

Standard 1: (Time, Continuity, and Change) Students will understand patterns of change and continuity, relationships between people and events through time, and various interpretations of these relationships.

Possible themes for Standard 1: migration; technological change and transfer; rise and spread of major religions; rise and fall of civilization; colonization/imperialism; trade drives change; reform movements; when cultures meet

1.12a Understand patterns of change in society (e.g., religious rituals, governance, development of communication systems, etc).

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America					oral traditions, song, art	use of primary and secondary sources for understanding diary accounts	
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							

1.12b Identify and evaluate long-term changes, enduring influences, and recurring patterns in world history.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa	trade, migration in Africa specialization and urbanization in Africa	tribal societies history's cyclical patterns					the nation-state
Europe		concept of polis	religious syncretism in Europe	diffusion	long distance trade	dual intellectual tradition in the West	Western hegemony
Middle East/ North Africa	ancient Egyptian monarchies ethical monotheism	tribal societies history's cyclical patterns	the development of Arab civilization from tribes of Umma	Ottoman Empire			the nation-state
North, Central, and South America	patterns of migration after crossing Asian land bridge	technology transfer between tribes (e.g., Hohokam)	similarities in Native American settlement patterns decline of classical civilizations in Latin America	warfare and territorial conquest religious dilemma in the New World	Magna Carta to Mayflower Compact	The Enlightenment and its influence on the American form of democracy	Pax Americana free market economy American foreign policy containment brinkmanship

South and Far East Asia	ritual as legitimation in China	Confucianism regional kingdoms (India)	Chinese influence in southeast Asia and Japan classical Indian traditions formalized in print and art	impact of Mongol Empire expansion of Islam and Mongol Empire	China: Jesuits and traders from the West Persian influence on culture in India	Imperial Japan impact of British Raj	enduring power of Chinese social structures Hindu-Muslim issues
Host nation							

1.12c Compare alternative models for organizing history into periods.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa		pre-Islamic Middle East (before 610 BCE)	Hegira (622 BCE)			colonial times in the Middle East	era of independence in the Middle East
North, Central, and South America							social history model regional history model revisionist history model
South and Far East Asia	the impact of Aryan culture	China and its periphery rise of mercantile community in India, 200 BCE-300 CE	the south of India, 500-1300	realignment of regional kingdoms in India, 1200-1526	Mughal Empire, 1526-1858	British rule in India, 1858-1947	South Asia since 1947
Host nation							

1.12d Perform analyses of quantitative historical data.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa				Ottoman empire			
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							demographic data on Palestinians and Jews during the Mandate and after the 1948 War
North, Central, and South America				demographics of Native American populations prior to European conquest	demographics of Native American populations after European conquest	settlement and migration data	post-industrial growth of the city
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							

1.12e Analyze the impact of revolution on politics, economies, and societies.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
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Central/ Subsaharan Africa				Ottoman Empire			
Europe	Sparta	Gracchi	Pepin/Carolingians	revolt in the Middle Ages	English Civil War French Revolution	Revolution of 1848	Russian Revolution
Middle East/ North Africa							Algerian Revolution Egyptian Revolution Iranian Revolution
North, Central, and South America					American Revolution	Haitian Revolution Mexican Revolution	choose any coup d'etat in South America
South and Far East Asia	Zhou conquest Aryan invasions	Han Dyansty periodic empires in India	Tang Dynasty political struggle in north India	Sultanate of Delhi	Tokugawa shogunate Jahanjir and his successors White Lotus Rebellion	Taiping Rebellion Sepoy Mutiny	Communist Revolution Indian independence movement
Host nation							
1.12f Understand how ideals and institutions of freedom, equality, justice, and citizenship have changed over time and from one society to another.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa				Ottoman Empire		national movements in Africa	polygyny abolished in Africa the nation-state
Europe	polis	Roman Republic	Germanic tribes	Italian communes	subjects in Absolutist France	citizens in post-1789 France	cradle-to-grave Europe
Middle East/ North Africa	the city-state Sumer		human rights in Islam development of Arab civiliation from tribe to Umma			national movements in Africa the kibbutz in Ottoman and Mandatory Palestine	polygyny abolished in Africa family code in Tunisia pan-Arabism the nation-state
North, Central, and South America				religious dilemmas in the New World	Magna Carta to Mayflower Compact covenant theology issues of freedom, justice, equality within and between colonies issues of class in Spanish colonies	the Enlightenment and its influence on the American form of democracy Articles of Confederation constitution making Manifest Destiny	civil rights movement womens' suffrage anti-war movement Cold War

South and Far East Asia	religion and the state in China		family and political social order in China Samurai culture	patriarchal family in China caste roles in India	Neo-Confucianism tolerance under Akbar	abolition of feudal order in Japan British political traditions in India	cultural changes under communism in China abolition and persistence of caste system Nehru and Indian democracy
Host nation							
Standard 2: (Connections and Conflict) Students will understand causes and effects of interaction among societies, including trade, systems of international exchange, war, and diplomacy. <i>Possible themes for standard 2:</i> ideas and beliefs; natural and human resources; freedom and rights; cultures; international organizations; economic trade; conflict resolution; culture differences and commonalities							
2.12a Understand how trans-regional alliances and multinational organizations can encourage or discourage solidarity and diversity.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							OAU
Europe		Athenian Empire	Carolingian Empire	Hanseatic League	"Republic of Letters"	Zollverein	United Nations on indigenous cultures the Mahgrib Union
Middle East/ North Africa							OAU non-alignment in the Middle East pan-Arabism

North, Central, and South America			Mayan civilization	Aztec and Inca civilization	French contribution in America's War of Independence the Catholic Church and the conquest of South America	Manifest Destiny and the Mexican War	causes of World Wars I and II short/long term effects of World War II Cold War balance of power Persian Gulf War Warsaw Pact NATO, COMECON, EU, OAS League of Nations United Nations
South and Far East Asia	kingdoms vying for power (China) diffusion between early river valley civilizations in India	Xiongnu and Han	southeast Asian trade (India)	Mongol Empire Islam in India	expansion policies of the Qing Europeans in India	European spheres of influence India and the British Empire	Chinese role in the United Nations and Asia India and the British Commonwealth
Host nation							
2.12b Evaluate issues concerning historical and contemporary disparities between ideals and realities.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							UN peacemakers in Africa
Europe		Athenian Democracy	Cluniac reforms	Franciscans	human rights in French Revolution	Liberalism	influence of money in contemporary democracy
Middle East/ North Africa	Epic of Gilgamesh		Hannibal's resistance to Rome				UN peacemakers in Africa the Middle East Peace Process
North, Central, and South America						Mexican Revolution Touissant L'Ouverture and the Haitian Revolution Simon Bolivar: "The Liberator"	short/long term effects of World War II League of Nations United Nations

