

Course: **Grade 8 Social Studies**

Topic/Title	# of days;	Topics Covered: (Essential Questions)	Aligned Standards	CCA	Suggested activities/ resources
Unit 1: Introduction to Social Studies Skills	1st Q.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why Study History? - Primary vs. Secondary Sources - Learning terms; Political/Military, Social/Economic, Cultural/Intellectual - Map of Europe - Basic geography of Europe <p><u>Essential Question:</u></p>			<p>Starter act</p> <p>Themes of History</p>
Unit 2: The Middle Ages Chapter 21 - page 592	1st Q	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Political/Military</u>-War and political Instability; 100 Years War, Corruption in the Church; and the decline in the power/prestige of the papacy - <u>Social/Economic</u>- The Black Death and impact on society... specifically the serfs, helped to bring about end to feudalism in W. Europe anyway - <u>Cultural Intellectual</u>- Developments of art and literature (preoccupation of death due to war/plague) <p><u>Essential Question: How did Europe change during the Middle Ages?</u></p> <p>A. Religion- Roman Catholic church dominates people's lives, sent armies on Crusades, and expelled many Muslims and Jews from parts of Europe.</p> <p>B. War- Many wars were waged between kingdoms; one between France and England lasted over 100 years</p> <p>C. Disease- Bubonic plague was a deadly contagious disease that wiped out 1/3 of Europe's population</p>		Charter of Freedom DBQ	<p>Plague simulation with beans... Plague Simulation</p> <p>Castles/ Create a model of feudal manor.</p>

		<p>D. Society- under feudalism, peasants and serfs had to obey their lords and farm the lords' land. They had little freedom and little possibility of changing their lives.</p>			
<p>Unit 3: The Italian Renaissance And The Northern Renaissance Chapter 22 Page 628</p>	2nd Q	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political/Military- End of Feudal States, rise of New Monarchies; France, England, Spain. ITALY: The Medici and the Borgias - Social/Economic- End to feudalism, introduction of new industries (printing) and increased trade (Italy), Colombian Exchange (Triangle Trade) - Cultural/Intellectual; Humanism, Art, Michelangelo, Da Vinci, Raphael. <p><u>Essential Question: How did new ways of thinking transform European culture?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Foreign Culture- Art, Language, customs, and food from other lands. B. Religious Tradition - Core teachings and laws of a particular religion or belief system C. Ancient Learning - the wisdom of an earlier civilization D. New Technology - invention that improved the lives of people. 			<p>The Great Art Purchase</p> <p>Map project</p>
<p>Unit 4: The Reformation & Religious Wars Chapter 22 Page 650</p>	2nd Q.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political/Military- German princes & Henry VIII looking for a way to free themselves from obligations to Catholic Church and or undermine the Holy Roman Emperor to maintain their autonomy. Take a look at how religion played a role in the European Wars of the 16th century - Social/Economic- Spread of the Reformation, Splitting with Catholic Church had HUGE economic benefits; freed up land/end to papal taxes and spending on indulgences - Cultural/Intellectual- Catholic Reformation, 		Conflict in the Church DBQ	<p>PBS Martin Luther</p> <p>Have kids write their own 100 theses to take on a powerful institution; school or gvt.</p> <p>Reformation Meme Project</p>

		<p>what measures did the Roman Catholic Church take to reform itself and fight Protestantism in 16th Century</p> <p><u>Essential Question- How did the Reformation impact religion, society and politics during this time period in Europe?</u></p> <p>A. Individual Protests - Martin Luther, John Calvin, Henry VIII, Ignatius of Loyola (Jesuits -Counter Reformation)</p> <p>B. Social Revolts or Protests - Creation of many branches of religions.</p> <p>C. Religious conflicts - 30 years war- Catholics vs. Protestants (over 7 million dead)</p> <p>D. Political effects - influenced the creation of federalism and democracy -steps towards democracy</p>			
<p>Unit 5: Scientific Revolution & Age of Exploration Chapter 23 Page 660</p>	<p>3rd Q.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Political/military:</u> The Spanish and others invaded and conquered large areas of the Americas. Plantations required labor which led to enslaved Africans being brought to the New world. Disease and warfare decimated Native American populations. - <u>Social/Economic:</u> European view of the world changed from Hostile place to curiosity about the world. Desire to establish a profitable trade network. - <u>Cultural/Intellectual:</u> Change in how Europeans thought about the world around them. Earth was not the center of the universe. <p>Essential Question: How did new ideas affect Europeans' views of the world?</p>		<p>A New World DBQ</p>	<p>Flat Absolute Project</p>

Unit 6: The Age of Enlightenment Chapter 24 Page 698	3rd Q.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Political/Military:</u> Enlightened Absolutism; 7 Years War - <u>Social/Economic-</u> What role did women play in Scientific Revolution/Enlightenment ; agricultural Revolution - <u>Cultural/Intellectual:</u> New conceptions of Universe, focus on Natural Laws governing society; Emphasis on reason and logic; philosophes like John Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau... <p><u>Essential Question: How did new ideas affect Europeans' views of the world?</u></p>			Enlightenment Speed Dating
Unit 7: Revolutions on Three Continents and Napoleon Chapter 24 Page 706	4th Q.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Political/Military:</u> American Revolution, French Revolution, Revolution in Latin America, France's debt crisis, weak leadership of Louis XVI, Rise of Napoleon - <u>Social/Economic:</u> Rise of the 3rd estate & the destruction of Absolutism and the 3 Estates, Napoleonic Code - <u>Cultural/Intellectual:</u> Art as propaganda <p><u>Essential Question: How did new ways of thinking about government and human rights lead to revolution?</u></p> <p>a.</p>		Declarations of Freedom DBQ	History Channel; French Revolution
Unit 8: Industrial Revolution Chapter 25 Page 720	4th Q.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Political/Military:</u> Conditions in Great Britain that allowed it to industrialize first and develop the factory system - <u>Social/Economic:</u> Effects of Industrialization on urban life, social classes, standard of living; working conditions, child labor - <u>Cultural/Intellectual:</u> Romanticism <p><u>Essential Question: How did the Industrial Revolution change the world?</u></p> <p>a. Industrialization - Factories mass-produce</p>			Urban Game Google Slides

		<p>goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">b. Urbanization - Cities attracted workers and grew quicklyc. New Roles for Women - Women began working outside the home and sought political equality with men.d. Middle-Class Expansion - An emerging middle class included businesspeople, engineers, and merchants.			
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