GRADE: 9

PREREQUISITE: A required Social Studies course

COURSE DESCRIPTION:
World History and Geography is a mandatory yearlong survey course and is usually completed in the 9th grade year. The course will explore the history of the world beginning with the early civilizations through the present. Units will examine the political, economic, and social influences of the various time periods throughout history. Students will develop a greater understanding of the development of world-wide events, processes, and interactions among the world’s people, cultures, societies, and environments. World History and Geography will enable a student to locate themselves and our society in the world, among the societies and peoples of the world. It will prepare students to take up the challenges of life in the 21st century by exploring the common and diverse strands that formed and continue to shape our present life. It enables the students to understand the world that we encounter daily while developing the habits of mind essential for democratic citizenship.

POWER STANDARDS:
Students will have the following foundational knowledge upon entering the P-CEP World History and Geography course:

- Explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.
- Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements.
- Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including
  - spatial representations of that growth
  - interactions with culturally diverse peoples
  - responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths
  - ways they influenced people’s perceptions of the world.
- Identify the location and causes of frontier interactions and conflicts, and internal disputes between cultural, social and/or religious groups in classical China, the Mediterranean world, and south Asia (India) prior to 300 C.E.

Students will be able to:

- Explain the responses to common forces of change that led to the ultimate collapse of classical empires and discuss the consequences of their collapse.
- Using historical and modern maps and other documents, analyze the continuing spread of major world religions during this era and describe encounters between religious groups including
  - Islam and Christianity (Roman Catholic and Orthodox) – increased trade and the Crusades
  - Islam and Hinduism in South Asia
  - continuing tensions between Catholic and Orthodox Christianity
- Analyze the development, interdependence, specialization, and importance of interregional trading systems both within and between societies including
  - land-based routes across the Sahara, Eurasia and Europe
  - water-based routes across Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, South China Sea, Red and Mediterranean Seas
• Identify and explain the origins and expansion of Islam and the creation of the Islamic Empire including:
  o The founding geographic extent of Muslim empires and the artistic, scientific, technological, and economic features of Muslim society
  o diverse religious traditions of Islam — Sunni, Shi’a/Shi‘ite, Sufi
  o role of Dar al-Islam as a cultural, political, and economic force in Afro-Eurasia
  o the caliphate as both a religious and political institution, and the persistence of other traditions in the Arab World including Christianity
• Using historical and modern maps, locate and describe the geographic patterns of Mongol conquest and expansion and describe the characteristics of the Pax Mongolica
• Using historical and modern maps and other evidence, explain the causes and spread of the Plague and analyze the demographic, economic, social, and political consequences of this pandemic.
• Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies and the significant changes in African society.
• Describe the diverse characteristics of early American civilizations and societies in North, Central, and South America by comparing and contrasting the major aspects (government, religion, interactions with the environment, economy, and social life) of American Indian civilizations and societies such as the Maya, Aztec, Inca, Pueblo, and/or Eastern Woodland peoples.
• Explain how Chinese dynasties responded to the internal and external challenges caused by ethnic diversity, physical geography, population growth and Mongol invasion to achieve relative political stability, economic prosperity, and technological innovation.
• Analyze restructuring of the Eastern European system including
  o the rise and decline of the Byzantine Empire
  o the region’s unique spatial location
  o the region’s political, economic, and religious transformations
  o emerging tensions between East and West
• Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including
  o the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society
  o how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities
  o the role of the Crusades, 100 years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states
  o the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe
• Analyze the demographic, environmental, and political consequences of European oceanic travel and conquest and of the Columbian Exchange in the late 15th and 16th centuries.
• Analyze the emerging trans-Atlantic slave system and compare it to other systems of labor existing during this era.
• Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in the Ottoman Empire.
• Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in East Asia.
• Analyze the global economic significance of India and the role of foreign influence in the political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in India and South Asia including the Mughal Empire and the beginnings of European contact.
• Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in Russia.
• Analyze the major political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in Europe.
• Analyze colonial transformations in Latin America.
• Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce.
• Analyze the causes and consequences of shifts in world population and major patterns of long-distance migrations of Europeans, Africans, and Asians during this era, including the impact of industrialism, imperialism, changing diets, and scientific advances on worldwide demographic trends.
• Describe increasing global interconnections between societies, through the emergence and spread of ideas, innovations, and commodities including constitutionalism, communism and socialism, republicanism, nationalism, capitalism, human rights, and secularization.
• Compare the emerging economic and political systems (industrialism and democracy) with the economic and political systems of the previous era (agriculture and absolutism).
• Describe Europe’s increasing global power between 1500 and 1900, and evaluate the merits of the argument that this rise was caused by factors internal to Europe (e.g., Renaissance, Reformation, demographic, economic, and social changes) or factors external to Europe (e.g., decline of Mughal and Ottoman empires and the decreasing engagement of China and Japan in global interactions).
• Analyze the Age of Revolutions by comparing and contrasting the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of at least three political and/or nationalistic revolutions (American, French, Haitian, Mexican or other Latin American, or Chinese Revolutions).
• Compare and contrast the rise of the nation-states in a western context (e.g., Germany, Italy) and non-western context (e.g., Meiji Japan).
