Unit 0: Pre-History to 1200

Standards
1.2 Beginning about 10,000 years ago, some human communities adopted sedentism and agriculture, while others pursued hunter-forager or pastoralist lifestyles—different pathways that had significant social and demographic ramifications.
1.2.1 The Neolithic Revolution led to the development of more complex economic and social systems.
1.2.1.A Possibly as a response to climatic change, permanent agricultural villages emerged first in the lands of the eastern Mediterranean. Agriculture emerged independently in Mesopotamia, the Nile River Valley, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Indus River Valley, the Yellow River (or Huang He) Valley, Papua New Guinea, Mesoamerica, and the Andes.
1.2.1.B People in each region domesticated locally available plants and animals.
1.2.1.C Pastoralism developed in Afro-Eurasian grasslands, affecting the environment in a variety of ways.
1.2.1.D Agricultural communities had to work cooperatively to clear land and create the water control systems needed for crop production, drastically affecting environmental diversity.
1.2.1.III Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies.
1.2.1.III.A Pastoralism and agriculture led to more reliable and abundant food supplies, which increased the population and led to specialization of labor, including new classes of artisans and warriors and the development of elites.
1.2.1.III.B Technological innovations led to improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation.
1.2.1.III.C Patriarchal forms of social organization developed in both pastoralist and agrarian societies.
1.3 The appearance of the first urban societies 5,000 years ago laid the foundations for the development of complex civilizations; these civilizations shared several significant social, political, and economic characteristics.
1.3.1 Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished.
1.3.1.II The first states emerged within core civilizations in Mesopotamia and the Nile River Valley.
1.3.1.I States were powerful new systems of rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas. Rulers of early states often claimed divine connections to power. Rulers also relied on the support of the military, religious, or aristocratic elites.
1.3.1.B As states grew and competed for land and resources, the more favorably situated had greater access to resources, produced more surplus food, and experienced growing populations, enabling them to undertake territorial expansion and conquer surrounding states.
1.3.1.III Early civilizations developed monumental architecture and urban planning.
1.3.1.III.A Culture played a significant role in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.
1.3.1.III.B States developed legal codes that reflected existing hierarchies and facilitated the rule of governments over people.
1.3.1.III.C Systems of record keeping arose independently in all early civilizations and writing and record keeping subsequently spread.
1.3.1.III.D New religious beliefs that developed in this period—including the Vedic religion, Hebrew monotheism, and Zoroastrianism—continued to have strong influences in later periods.
1.3.1.III.E Interregional cultural and technological exchanges grew as a result of expanding trade networks and large-scale population movements, such as the Indo-European and Bantu migrations.
1.3.1.III.F Social hierarchies, including patriarchy, intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied.

Lesson / Instruction
1. Summer work
2. Ordeal by Cheque
Standards

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Lesson / Instruction

1. Lab: 04-331 to register for My AP Classroom
2. Harkness Discussion: Ordeal by Cheque
3. Writing an SAQ
**Standards**

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**Lesson / Instruction**

1. Harkness Discussion: Getting to settled communities: 8000 BC to 5000 BC
2. Isolating MCQ answers
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Lesson/Instruction

1. The origins of the world's religions
2. Graphic organizer: religions
3. Vocabulary drill and practice
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### Lesson / Instruction

1. Origins of the world's religions
2. Graphic organizer
3. Vocabulary drill and practice
4. Document analysis