South and Far East Asia	China Proper as a center of culture	Confucian ideal vs. social reality	tax systems	Mongol toleration of ethnic differences	Confucian values vs. popular culture Akbar's ideals	Western values on the dignity of humans and spheres of influence Charter Act of 1813 (India)	socialism with Chinese characteristics Ghandi's dream for India
Host nation							
2.12c Evaluate examples in the history of conflict and its effects.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa				the greatness of Ghana (Middleman)		the Boer War interaction of Boers, British, Zulus, and Xosa	
Europe		Peloponnesian War	emergence of the Republic of St. Peter	Hundred Years War	Thirty Years War	Crimean War	Spanish Civil War
Middle East/ North Africa	Cyrus and the creation of the Persian Empire				Ottoman government	Palestinian v. Jewish Yishuv in Mandatory Palestine	
North, Central, and South America					French and Indian War American Revolution	Touissant L'Ouverture and the Haitian Revolution Mexican Revolution Simon Bolivar	causes of World Wars I and II Korean War Vietnam War Persian Gulf War brinksmanship and
South and Far East Asia	Zhou overthrow of Shang Aryan invasions in India	Yellow Turban Uprising invasions of Huns in India	An Lushan Rebellion Pallava in conflict with Chola in the south of India	Japan's "floating worlds" Turkish campaigns (India)	Japan's anti-Christian campaign Europeans, British, and rise of regional powers	Opium Wars/Taiping and Nian Rebellions Sepoy Mutiny	Chinese Civil War Pakistan-India conflicts
Host nation							
2.12d Analyze how cooperation and conflict influence the development and control of political, economic, and social entities.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							
Europe	Sparta	Athenian Empire	Viking and Magyar invasions	growth of "national" state in the Hundred Years War	making of national British identity early modern Catholic Church and the Counter-Reformation	French Revolution	growth of state in World War I
Middle East/ North Africa							

North, Central, and South America					Spanish empire-building in South and Central America American Revolution	Conflict and war between Native Americans and European settlers Mexican Revolution Touissant L'Ouverture Simon Bolivar	causes of World Wars I and II short/long term effects of World War II Korean War Cold War balance of power brinkmanship and containment NATO, COMECON, EU, OAS Warsaw Pact League of Nations United Nations
South and Far East Asia	Zhou political organization Mohenjo Daro and Harrapa based on cooperation, not war	Qin centralization Kautalya's administration	Sui reunification	return of Han rule with Ming Dynasty	control of daimyo	Self-Strengthening Movement (China) Indian Act (1784) and Charles Commonwealth	emergence of market economy in China political, cultural, and economic relations between India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh
Host nation							
2.12e Analyze effects of differing national foreign policy positions on international competition and cooperation.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							impact of globalization on Africa
Europe		Persian Wars (495 - 479)	Ottonian resistance to the Magyars	Hundred Years War	mercantilism v. laissez faire	resistance to free trade in late 19th century	European Union
Middle East/ North Africa							impact of globalization on Africa
Americas					British policies toward the colonies		support for pro-America dictators in Latin America
Asia	expansion of China under the Zhou	Han imperial expansion	trade and foreign policy during the Tang	China's foreign policy regarding Japan Tokugawa Japan	Tokugawa Japan	Meiji Restoration origins of Indian independence movement	non-alignment in the Middle East
Host nation							
2.12f Evaluate effects of political conflict on national unity.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914

Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe	Livy's foundation myth of Rome	the case against Socrates	Ottonian revival of empire	Hundred Years War	making of British national identity	World War I	Russian Revolution
Middle East/ North Africa		Jewish diaspora				World Zionist Conference	
North, Central, and South America					American Revolution	American Civil War revolution in Latin America	causes of World Wars I and II short/long term effects of World War II Vietnam War
South and Far East Asia	Zhou political organization	Period of Warring States	Reforms of Song Taizu	founding of the Ming Dynasty and move to the capital	Manchu consolidation and expansion	Sino-Japanese War nationalist movement in India brings up sense of nationalism	China, Taiwan, and Tibet Pakistan-Bangladesh split
Host nation							
2.12g Analyze ways in which trade has contributed to connections and conflict in and among selected societies.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa					slave trade		
Europe	emergence of Greece as a trading culture	Punic Wars	decline of trade in early Middle Ages	Venetian Empire	English-Dutch Wars	Imperialism	Middle East and oil
Middle East/ North Africa					slave trade Ottoman economic contact with Europe		
North, Central, and South America	items of trade and their dispersion across North America	crop dispersion, domesticated plants trading patterns			Spanish empire-building in South and Central America smallpox and other diseases trade between Britain and her colonies	slave trade Portuguese/ Spanish trade with colonies	short/long term effects of World War II Persian Gulf War
South and Far East Asia	Shang trade with other kingdoms	first Silk Road and importance of trade in horses Silk Road in India	commercial expansion in China Indian Ocean basin	start of European trade with China and Japan southeast Asian trade (India)	Chinese responses to trade with southeast Asia and Russia Portuguese, Dutch, and growing power of East India Company	Chinese Customs Service Japanese Zaibatsu triangular trade between India, China, and Japan	China, Japan, the Asian economic crisis, and globalization India in the era of globalization
Host nation							