• Analyze the origins, characteristics, and consequences of industrialization across the World.
• Analyze the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of imperialism.
• Explain the expanding role of state power in managing economies, transportation systems, and technologies, and other social environments, including its impact of the daily lives of their citizens.
• Use historical and modern maps and other sources to analyze and explain the changes in the global balance of military, political, and economic power between 1900 and 1945 (including the changing role of the United States and those resisting foreign domination).
• Use various sources including works of journalists, journals, oral histories, films, interviews, and writings of participants to analyze the causes and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Romas (Gypsies), and Jews, and the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.
• Describe significant technological innovations and scientific breakthroughs in transportation, communication, medicine, and warfare and analyze how they both benefited and imperiled humanity.
• Analyze the causes, characteristics, and long-term consequences of World War I.
• Analyze the transformations that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II.
• Analyze the causes, course, characteristics, and immediate consequences of World War II.
• Compare two revolutionary and/or Independence movements of this era (Latin America, India, China, the Arab World, and Africa) with at least one from the previous era.
• Determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of Bolsheviks through the conclusion of World War II, including the five-year plans, collectivization of agriculture, and military purges.
• Compare the ideologies, policies, and governing methods of at least two 20th-century dictatorial regimes (Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Soviet Union) with those absolutist states in earlier eras.
• Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including
  o Japanese imperialism
  o Chinese nationalism, the emergence of communism, and civil war
  o Indian independence struggle
• Analyze the political, economic and social transformations that occurred in this era, including
  o economic imperialism (e.g., dollar diplomacy)
  o foreign military intervention and political revolutions in Central and South America
  o nationalization of foreign investments
• Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including
  o the decline of the Ottoman Empire
  o changes in the Arab world including the growth of Arab nationalism, rise of Arab nation-states, and the increasing complexity (e.g., political, geographic, economic, and religious) of Arab peoples
  o the role of the Mandate system
  o the discovery of petroleum resources
• Describe the factors that contributed to the Cold War including the differences in ideologies and policies of the Soviet bloc and the West; political, economic, and military struggles in the 1940s and 1950s; and development of Communism in China.
• Describe the major arenas of conflict, including
  o the ways the Soviet Union and the United States attempted to expand power and influence in Korea and Vietnam ideological and military competition in THREE of the following areas: Congo, Cuba, Mozambique, Angola, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Bolivia, Chile, Indonesia, and Berlin
  o the arms and space race
• Develop an argument to explain the end of the Cold War and its significance as a 20th-century event, and the subsequent transitions from bi-polar to multi-polar center(s) of power.
• Analyze the complex and changing legacy of imperialism in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America during and after the Cold War such as apartheid, civil war in Nigeria, Vietnam, Cuba, Guatemala, and the changing nature of exploitation of resources (human and natural).
• Compare the independence movements and formation of new nations in the Indian Subcontinent, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia during and after the Cold War.
• Analyze the interregional causes and consequences of conflicts in the Middle East, including the development of the state of Israel, Arab-Israeli disputes, Palestine, the Suez crisis, and the nature of the continuing conflict.
• Explain the causes and consequences of population changes over the past 50 years by analyzing the
  o population change (including birth rate, death rate, life expectancy, growth rate, doubling time, aging population, changes in science and technology)
  o distributions of population (including relative changes in urban-rural population, gender, age, patterns of migrations, and population density)
  o relationship of the population changes to global interactions, and their impact on three regions of the world
• Explain the changes over the past 50 years in the use, distribution, and importance of natural resources (including land, water, energy, food, renewable, non-renewable, and flow resources) on human life, settlement, and interactions by describing and evaluating
  o change in spatial distribution and use of natural resources
  o the differences in ways societies have been using and distributing natural resources
  o social, political, economic, and environmental consequences of the development, distribution, and use of natural resources
  o major changes in networks for the production, distribution, and consumption of natural resources including growth of multinational corporations, and governmental and non-governmental organizations (e.g., OPEC, NAFTA, EU, NATO, World Trade Organization, Red Cross, Red Crescent)
  o the impact of humans on the global environment
• Define the process of globalization and evaluate the merit of this concept to describe the contemporary world by analyzing
  o economic interdependence of the world’s countries and world trade patterns
  o the exchanges of scientific, technological, and medical innovations
  o cultural diffusion and the different ways cultures/societies respond to “new” cultural ideas and patterns
  o comparative economic advantages and disadvantages of regions, regarding cost of labor, natural resources, location, and tradition
  o distribution of wealth and resources and efforts to narrow the inequitable distribution of resources
• Analyze the causes and challenges of continuing and new conflicts by describing
  o tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences (e.g., Israel/Palestine, Kashmir, Ukraine, Northern Ireland, al Qaeda, Shining Path)
  o causes of and responses to ethnic cleansing/genocide/mass extermination (e.g., Darfur, Rwanda, Cambodia, Bosnia)
  o local and global attempts at peacekeeping, security, democratization, and administering international justice and human rights
  o the type of warfare used in these conflicts, including terrorism, private militias, and new technologies

ASSESSMENTS:
MATERIALS/TEXTS

The link below will assist you in locating a textbook, we do not provide textbooks for these situations, but you are welcome to purchase the textbook:

www.pearsonschool.com
On the left side – click on Social Studies
In the box – Find/Buy a Product – type in: World History
Click on – Prentice Hall World History 2007
Stroll down
Under “Select a Title”
Click on The Textbook “Survey Edition”
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The ISBN # is: 0133600505

ALIGNMENT TO STANDARDS: