

GLENCOE/MCGRAW-HILL

Journey Across Time: Early Ages ©2005
ALABAMA EDITION

correlated to

Alabama Course of Study
Eighth Grade
World History to 1500

to

Alabama Course of Study

Eighth Grade: World History to 1500

Standard	Student Edition Pages	Teacher Edition Pages
1. Explain how artifacts and other archaeological findings provide evidence of the nature and movement of prehistoric groups of people. Example: artifacts—cave paintings, Ice Man, Lucy, fossils, pottery	18–21	12, 20
A. Using vocabulary terms accurately to describe time and characteristics of society Examples: time—before Christ (B.C.), anno Domini (A.D.), before the Common Era (B.C.E.), in the Common Era (C.E.); characteristics—monogamy, polygamy	xxi, 16–17, 81, 21–25	17, 20–22
2. Analyze the characteristics of early civilizations in respect to technology, division of labor, government, calendar, and writings.	18, 21–22, 24–31, 33–41	30, 32
A. Comparing the significant features of civilizations that developed in the Tigris–Euphrates, Nile, Indus, and Huang He River valleys Examples: natural environment, urban development, social hierarchy, written language, ethical and religious belief system, government and military institutions, economic systems	18, 24–31, 33–41	17, 25, 27–28, 34–35, 41
B. Identifying the locations of cultural hearths of early civilizations Examples: Mesopotamia, Nile Valley	21–22, 24–27, 33, 36–37	18, 34, 37
C. Describing essential characteristics and functions of maps		31, 33
3. Compare the development of early world religions, philosophies, and their key tenets, including Judaism, Hinduism, Confucianism, Taoism, Christianity, and Buddhism.	30–33, 38–40, 44–45, 81–85	40, 90
4. Identify the cultural contributions of Classical Greece including politics, intellectual life, arts, literature, architecture, and science.	50–58, 62–65	52, 55, 57–58
5. Describe the role of Alexander the Great in the Hellenistic world. Examples: serving as political and military leader, encouraging cultural interaction, urging religious diversity	59–60	60
A. Defining the boundaries of Alexander the Great’s empire	59–60	

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B. Identifying reasons for the breakup of Alexander the Great’s empire into successor kingdoms	60	122
C. Evaluating major achievements of Hellenistic art, philosophy, science, and political thought	60	
6. Trace the expansion of the Roman Republic and its transformation into an empire, including key geographic, political, and economic elements. Examples: expansion—illustrating the spread of Roman influence with charts, graphs, timelines, or maps; transformation—noting the reforms of Augustus, listing the effects of the Pax Romana	14, 66–69	48
A. Interpreting spatial distributions and patterns using geographic tools and technologies	68–69	48
7. Describe the global impact of the Roman Empire. Example: spread of Roman law and political theory, citizenship and slavery, architecture and engineering, religions, sculpture and paintings, literature, and Latin language	14, 68–76	14–15, 71, 75–76
A. Tracing important aspects of the diffusion of Christianity, including its relationship to Judaism, missionary impulse, organizational development, transition from persecution to acceptance in the Roman Empire, and church doctrine	72–74	73–74
B. Explaining the role of economics, societal changes, Christianity, political and military problems, external factors, and size and diversity in the decline and fall of the Roman Empire	74–76	70, 76
8. Describe the development of classical civilization in India and China. Examples: India—religions, arts and literature, philosophies, empires, caste system; China—religions, politics, centrality of the family, Zhou and Han Dynasties, inventions, economic, impact of the Silk Road and European trade, dynastic transitions	36–37, 41–45, 103–106, 109, 148–149	38, 41–45, 104
A. Identifying the effect of the monsoons on India		108
B. Identifying landforms and climate regions of China Example: marking landforms and climate		

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regions of China on a map		
9. Describe the rise of the Byzantine Empire, its institutions, and its legacy, including the influence of the Emperors Constantine and Justinian, and the effect of the Byzantine Empire upon art, religion, and architecture.	14, 74–76, 122–123	122
A. Identifying factors leading to the establishment of the Eastern Orthodox Church	122–123	
10. Trace the development of the early Russian state and the expansion of its trade systems. Examples: rise of Kiev and Muscovy, conversion to Orthodox Christianity, movement of peoples of Central Asia, Mongol conquest, rise of czars	121	121
11. Describe early Islamic civilizations, including the development of religious, social, and political systems.	81, 83, 85, 89– 95, 109	90, 92, 94–95
A. Tracing the spread of Islamic ideas through invasion and conquest throughout the Middle East, northern Africa, and western Europe	91–93	94–95
12. Describe China’s influence on culture, politics, and economics in Japan, Korea, and Southeast Asia. Examples: culture—describing the influence on art, architecture, language, and religion; politics—describing changes in civil service; economics—introducing patterns of trade	88, 107, 110– 111	88, 107, 110– 111
13. Compare the African civilizations of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai to include their geography, religions, economic systems, empires, and cultures.	97–101	99, 101
A. Tracing the spread of language, religion, and customs from one African civilization to another	98–99	
B. Illustrating the impact of trade among Ghana, Mali, and Songhai Examples: using map symbols, interpreting distribution maps, creating a timeline	99	99
14. Describe the accomplishments of pre–Columbian cultures in the Americas including the Olmecs, Mayans, Aztecs, Incas, and North American tribes. Examples: pyramids, irrigation, Iroquois Confederacy	81, 128, 140– 145	128, 141–142, 144
A. Locating on a map the pre–Columbian cultures Examples: Mayan, Inca, Inuit, Creek, Cherokee	141	141
15. Describe the military and governmental events	116–121	118–120

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that shaped Europe in the early Middle Ages (600–1000). Examples: invasions, military leaders, Norman Conquest		
A. Describing the role of the early medieval church	117	118–120
B. Describing the impact of new agricultural methods on manorialism and feudalism	129–131	130–131
16. Describe the major cultural changes in Western Europe in the High Middle Ages (1000–1350) Examples: the Church, scholasticism, Crusades	123, 129, 134–136	123, 135
A. Comparing political development in France, England and the Holy Roman Empire	131, 137–138, 159	133
B. Describing the growth of trade and towns resulting in the rise of the middle class	131–132	132
17. Explain how events and conditions fostered political and economic changes in the late Middle Ages and led to the origins of the Renaissance. Examples: Crusades, Hundred Years' War, Black Death, rise of middle class, commercial prosperity	136–138	136–138
A. Identifying changes in the arts, architecture, literature, and science in the late Middle Ages	127, 135–138, 158	127, 136

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