2.12h Evaluate relationships between political systems and the development of multi-national alliances.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							African unity through OAS
Europe				Crusades	French dominance	Congress system	Allies in World War II?
Middle East/ North Africa							African unity through OAS
North, Central, and South America						rise of communism in the Americas	causes of World Wars I and II Cold War balance of power NATO, COMECON, EU, OAS League of Nations United Nations communism in the Americas
South and Far East Asia		Six Dynasties and alliances with Xiongnu and other tribes	Tang Taizong's foreign relations (Turks, Silla, Central Asia)	Khanates of Mongol Empire	state Confucianism and international affairs	establishment of the Zongli Yamen (Foreign Service)	China and USSR communism in 20th century India
Host nation							
2.12i Understand types of world powers (e.g., military, corporations, religions) and how they influence connections and conflicts in the world.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe	military power (Alexander the Great)	agrarian Rome v. mercantile Carthage	power of the Church	Crusades	mercantile British early modern Catholic Church and the Counter-Reformation	modern nations	NATO, Warsaw Pact, superpowers, global corporations
Middle East/ North Africa		Hellenism in the Middle East	the practice of Christianity the practice of Islam the Sunni-Shia split				

North, Central, and South America					Spanish empire-building in South and Central America	economic relationship between the United States and Latin America	causes of World Wars I and II short/long term effects of World War II Cold War balance of Power Warsaw Pact NATO, COMECON, EU, OAS League of Nations United Nations
South and Far East Asia	China as a cultural power	Chinese military power	Chinese demographic power	Mongol Empire spread of Islam in India	China as an agricultural power	rise of nationalism in Europe British Empire in India	multinational corporations in China effect of globalization in India
Host nation							
2.12j Evaluate the effectiveness of international organizations.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800		Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							effectiveness of the UN Security council and other specialized agencies
Europe		Athenian League	church	Crusades	the Catholic Church	Congress system	United Nations on indigenous cultures
Middle East/ North Africa							effectiveness of the UN Security council and other specialized agencies effectiveness of the Arab League, OPEC

North, Central, and South America							short/long term effects of World War II Cold War balance of power Persian Gulf War Warsaw Pact NATO, COMECON, EU, OAS League of Nations United Nations World Trade Organization
South and Far East Asia				federation of Khanates	Catholic Church		the Comintern
Host nation							
<p>Standard 3: (People, Places, and Environment) Students will understand the concepts of geography and demography and how geography and demography influence and are influenced by human history.</p> <p><i>Possible themes for standard 3:</i> natural resources; human resources; how geography shapes culture; environmental issues; environmental history; migration; trade routes; demography; exploration; settlement patterns</p>							
<p>3.12a Explain how the physical environment contributes to the development of distinct cultural identities.</p>							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa				travels of Ibn Battuta and Benyamin of Tudela			
Europe		mountain valleys of Greece and city states	strip fields in northern Europe impact of Italian geography on Roman Empire	Lothar's middle kingdom Venice	England as an island Switzerland	economic integration of Austrian Empire Luxembourg	European Union modern European cities
Middle East/ North Africa	Mesopotamian lack of cohesiveness v. Egyptian cohesiveness		how geography influenced the birth of Islam	travels of Ibn Battuta and Benyamin of Tudela			

North, Central, and South America				origin of the city	Westward expansion	urbanization of America nature and art/ Emerson and Thoreau Westward Expansion immigration and cities	urban growth and crime suburban growth
South and Far East Asia	natural resources and bronze technology in China Indus Valley	loess soil	minority regions in China	Mongols and Hans	Manchu culture and Han culture Japan as island(s)	Tibet and China identities in islands of Southeast Asia and in Oceania	Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China western vs. coastal China
Host nation							
3.12b Use spatial models to explain relationships between places and patterns of settlement and trade.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe		Magna Graecia	trade routes	urban-systems theory in Europe			Europe's urban core
Middle East/ North Africa	river valley civilizations						migration to cities in Arab world as a result of land reforms how Jewish immigration to Palestine after World War I affected land use
North, Central, and South America			populations changes in native peoples	irrigation and the rise of population centers origin of the city	westward expansion demographic data on the westward movement	urbanization of America demographic data on North American immigration	growth of cities trade patterns via land, air, sea
South and Far East Asia	river valley civilizations in China	Silk Road in China growth of urban areas near ports of trade in India	Grand Canal and Chinese river systems	urbanization in China urban network in southeast Asia	tribute system in China Japan's urban network European trading ports in India	Chinese diaspora population density in southeast Asia British replanning Delhi as capital of Raj	China and ASEAN modern urban network in southeast Asia
Host nation							
3.12c Explain how social, cultural, and economic factors shape physical and other human features of places and regions.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914

Central/ Subsaharan Africa				travels of Ibn Battuta and Benyamin of Tudela		how colonialism altered Africa's natural environment and land use the creation of monoculture economies in Africa	
Europe		spread of civilization	contraction of cities and thinning of population in early Middle Ages	intensified agriculture throughout Europe	improved infrastructure (roads, canals, etc.)	transformation of European urban geography	environmental challenges
Middle East/ North Africa	salinization of lower Mesopotamia			the classical Arab city: Baghdad travels of Ibn Battuta and Benyamin of Tudela			migration to cities in Arab world as a result of land reforms Palestinian refugees (1948) and Jewish immigrants to Israel (1950s) how Jewish immigration to Palestine after World War I affected land use
North, Central, and South America		changes in farming techniques		irrigation and the rise of population centers origin of the city	westward expansion	urbanization of America nature and art/ Emerson and Thoreau	urban growth and crime suburban growth soil contamination international initiatives to combat environmental issues
South and Far East Asia	bronze age technology in China Vedic religion and places of worship	unification of China Buddhism and consecration of stupas	Buddhism and Dunhuang Pallava culture and building of Mahabalipuram	move of the Song to the south	increased urbanization in China Persian influence on Mughal architecture	effect of war on land in China hill stations of the Raj	construction of railroads and roads in China
Host nation							
3.12d Evaluate the impact of migration on human systems (e.g., health care, education, government).							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa						how colonialism altered Africa's natural environment and land use	
Europe		Germanic migrations in Roman Empire	impact of Viking and Magyar invasions	growth of cities	growth of homeless in sixteenth century	growth of new cities related to the Industrial Revolution	expansion of urban system through suburbanization

