



**BREEDING**  
**A R E N A**  
*College*

# THE BREEDER'S GUIDE

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## GEOGRAPHY & HISTORY YEAR 8

***Mr. DAMILOLA  
OKE***

**Term Harvest  
2024/2025**

SCHEME OF WORK

GEOGRAPHY & HISTORY		
Value-Based		April – July
WEEK	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS
1	Ancient Civilizations	Explore Egypt and Greece
2	Ancient Civilizations	Rome and Mesopotamia
3	Time Zones	Time Zones Concept of International Time Differences
4	The Fall of Constantinople	The Fall of Constantinople
5	The Fall of Constantinople	Significance and Contributions
6	The Renaissance 15 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> Century	Background
7	Midterm	Midterm
8	The History of the black death	The history of the black death
9	Colonialization	British domination Pre-colonial Americas
10	Colonialization	Pre-colonialism in Nigeria
11	Revision	Revision
12	Examination	Examination
WEEK	TOPIC	SUB-TOPICS

# I&2. ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

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**Objective:** By the end of this class, students should be able to know the contribution of ancient empires

**Duration:** 45mins

**Week:** 1

**Teaching Method/Strategy:** Explanation and Video Presentation

**Entry Behavior (How you plan to start your Class):**

Ancient Egypt and Greece were two of the most influential civilizations in human history. Egypt, known for its pyramids, pharaohs, and intricate hieroglyphics, flourished along the Nile River from around 3100 BCE to 30 BCE. Its society was highly organized, with a centralized government, vast agricultural wealth, and a complex religious belief system centered around gods like Ra, Osiris, and Isis.

Greece, on the other hand, emerged around 800 BCE and was characterized by city-states like Athens, Sparta, and Corinth. It laid the foundations of Western civilization with its contributions to philosophy, democracy, literature, and art. Famous figures such as Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and Homer left lasting legacies that continue to shape modern thought.

Despite their geographical and cultural differences, both civilizations shared a reverence for the divine, a penchant for monumental architecture, and a dedication to intellectual pursuits that propelled humanity forward in countless ways.

Ancient Rome and Mesopotamia were pivotal civilizations that left enduring marks on human history. Mesopotamia, often regarded as the "cradle of civilization," thrived in the fertile lands between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers from around 3500 BCE to 500 BCE. It gave birth to writing, with the invention of cuneiform script, and established early forms of governance, law, and urban planning in cities like Babylon and Ur.

Rome, emerging around 753 BCE, grew from a small settlement into one of the most powerful empires in the ancient world. It expanded across Europe, Africa, and Asia, leaving a legacy of military prowess, engineering marvels like aqueducts and roads, and a legal system that laid the groundwork for modern jurisprudence.

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Geography & History

Both civilizations faced challenges such as invasions, internal strife, and environmental pressures, yet their contributions to literature, architecture, and governance continue to shape our world today.

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder’s Guide – Mr. Damilola Oke</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Civilization</li><li>• Ancient</li><li>• Empires</li></ul>	

Remark:

### 3. TIME ZONES

**Objective:** By the end of this class, a student should be able to understand different time zones

**Duration:** 45mins

**Week:** 2

**Teaching Method/Strategy:** Video Presentation

**Entry Behavior:** Ask a student the acronym for GMT & WAT

Time zones are geographical regions that follow a uniform standard time, facilitating global coordination and communication. The concept emerged in the 19th century with the expansion of railways and telecommunications, necessitating a consistent way to synchronize schedules across long distances.

Divided roughly along lines of longitude, each time zone represents a one-hour difference from its neighboring zones, although some may vary to accommodate political or geographical factors. The prime meridian, passing through Greenwich, England, is the reference point for Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), from which time zones are calculated.

International time differences arise from these zones, creating variations in local time as one travels east or west. These differences play a crucial role in global commerce, travel, and diplomacy, necessitating tools like world clocks and time zone converters to navigate efficiently across borders and time zones. Despite occasional confusion or adjustment, time zones remain a fundamental aspect of modern global connectivity.

