | Rome grew from a small settlement to a mighty civilization that eventually conquered the Mediterranean world. In time, Rome became increasingly unstable providing a model for the rise and fall of civilizations. In so doing, Rome provided some of the world's most enduring legacies. |
| Unit 5: Classical Asia | The empires of East Asia established strong centralized governments with varying degrees of success which were often shaped by their belief systems. These empires established critical trade networks that played an important role in cultural diffusion and globalization. |
| Unit 6: Ancient Africa | Africa demonstrates how geography is the mother of history. One of the best examples of this is Aksum which became an international trading empire due to its strategic location along the Red Sea. |
| Unit 7: Medieval Asia | Strong political organizations allowed Asia to experience an era of prosperity and innovation. As such, it played a pivotal role in world history and the shaping of the modern world. Contact and encounters between nomadic and settled societies fostered new relationships between the east and west |
| Unit 8: The Birth of Europe | When the Roman Empire collapsed under internal and external forces, a struggle for power ensued among the |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| | <p>church, the king and the nobility. As the struggle continued European culture was born fusing Germanic, Christian and Greco-Roman traditions. More contact with the outside world, specifically the Islamic and Byzantine Empires, propelled Europe to modernity as it gained increased access to ancient texts and new ideas. This transitional period paved the way for a more secular lifestyle, state building and nationalism.</p> |
| Unit 9: The Islamic Empire | <p>The histories of the Islamic world and the West are interwoven. From the seventh century to the end of its first millennium, Islam played an influential role in the world, particularly in the European Renaissance and modernity.</p> |
| Unit 10: The European Renaissance | <p>As Europeans awakened from the Century of Turmoil, they continued to question Medieval values. This transitional era was a time of continuity and change that shattered the Christian world and paved the way for Renaissance values. This paradigm shift led to the birth of modernity.</p> |