Middle East/ North Africa	growth of irrigation systems						<p>migration to cities in Arab world as a result of land reforms</p> <p>Palestinian refugees (1948) and Jewish immigrants to Israel (1950s)</p> <p>how Jewish immigration to Palestine after World War I affected land use</p>
North, Central, and South America			impact of environment on forms of governing		Westward expansion	urbanization of America	urban growth and crime
South and Far East Asia					demographic data on the westward movement	demographic data on North American immigration	suburban growth
Host nation						Western missionaries in China	barefoot doctors (China)
3.12e Evaluate the reciprocal influences of history and geography on a region.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa						how colonialism altered Africa's natural environment and land use	
Europe		Greek polis	Lothar's "Middle Kingdom"	Venice	the Netherlands	Poland's lack of natural borders	UK's relationship to the European Union
Middle East/ North Africa	ancient Egypt		how geography influenced the birth of Islam				<p>migration to cities in Arab world as a result of land reforms</p> <p>Palestinian refugees (1948) and Jewish immigrants to Israel (1950s)</p> <p>how Jewish immigration to Palestine after World War I affected land use</p>
North, Central, and South America				origin of the city	westward expansion	urbanization of America	

South and Far East Asia	bronze technology in river systems in the west in China	nomads and settlers in China	Grand Canal and Chinese river systems coastal areas as trading ports in India	Khanate mountains as divide between north and south India	Tibet	Western spheres of influence in China Partition issues and making geographical lines	CCP in Yanan
Host nation							
<p>Standard 4: (Culture) Students will understand cultural and intellectual developments and interactions among and within societies.</p> <p><i>N.B.: In the benchmarks for this standard, the term "belief systems" refers to an ordered, established body of thinking and faith that influences one's perceptions of self and the world. It includes such concepts as religion, philosophies (including political and economic), and science.</i></p> <p>Possible themes for standard 4: trade drives cultural change; traditions and rituals; major belief systems; aesthetics; minorities; family life; environment; epistemologies; legends and folktales; indigenous cultures; cultural dissonance; cultural institutions; the arts; heroes and villains; gender; when cultures meet; cultural differences and similarities</p>							
4.12a Analyze sources and characteristics of cultural, religious, and social reform movements.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							missionary activity in Africa
Europe		Stoicism	Cluniac Reform movement	emergence of the Franciscans	Pietism Reformation and Counter-Reformation (Catholic Reformation)	Romanticism	Feminism
Middle East/ North Africa	the Hebraic prophets as reformers monotheism in the Middle East	Jesus as a reformer	Muhammad as a reformer	Sufi reform Averroes and Maimonides		the Baha'i faith Zionism as a reform movement; religious Zionism	missionary activity in Africa Zionism as a reform movement; religious Zionism
North, Central, and South America	Olmec culture		Toltec civilization	Aztec culture Native America religious practices	Quaker values Puritan values early religious tolerance and intolerance in America The Great Awakening the Spanish Mission; Spanish Catholicism	Abolitionist Movement	New Deal reforms civil rights movement
South and Far East Asia		Confuciansim and Legalism development of Hindu thought	An Lushan Rebellion popular sects and cults in India	Ming land reforms trends of the impact of Islam	Jesuits' impact on China Akbar	1898 reforms in China education reform in India by the British	Chinese land reform movements Nehru and social reform
Host nation							

4.12b Compare the development of Greco-Roman philosophies and science to the origins of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam; Hinduism and Buddhism; and Confucianism.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America							
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							
4.12c Understand the tension between the two roots of the Western intellectual tradition: Middle Eastern monotheism and Greek philosophy and science.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America					the Enlightenment		contemporary tension between Judeo- Christian ideals and Islam
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							
4.12d Examine different theories of religion.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America	Olmec culture		the Toltecs	Aztec religion	Quaker, Puritan, Roman Catholic, Protestant theories Native American religion		
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							
4.12e Understand the origins and diffusion of modern science and the intellectual developments and the events that have led to a weakening of confidence in modern science.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914

Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America						theories of evolution and social Darwinism	
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							
4.12f Examine examples of syncretism, acculturation, and assimilation in the context of belief systems and culture.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa					the Antonian Movement (1704) in Kongo		African churches and independence
Europe		Christian practice	the Christianization of Germany	Alumbrados in Spain	Jews in 18th century Germany	deism during the Enlightenment	
Middle East/ North Africa				Aristotelian and Muslim connections in Muslim Spain Averroes and Maimonides			
North, Central, and South America	Olmec culture		Toltec civilization	Aztec culture dominates Mesoamerica Aztec religious practice factors that led to the formation of states	early religious tolerance and intolerance in America	America as a "melting pot"	transference of American values to other nations
South and Far East Asia	nomadism and settled life in China	Confucianism and Legalism	Buddhism in China Buddha into the Hindu pantheon	Yuan Dynasty and Confucianism	Jesuits in China	Self-Strengthening Movement (China)	communism, the family, and the state in China Nehru's efforts towards a secular state
Host nation							
4.12g Evaluate the religious dimensions (creed, code of behavior, rituals, community) of non-religious belief systems (e.g. communalism, patriotism, activism, consumerism).							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America						Manifest Destiny	

South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							
4.12h Examine the epistemological complexities of the post-modern age.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America							
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							
4.12i Understand how art, literature, and traditional customs both shape and are shaped by society.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe		Greek culture of the Hellenistic world	Roman legacy in Germanic Europe	pagan traditions in Christian Europe	formation of British identity in wars against France	dialects of France Andreas Hofer in South Tyrol	
Middle East/ North Africa	Jewish identity after diaspora						
North, Central, and South America	Olmec culture		Toltec civilization Legend of Quetzalcoatl		The Great Awakening		Harlem Renaissance Modernism, Abstract Expressionism
South and Far East Asia	Chinese bronzes and rituals Harrapan art	Confucian classics Hindu texts	Tang poetry Indian caste system	Yuan Dynasty drama temple architecture in India	Chinese literati culture Mughal architecture	Chinese translations of Western texts British Raj architecture	socialist realism in music and art (China) Anglo-Indian literature
Host nation							
Standard 5: (Society and Identity) Students will understand social systems and structures and how these influence individuals.							
<i>Possible themes for standard 5:</i> family; religion; minorities/ethnicity; gender; discrimination/oppression; community institutions; socialization; modernity and tradition; media influence; class; differing perspectives; group identity							
5.12a Analyze how sociological circumstances (e.g., class, heritage, ethnicity) influence an individual's perceptions of and reactions to the world.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE		1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa						how colonialism affected society and identity (<i>Things Fall Apart</i>)	"Negritude" "family honor"
Europe						political ideologies in 19th century	reactions to Iraqi War

