Topic 1: History
Specific Content:
- History
  - Why study history?
  - Measuring Time
  - Periods of History
  - Calendars
  - Dating Events
  - Using Time Lines
- Studying the Past
  - History & Science:
    - Archaeology
    - Paleontology
    - Anthropology
  - In the Artifact Lab At the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Egyptologist David Silverman and conservator Molly Gleeson talk about the Egyptian concept of the afterlife and demonstrate some of the techniques used to study and preserve ancient artifacts.
  - Ancient Native American City Uncovered in Miami  An ancient Native American burial site is uncovered in Miami when construction of a new hotel uncovers several artifacts.
- Historians
  - What does a historian do? Methods of historical inquiry
  - Collecting Evidence Primary vs. Secondary sources
  - Interpreting history
  - Writing about history

Topic 2 Geography
Specific Content:
Maps and Globes
- Hemispheres
- Finding Places on Earth
  - Latitude and Longitude
  - Absolute Location
  - Relative Location
- Reading Maps
  - Scale
  - Compass Rose
  - Cardinal Direction
  - Map Key
- Map Projections
  - Equal Area Projection
  - Mercator Projection
  - Robinson Projection
  - Winkel Tripel Projection
- The Six Essential Elements of Geography
  - World in Spatial Terms
  - Places and Regions
  - Physical Systems
  - Human Systems
  - Environment and Society
  - Home Is Where the Self-Contained Environment Is Shelter is a key part of survival, but some of earth's extreme environments make it hard for human habitation.
- Uses of Geography
- **Types of Maps**
  - Physical Maps
  - Political Maps
  - Special Purpose Maps

- **Graphs and Charts**
  - Bar, line, and circle graphs
  - Diagrams
  - Climographs

- **Geographic study of population and culture**
  - Population Shifts
    - **Modeling Population Growth** Jessica Hardie, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Hunter College, explains how researchers like herself track demographics, or how populations change over time. Hardie also explains how the government uses this demographic information to allot funding to different parts of the country, based on projections of how populations will change in different areas.
  - Culture
  - Cultural Diffusion

**Topic 3: Prehistory, Early Humans 8000 BC—2000 BC**

**Specific Content:**

- **Hunters-Gatherers**
  - **Sedentary, Semi-Sedentary, and Non-Sedentary Cultures** Three primary cultural groups exist in the Americas after the time of the first Ice Age. These groups are differentiated by migratory and community habits and are referred to as Sedentary, Semi-Sedentary, and Non-Sedentary.

- **Stone Age**
  - **Paleolithic (Old)**
    - Hunters-Gathers Technology:
      - Stone Tools
      - Survival
      - Shelter, Clothing, Fire
      - Language and Art
      - Spoken Language
      - Cave Paintings
      - Ice Ages
        - Climate/geographical change
  - **Underwater Forest Found Off Alabama Coast** Scientists believe an ancient underwater forest off the coast of Alabama was uncovered by mother nature in 2004 when Hurricane Ivan roiled the seabed. They also believe it may hold clues to how climate change could affect the future.
  - **'Missing Link' Skeleton, Ardi, Discovered** A new fossil find of a hominid who lived 4.4 million years ago could change the way scientists study human evolution.

- **Development of Agriculture**
  - **Neolithic (New)**
    - Domestication of animals
    - Agriculture/Farming
    - **Çatalhöyük: Life in an Ancient Settlement** Katheryn Twiss, an archaeologist at Stony Brook University, studies food and animal archaeology within the Neolithic Era. Specializing in southwest Asia, Twiss is conducting research in Turkey at the Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük. By studying animal bones and fragments, Twiss is helping determine how the Neolithic era evolved from a hunter gatherer society to one that relied on domesticated animals and farming.
  - **Life in Neolithic times**
    - Communities
    - Job Specialization
  - **End of Neolithic Age**
    - Technological Advances
    - Bronze Age