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder's Guide -- Mr. Damilola Oke</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Time</li><li>Globe</li><li>World</li></ul>	

**Remark:**

# 4&5. THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE

**Objective:** By the end of this class, a student must be able to describe the event that led to the fall of Constantinople

**Duration:** 45mins

**Week:** 3

**Teaching Method/Strategy:** Explanation and Video Presentation

**Entry Behavior (How you plan to start your Class):** Video Presentation

The fall of Constantinople in 1453 marked the end of the Byzantine Empire and the culmination of centuries of conflict between Christian Byzantium and the expanding Ottoman Empire. After a 53-day siege led by Sultan Mehmed II, the city's formidable defenses were breached, and Constantinople, once the heart of the Eastern Roman Empire, fell to the Ottomans.

The fall had far-reaching consequences, shifting the balance of power in the Mediterranean and signaling the end of the medieval era. It also prompted a wave of scholarly and artistic refugees from Byzantium to flee to Western Europe, sparking the Renaissance. The conquest of Constantinople solidified the Ottoman Empire as a dominant force in the region and ultimately paved the way for Ottoman expansion into southeastern Europe. The fall of Constantinople remains a pivotal event in history, with implications that reverberate to the present day.

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder’s Guide – Mr. Damilola Oke</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Timelines</li><li>• Constantino ple</li><li>• History</li></ul>	

## 6. THE RENAISSANCE 15<sup>TH</sup> – 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

**Objective:** By the end of this class, a student should be able to describe the history of the Renaissance

**Duration:** 45mins

**Week:** 4

**Teaching Method/Strategy:** explanation/video representation

**Entry Behavior:**

The Renaissance, spanning from the 14th to the 17th century, was a transformative period in European history characterized by a revival of interest in classical learning, arts, and sciences. In the 15th and 16th centuries, this cultural rebirth reached its zenith, particularly in Italy, where city-states like Florence, Venice, and Rome became vibrant centers of intellectual and artistic activity.

During this time, there was a renewed emphasis on humanism, the study of classical texts, and the pursuit of individual creativity. Figures such as Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael produced timeless works of art, while thinkers like Niccolò Machiavelli and Thomas More explored political theory and philosophy. The invention of the printing press facilitated the dissemination of knowledge, leading to widespread literacy and the democratization of learning.

The Renaissance transformed European society, laying the groundwork for the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment while shaping the cultural landscape for centuries to come.

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder’s Guide – Mr. Damilola Oke</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Europe</li><li>Renaissance</li><li>History</li></ul>	

**Remark:**

# 8. THE HISTORY OF THE BLACK DEATH

**Objective:** By the end of this class, a student should be able to highlight the cause of the Black Death

**Duration:** 45mins

**Week:** 5

**Teaching Method/Strategy:** Explanation and Video Presentation

**Entry Behavior:** Ask a student to list what could lead to a fight between two people

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder's Guide – Mr. Damilola Oke</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cold War</li><li>• Economy</li><li>• States</li></ul>	

**Remark:**



# 9-10. COLONIALIZATON

**Objective:** By the end of this class, a student should be able to define colonialism

**Duration:** 45mins

**Week:** 6

**Teaching Method/Strategy:** Explanations

**Entry Behavior:** Ask a student to describe how it feels to be subjected

Pre-colonial Nigeria was a diverse landscape of kingdoms, empires, and societies, each with its own distinct cultures, languages, and political systems. Regions like the Hausa city-states in the north, the Yoruba kingdoms in the southwest, and the Igbo societies in the southeast flourished with sophisticated economies, trade networks, and artistic achievements.

Colonialism in Nigeria began in the late 19th century with British conquests and the imposition of colonial rule. This period saw the exploitation of Nigeria's natural resources, the imposition of Western institutions and languages, and the disruption of traditional social structures. The British colonial administration favored indirect rule, which relied on indigenous rulers to govern on their behalf, perpetuating existing power dynamics.

Colonialism profoundly altered Nigeria's social, economic, and political landscape, setting the stage for independence struggles and post-colonial challenges. Despite its negative legacies, Nigeria's pre-colonial history remains a source of pride and inspiration for its diverse population.

REFERENCE	KEYWORDS	EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT
<i>The Breeder’s Guide – Mr. Damilola Oke</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Feudalism</li><li>• Knights</li><li>• Middle Ages</li></ul>	

**Remark:**