Middle East/ North Africa							the Seeds of Peace program and identity formation "family honor" Hamas, Hizbullah, and Islamic fundamentalism or Islamism stress and strain of modernization in Gulf States (Oman, Saudi Arabia): what is modern?
North, Central, and South America				mound-building societies	slave life rural v. urban life mestizos encomienda mita	politics of gender discrimination Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Sarah Grimke Progressivism	affirmative action American Indian Movement (AIM) African-American experiences
South and Far East Asia						Chinese literati response to the West regional influence on the individual in India	various family patterns in India: patrilinear, monogamy, polygyny, fraternal polygamy, etc. religious influence on the individual in India
Host nation							
5.12b Analyze the socialization of individuals by groups, organizations, and institutions.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE		1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa						how colonialism affected society and identity (<i>Things Fall Apart</i>)	"Negritude" "family honor"
Europe	polis	Roman political institutions	"knightly" ethos in early Middle Ages: knights and monks	confraternities and guilds	"Republic of Letters"	national rituals	modern schools

Middle East/ North Africa						kibbutz as a social experiment in Palestine	the Seeds of Peace program and identity formation "family honor" Hamas, Hizbullah, and Islamic fundamentalism or Islamism stress and strain of modernization in Gulf States (Oman, Saudi Arabia): what is modern?
North, Central, and South America			socialization within tribal societies	"the noble savage" native egalitarian societies	class structure in colonial Latin America the family in colonial society	politics of gender discrimination Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Sarah Grimke Progressivism immigration and socialization	National Organization of Women American Indian Movement (AIM)
South and Far East Asia			Buddhism in China socialization through varnas	socialization through religion in India	socialization through classical learning in China one's work as a means of socialization in India	Chinese socialization through traveling storytellers and opera British governance and education as a new means of socialization	socialization by the CCP Indian political parties as instruments of socialization
Host nation							
5.12c Understand how and why cultures reflect and reinforce oppositional ideas of gender (e.g., hard and soft, strong and weak, "sun" and "moon").							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe	attitudes towards women in ancient Greece	Roman attitudes towards women	hagiography of female saints in early Middle Ages	images of Mary in the late Middle Ages	attitudes towards female scientists	cult of domesticity	"female" professions
Middle East/ North Africa							

North, Central, and South America			gender stereotypes in Mesoamerica matrilineal descent	matrilineal descent v. European paternalism	traditional v. non-traditional family structures	politics of gender discrimination Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Sarah Grimke Progressivism	National Organization of Women the "glass ceiling" women's rights ERA
South and Far East Asia	Ganga	yin and yang Devi and her many manifestations, both hard and soft			Chinese literature: <i>Dream of the Red Chamber</i>	pardah	Bollywood
Host nation							
5.12d Understand why cultural definitions of gender identity persist and are resistant to change.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							
Europe	attitudes towards women in ancient Greece	Roman attitudes towards women	hagiography of female saints in early Middle Ages	impact of Black Death on economic opportunities of women	Enlightenment treatment of women	cult of domesticity	modern fashion industry
Middle East/ North Africa							stress and strain of modernization in Gulf States (Oman, Saudi Arabia): what is modern?
North, Central, and South America				native egalitarian societies	matrilineal descent v. European paternalism	politics of gender discrimination Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Sarah Grimke women's rights and the Suffrage Movement	the "glass ceiling" ERA Women's Rights movement Title IX legislation "gender equity"
South and Far East Asia		Confucian writings	family structure (China)	Role of women in Japan: <i>The Tale of Genji</i>	Chinese civil service exams		reverence for ancestors and carrying on name (China) comfort houses for Japanese soldiers vs. Modernization dowry murders
Host nation							

5.12e Understand circumstances and consequences that arise from differences between cultural norms and personal gender identity and/or sexual orientation.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe	Spartan women	Clodia	Irene (752 - 803 CE)	Christine de Pizan	witchcraft trials	hostility toward opening universities to women	execution of homosexuals in Nazi Germany
Middle East/ North Africa							stress and strain of modernization in Gulf States (Oman, Saudi Arabia): what is modern?
North, Central, and South America				role of indigenous women in South America		politics of gender discrimination Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Sarah Grimke women's rights and the Suffrage Movement Progressivism	National Organization of Women the "glass ceiling" AIDS "ACT-UP" legal status of homosexual marriages
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							
5.12f Understand limits of socialization and the power of choice in personal identity.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							"Negritude" "family honor"
Europe	Ruth	Melania the Younger	Dhuoda	St. Francis	Queen Elizabeth 1	Lord Byron	modern homosexuality
Middle East/ North Africa						kibbutz as a social experiment in Palestine	the Seeds of Peace program and identity formation "family honor" Hamas, Hizbullah, and Islamic fundamentalism or Islamism

North, Central, and South America						Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Sarah Grimke women's rights and the Suffrage Movement Progressivism	National Organization of Women the "glass ceiling" Civil Rights movement Harlem Renaissance
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							
Standard 6: (Governance and Citizenship) Students will understand why societies create and adopt systems of governance and how these systems address human needs, rights, and citizen responsibilities. <i>Possible themes for standard 6:</i> human rights; systems of government; group dynamics; leadership; power and authority; citizenship; rights and responsibilities; minority v. majority; influence; belief systems and the state							
6.12a Understand strengths and weaknesses of various kinds of political philosophies.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa						Zionist ideology	Can the democratic process be used legitimately to destroy democratic society?
Europe						liberalism	communism/ socialism
Middle East/ North Africa							Arab socialism pan-Arabism Can the democratic process be used legitimately to destroy democratic society? Why does Israel not have a constitution? Islamic fundamentalism or political Islam

North, Central, and South America						parliamentary system, military junta, dictatorship, democracy, communism	free speech issues
South and Far East Asia						British parliamentary system and Indian princely states	single-party state in China Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People socialism and communism in India during the 20th century
Host nation							
6.12b Analyze how and why governments distribute benefits and burdens.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							
Europe	polis	Roman Republic	feudal hierarchy	Italian communes	patronage in early modern society	liberal state	benefits for middle class
Middle East/ North Africa				tribal steppe societies Suliuk Turks	tributary empires Ottoman Empire		
North, Central, and South America				the tribe/egalitarian groups the chiefdom the state		Latin American caudillos	taxation and social welfare
South and Far East Asia		Qin Shi Huangdi's standardization efforts and laws Asoka and policy of Dharma	Tang code agrarian system in south of India	commercial revolution and introduction of paper money in China feudalism in Indian regional states and effect on populace	Chinese taxation and land reform Ottoman Empire	China's Legal Code new laws enacted in India: prohibition of sati, suppression of Thuggees, education resolutions	Iron Rice Bowl Indian education and health reform
Host nation							
6.12c Analyze how social, economic, and political conditions contribute to the establishment and preservation of governments.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							Can the democratic process be used legitimately to destroy democratic society?
Europe		Gracchi	Charlemagne's empire	revolts after Black Death	Peasants War, 1525	Revolution of 1848	Russian Revolution