- **Emergence of Civilization**
Topic 4: Mesopotamia, 3000 BC—500 BC

- **Impact of Geography in Ancient Mesopotamia**
  - Mesopotamia – Land Between Two Rivers:
    - Tigris River
    - Euphrates River
  - Managing the Rivers
    - Flood Control
    - Irrigation
  - Farming (The Fertile Crescent)

- **Sumerian Civilization**
  - City-States (Ur)
  - Religion
    - Polytheism
    - Ziggurat
  - Social Classes
  - Farming/Trading

- **Sumerian Contributions**
  - Writing
    - Cuneiform
    - Scribes
    - Literature
  - Technology
    - Wheel
    - Cart
    - Potter’s wheel
    - Sailboat
    - Sundial
    - Bronze
  - Math
    - Number system
    - Geometry
    - Calendar
  - Astronomy
  - Architecture

- **Mesopotamian Empires**
  - Akkad, first empire
    - Leader: Sargon
  - Babylonian Empire
    - Leader: Hammurabi
    - Hammurabi’s Code

  **The Code of Hammurabi** The ancient King of Babylon, Hammurabi, created a set of laws known as the “Code of Hammurabi” to rule his vast empire.
  - Assyrian Empire
    - Emperor: Ashurbanipal
  - Babylonian Empires
    - Leaders: Nabopolassar, Nebuchadnezzar II
  - Rebirth of Babylon
    - Hanging Gardens of Babylon
Fall of the Chaldean Empire
- Weak king
- Poor harvests
- Slow trade

Topic 5: Ancient Egypt and Kush 5000 BC—AD 350

Specific Content:
- The Nile River
  - Nile River valley
  - Civilization
  - Gift of the River
  - Protection
  - People of the River
    - Floods
    - Farming
    - Writing/hieroglyphics
- Uniting Egypt
  - Unification of 3100 BC
    - Kingdoms
    - King: Narmer
  - Time Periods:
    - Old Kingdom
    - Middle Kingdom
    - New Kingdom
  - Dynasties
- Life in Ancient Egypt
  - Egypt's early rulers
    - Pharaohs
  - Religion in Egypt
    - Afterlife
  - Pyramid Tombs
    - Two Ancient Egyptian Tombs Found in Luxor
      The tombs, which date back some 3,500 years, are the latest discovery in Luxor, a city famed for its temples and tombs spanning different dynasties of ancient Egyptian history.
- Life's Empire
  - Golden Age
    - The Arts
    - The Hyksos
  - Building an Empire
    - Queen Hatshepsut

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Hidden Planet: Egyptian Pyramids
Nineteen miles south of Cairo lies the Saqqara Plateau, Egypt's oldest Pyramid complex. As part of the quest for immortality, Egyptians built massive burial chambers, where NBC's Richard Engel explores the miles of limestone tunnels that are hidden underneath the plateau.

DNA, CT Scans Identify Mummy of Queen Hatshepsut
Egyptologists identify the mummy of the greatest Queen of ancient Egypt, Pharaoh Hatshepsut, with CT scans and DNA analysis of a missing tooth.
Expanding trade
Politics
Expansion
  o Pharaohs
    Amenhotep IV (Akhenaton)
    Tutankhamen
  Golden Mask Off, King Tut's Face Seen by Public for First Time in 3,000 Years
Archaeologists move King Tut's mummy to a new climate-controlled display case, and remove its famous golden mask, allowing the public to see the Boy Pharaoh's face for the first time in more than 3,000 years. In 1922, archaeologist Howard Carter broke through a mud wall in a dank Egyptian tomb, and saw the golden wonders of King Tut's tomb. NBC's Campbell Brown retraces Carter's steps, and shows the tomb today.
  o Recovery / Decline
    Ramses II
    Age of Temples
- The Kingdom of Kush
  o The Nubians
    Kingdom of Kerma
    Egyptian Invasion
  o Kushite Kingdom
    Rise of Kush from Nubia
    Kush conquers Egypt
    Technology: Iron
  o Capital: Meroe
  o Trade Center