Middle East/ North Africa	Solon's reforms	rise and fall of the Persian Empire	rise of the Abassid Empire	tribal steppe societies Suljuk Turks	tributary empires Ottoman Empire	how World War I changed governance in the Middle East	Arab socialism Can the democratic process be used legitimately to destroy democratic society?
North, Central, and South America				the tribe/egalitarian groups the chiefdom the state	conditions leading to the wars for independence in both North and South America	Latin American caudillos	free speech issues
South and Far East Asia	honoring/managing regional power sources in China Aryan invasion	centralized government in China Gupta Dynasties	beginning of centralized bureaucracy in China Rajput Dynasties in north India	border incursions, economic decline, rise of Mongols in China rise of Hindu kingdoms in south India(Vijayangar)	weak Ming court, peasant revolt, sinicized Manchus rise and decline of Mughal Empire	Confucian examination system buttresses traditional order Sepoy mutiny and move from East India Company control of India to formal British government control	Civil War, Japanese incursion, corruption in China the World Wars and their impact on Indian independence movement
Host nation							
6.12d Evaluate issues regarding distribution of powers and responsibilities within national governments.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							modern representative systems
Middle East/ North Africa					tributary empires Ottoman Empire		Arab socialism
North, Central, and South America				the tribe/egalitarian groups the chiefdom the state	establishment of three branches of government - "checks and balances"	executive, judicial, and legislative branches	the War Powers Act
South and Far East Asia							Chinese national government's relationship with autonomous regions and with the four special municipalities Indian parliamentary system and judiciary
Host nation							
6.12e Understand major responsibilities of national governments for domestic and foreign policy.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							

Europe							modern European states
Middle East/ North Africa					Ottoman Empire		
North, Central, and South America				the state		case study: effective and ineffective foreign policies	establishing a political, social, and economic agenda
South and Far East Asia							rise of the Politburo India and Pakistan, India and China
Host nation							

6.12f Evaluate how public opinion influences politics.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							public opinion in Europe about Iraqi War
Middle East/ North Africa						Arab nationalism	pan-Arabism
North, Central, and South America						issues of the Civil War and Reconstruction Western Expansion and Native Americans	free speech issues Roe v. Wade mass communication and the political opinion poll anti-war demonstrations
South and Far East Asia							rise of the Internet, SARS in China energetic media in India
Host nation							

6.12g Explain the roots of contemporary political systems.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe	demokratia	res publica	Republic of St. Peter	Italian communes	Jean Bodin, sovereignty	Democratic Revolution (Palmer and Colton)	growth of government in WWI and WWII
Middle East/ North Africa						Arab nationalism how World War I changed governance in the Middle East	Why does Israel not have a constitution? Islamic fundamentalism or political Islam

North, Central, and South America				the state	representative democracy	representative democracy	
						origins of autocratic governments	
						origins of communism	
South and Far East Asia							Mao and the CCP
							British colonial rule and socialist theory
Host nation							
6.12h Evaluate advantages and disadvantages of alternative means of achieving specific political objectives.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							
Europe							anti-globalization protests
Middle East/ North Africa							effectiveness of negotiation, war, terror, and mediation for achieving resolution of conflict or attaining goals (Arab-Israeli Peace Process, Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty)
							Islamic fundamentalism or political Islam
North, Central, and South America						Latin American caudillos	violent and non-violent forms of demonstration and protest
						Nat Turner	Malcolm X
						Denmark Vesey	Martin Luther King, Jr.
South and Far East Asia							HIV/AIDS work in China
							success of Ghandi's non-violent movement, and political assassination
Host nation							
6.12i Explain the importance of shared political and civic beliefs and values, and of economic prosperity, to the preservation of constitutional democracy.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							Can the democratic process be used legitimately to destroy democratic society?

Europe						revolution of 1830: Belgium and the Netherlands	rise of Nazis
Middle East/ North Africa							Can the democratic process be used legitimately to destroy democratic society?
North, Central, and South America						Judeo-Christian values in America's democracy	McCarthyism
South and Far East Asia							fall of Chinese republic declared in 1912 debate in India about appropriate religious/secular balance in government
Host nation							
6.12j Evaluate the role of voluntarism and organized groups in society and their relationship to the functions of government.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							Amnesty International
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America							Peace Corps, VISTA
South and Far East Asia							organized volunteerism in the PRC NGOs in India
Host nation							
6.12k Evaluate the role of law in political systems.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							contemporary Italy
Middle East/ North Africa							Can the democratic process be used legitimately to destroy democratic society? Islamic fundamentalism or political Islam

North, Central, and South America						the autocratic police state caudillos	Guantanamo detainees: effects of 9/11/2001 on the rules of holding subjects without charges; interrogation
South and Far East Asia							Chinese legal reforms of the late 20th/early 21st centuries active judiciary in India
Host nation							
6.12l Evaluate how the media communicate, shape, and control ideas in political life.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							
Europe							use of media in Gulf and Iraqi Wars
Middle East/ North Africa						Arab nationalism	pan-Arabism the role of the media in Iraq, Egypt, and Israel
North, Central, and South America					the press during colonialism	the press during colonialism	Roe v. Wade mass communication and the political opinion poll the media and terrorism
South and Far East Asia							Chinese state-sponsored media, alternative media, foreign media active press in India
Host nation							
6.12m Evaluate functions and responsibilities of, and challenges to, government leaders and public servants.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							
Europe							terrorist threats in contemporary society

Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America				the state			roles of elected and non- elected representatives
South and Far East Asia							clean government/ corruption; state workers in China Hindu-Muslim tensions in India
Host nation							

Standard 7: (Production, Distribution, and Consumption) Students will understand fundamental economic principles and ways in which economies are shaped by geographic and human factors.

Possible themes for standard 7: markets; global and transregional economics; transportation; natural resources; economic resources; scarcity; trade and import/export; environment; migration; distribution of wealth; secondary effects of economic change; science and technology; economic cycles; influence of media

7.12a Understand basic economic concepts.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America							
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							

7.12b Explain the major economic systems and evaluate their relative merits.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America							
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							

7.12c Explain patterns of trade from ancient times to the present.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa						the story of moccha (coffee) patterns of trade as a result of colonialism in Africa	

Europe		Silk Road	Silk Road	Venice	Atlantic system	global systems	global system/ entropic costs
Middle East/ North Africa						how the Suez Canal changed trading patterns and balance of power patterns of trade as a result of colonialism in Africa	setting and regulating the price of oil regulating water use in the Middle East
North, Central, and South America	emergence of complex cultures	non-sedentary and semi-sedentary communal groups	consequences of changes in farming techniques	distribution of wealth and services rise of the merchant class	the plantation encomienda and slavery in Latin America	mass production and distribution corporate consolidation and growth import/export growth and the emergence of big business	the Great Depression regional trade and NAFTA OPEC resource allocation and interdependent markets
South and Far East Asia	between kingdoms in China	luxury items on the Han Silk Road Indian Silk Road	Grand Canal: creation of an all-Chinese market Tang Silk Road Indian sea trade	Song sea trade southeast Asia (India)	European demand for Chinese luxury goods Chinese tribute system East India Company	unequal treaties (China) British colonial trade	WTO and Chinese involvement with ASEAN Indian global trade, India as an IT center
Host nation							
7.12d Analyze ways in which trade has contributed to economic change in selected societies or civilizations.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa						the story of moccha (coffee) patterns of trade as a result of colonialism in Africa	compare public spending in selected nation states
Europe		depletion of gold and silver from West	contraction of trade in the West	emergence of cities	shift to northern Europe	European colonies	post-World War II Italy
Middle East/ North Africa	emergence of civilization					how the Suez Canal changed trading patterns and balance of power patterns of trade as a result of colonialism in Africa	setting and regulating the price of oil compare public spending in selected nation states

North, Central, and South America	emergence of complex cultures	non-sedentary and semi-sedentary communal groups	consequences of changes in farming techniques	distribution of wealth and services rise of the merchant class origin of cities	encomienda and slavery in Latin America	mass production and distribution corporate consolidation and growth import/export growth and the emergence of big business affluence and class society	the Great Depression unions regional trade and NAFTA
South and Far East Asia		Han Silk Road	wealth of Changan from Silk Road trade silk in south India		growth in Indian tea trade	Chinese trade with the West British colonial trade in India brings shifts in local economies	cheap labor/goods and China's economic growth IT revolution and impact on India, especially Bangalore
Host nation							
7.12e Analyze relationships between economic activity and patterns of trade and migration.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa						the story of moccha (coffee)	compare public spending in selected nation states
Europe	Magna Graecia	Roman Empire shifts east	decline of Western Roman Empire	Venice-Nuremburg trade	northern Europe v. southern Europe	growth of cities	"Third World" to Europe
Middle East/ North Africa						how the Suez Canal changed trading patterns and balance of power	compare public spending in selected nation states
North, Central, and South America	emergence of complex cultures	early cultivation and farming techniques non-sedentary and semi-sedentary communal groups		origin of cities	encomienda and slavery in Latin America	import/export growth and the emergence of big business	the New Deal regional trade and NAFTA resource allocation and interdependent markets
South and Far East Asia		Silk Road and role of middlemen: why there wasn't migration	Grand Canal and migration southward	trade with southeast Asia and Chinese migration there	expansion of China's borders leading to new trading patterns and migration	American railroads and Chinese opportunities in the United States	migrant workers in the cities
Host nation							
7.12f Analyze and evaluate economic issues from a geographical point of view.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa						the story of moccha (coffee)	compare public spending in selected nation states
Europe	resource availability: Nile v. Greece	regional systems in antiquity	farming in Western Europe	St. Malo-Geneve Line	Northern v. Southern Europe	Western v. Eastern Europe	West v. Rest

Middle East/ North Africa	resource availability: Nile v. Greece					how the Suez Canal changed trading patterns and balance of power	regulating water use in the Middle East compare public spending in selected nation states
North, Central, and South America	emergence of complex cultures	early cultivation and farming techniques	consequences of changes in farming techniques	origin of cities	the plantation	import/export growth and the emergence of big business	the Great Depression the New Deal regional trade and NAFTA OPEC
South and Far East Asia	Indus Valley able to sustain settlement			Chinese ocean trade	cultivation along Yellow and Yangtze Rivers	British build-up of Hong Kong as major port circumnavigation increases Indian trade opportunities	Sichuan rice bowl
Host nation							
7.12g Describe reciprocal influences of changes in transportation and communication and changes in trade and economic activities.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa						patterns of trade as a result of colonialism in Africa	
Europe	Magna Graecia	Roman road system	decline of the West	High Middle Ages	Northern Europe	Industrial Revolution	European Union
Middle East/ North Africa						how the Suez Canal changed trading patterns and balance of power patterns of trade as a result of colonialism in Africa	
North, Central, and South America		non-sedentary and semi- sedentary communal groups		distribution of wealth and services rise of the merchant class origin of cities		mass production and distribution corporate consolidation and growth import/export growth and the emergence of big business	resource allocation and interdependent markets

South and Far East Asia				decline of Silk Road and increase of sea trade in China		Industrial Revolution in Europe and impact on China's trade and economy trade with British colonies aided by political ties	Internet and plane travel (China) globalization and India
Host nation							
Standard 8: (Science, Technology, and Society) Students will understand how societies have influenced and been influenced by scientific developments and technological developments.							
<i>Possible themes for standard 8:</i> inventions; necessary social conditions; ethical issues; technology and its relationship to science; trade; warfare; consequences of science and technology; natural resources; exploration							
8.12a Evaluate the ambiguity of the term technology.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America							
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							
8.12b Understand why different socio-economic groups within a culture may react differently to technological innovation.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							pros and cons of global technology: does it foster understanding or separateness and jealousy?
Europe	nobles v. commoners: iron			nobles v. yeomen: longbow	gunpowder	owners v. artisans: industrialization (glassblowing)	workers v. workers: flow production
Middle East/ North Africa							pros and cons of global technology: does it foster understanding or separateness and jealousy?

North, Central, and South America						the generator and household appliances establishment of the "urban working class"	diffusion of culture via the television the computer the Internet the "corporate farm"
South and Far East Asia					Samurai resistance to guns	rural/urban differences in response to technology in China British-educated, religious educated responses to technology in India	widening income gap in China and use of new technologies urban-rural responses in India to technological innovation
Host nation							
8.12c Analyze effects of technology on the diffusion of culture and the preservation of cultural identity.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							the effect of petrodollar wealth on traditional societies pros and cons of global technology: does it foster understanding or separateness and jealousy?
Europe		papyrus		printing press	shipping technologies	telegraph	modern media
Middle East/ North Africa	writing						the effect of petrodollar wealth on traditional societies pros and cons of global technology: does it foster understanding or separateness and jealousy?

North, Central, and South America			monumental architecture			the transportation revolution textile production and the cotton gin the railroad	cultural effects of the airplane interdependent markets and the automobile diffusion of culture via the television the computer the Internet
South and Far East Asia							Internet and television both globalize the world and connect the Chinese diaspora use of IT to spread culture and aid in communication amongst Indian diaspora
Host nation							
8.12d Evaluate whether changing technologies create new ethical dilemmas or make existing ethical dilemmas more acute.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							pros and cons of global technology: does it foster understanding or separateness and jealousy? the Internet
Europe						machine gun	nuclear weapons
Middle East/ North Africa							the threat of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East: the case of Iraq pros and cons of global technology: does it foster understanding or separateness and jealousy? the Internet

North, Central, and South America							biotechnology the Atomic Age birth control space travel
South and Far East Asia						Confucianism and new technologies	use of Internet to leak internal documents or privileged information in China speed of communication can play a role in inflaming already-sensitive sensibilities in
Host nation							
8.12e Understand historical and current influences of modern science on technological innovation.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe						medical practices	aerospace engineering
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America						engineering science and the Industrial Revolution	aerospace research "atomic age" DNA testing
South and Far East Asia						innovations leading to industrialization in India	
Host nation							
8.12f Evaluate whether confidence in modern science is strengthening or weakening.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe							chaos theory
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America							Scopes trial biotechnology the Atomic Age

South and Far East Asia							Chinese getting ready to launch space mission political and religious tensions in India regarding role of, and how to use, new technologies
Host nation							
8.12g Understand that the principal contexts of technological innovation and scientific research are commercial and military and understand the implications of these contexts.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe			stirrup	caravel	First Industrial Revolution	Second Industrial Revolution	industrial-military complex
Middle East/ North Africa	chariot revolution						the threat of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East: the case of Iraq
North, Central, and South America						the railroad the internal combustion engine	biotechnology the Atomic Age the First and Second World Wars: tanks, airplanes, radar, submarines
South and Far East Asia		iron weapons used by Qin to conquer enemies and unify country		Chinese sea trade requires better navigational equipment, hence navigational compass			Chinese military modernization and use of IT as central in entering global market economy
Host nation							
8.12h Evaluate causes and consequences of the diffusion of the autocatalytic process of technological innovation.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							
Europe						acceleration of the pace of change	disruption of "traditional" economies
Middle East/ North Africa							

North, Central, and South America						economic consequences of new technologies	the computer digital communication
South and Far East Asia						Boxers' response to new technologies use of grease on weapons leading to Sepoy Mutiny	politics of new technologies (China) unintended social and political consequences of new technologies in India
Host nation							
8.12i Describe how values, beliefs, and attitudes have influenced and been influenced by scientific knowledge and technological knowledge.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Sub-Saharan Africa							pros and cons of global technology: does it foster understanding or separateness and jealousy?
Europe					Agricultural Revolution	revolution in chemistry	modern media technologies
Middle East/ North Africa							pros and cons of global technology: does it foster understanding or separateness and jealousy?
North, Central, and South America						the generator and household appliances gender and technology	Scopes trial cultural effects of the airplane interdependent markets and the automobile diffusion of culture via the television education and the computer the Internet
South and Far East Asia						1898 reforms (China)	impact of globalization on Chinese entrepreneurs and intellectuals
Host nation							

8.12j Analyze instances in which economic conditions have influenced and been influenced by scientific developments and technological developments.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							the effect of petrodollar wealth on traditional societies
Europe	plow	Roman roads/ aqueducts	moldboard plow	water and wind power	Agricultural Revolution	Second Industrial Revolution	computers
Middle East/ North Africa							the effect of petrodollar wealth on traditional societies the threat of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East: the case of Iraq
North, Central, and South America						the generator and household appliances	cultural effects of the airplane interdependent markets and the automobile biotechnology the computer the Internet
South and Far East Asia						Chinese new rich whose wealth is based on new industry industrialization in India	IT leads to new class in China and widens gap between rich and poor economic growth of areas in India housing IT industries, vis Bangalore
Host nation							

8.12k Explain the roles and effects of technology and of science in resource acquisition and use.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							the effect of petrodollar wealth on traditional societies
Europe		Roman aqueducts	moldboard plow	mining technology	cotton gin and Industrial Revolution	railroads	modern systems (electric and transportation)

Middle East/ North Africa	irrigation						the effect of petrodollar wealth on traditional societies
North, Central, and South America							
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							
8.12i Analyze social, moral, ethical, religious, and legal issues arising from technological developments and scientific developments.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							the effect of petrodollar wealth on traditional societies pros and cons of global technology: does it foster understanding or separateness and jealousy?
Europe		moral implications of Greek science	strip farming techniques	impact of printing	heliocentricity	industrialization	modern abortion and conception possibilities
Middle East/ North Africa	irrigation						the effect of petrodollar wealth on traditional societies the threat of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East: the case of Iraq pros and cons of global technology: does it foster understanding or separateness and jealousy?

North, Central, and South America						the generator and household appliances	Scopes trial interdependent markets and the automobile biotechnology the Atomic Age the computer the Internet
South and Far East Asia						Self-Strengthening debates (China)	Chinese change of legal code related to use of Internet pollution and nuclear power in India
Host nation							