

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

1.8a Use key concepts such as chronology, causality, and conflict to identify patterns of historical change.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa	origins and development of early man	barter migration					European cultures in Africa
Europe	Homeric worldview	Greek secular thinking	Christianity	Dante's worldview	printing revolution Age of Exploration	modern scientific thought Irish potato famine	environmentalism
Middle East/ North Africa	origins and development of early man agricultural revolution ancient and modern Israel	the founding of Carthage the Persian Wars barter migration	introduction of Islam into Africa founding of Islam	Crusades status of Jerusalem during the Crusades	how Islam became a world civilization		European cultures in Africa the Lebanese civil war
North, Central, and South America	hunters and gatherers of the early Americas Ice Age	domesticated plants introduction of iron tools from Asia changes in hunting techniques		Mayan farming techniques inter-tribal relationships in North and South America	contact, conquest, and persecution in Mesoamerica European exploration and settlement race and race relations in the U.S.	race and race relations in the United States immigration Civil War industrialization	race and race relations in the U.S. civil rights Cold War
South and Far East Asia	Harrapan society (river valley)	unification and dissolution in China development of diffusion of Hinduism	Buddhism and the Confucian State Arab trade with India	Mongol and Han rule in China spread of Indian civilization to southeast Asia	population growth and economic development in China rise of British East India Company	Taiping Rebellion the British and the princely states	Partition and subsequent independence of Bangladesh Hong Kong
Host nation							

1.8b Identify and use primary and secondary sources in historical research.

	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							

1.8c Understand how knowledge of the past and its trends can help explain current events.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa	herders v. farmers	Bantu migration			slave trade: a key to Africa's problems		
Europe	diaspora and modern Holocaust	Athenian Empire spread of Christianity	Germanic invasions Christianity in the Balkans	Battle of Hastings formation of English language Magna Carta	Scientific Revolution Reformation and modern Ireland	industrial transformation imperialism and developing nations	World War I and World War II the World Wars and feminism
Middle East/ North Africa	herders v. farmers ancient and modern Israel chariot revolution		unity and diversity within Islam: the Sunni-Shia split		slave trade: a key to Africa's problems	weakening of the Ottoman Empire	modern Israel: tradition and modernity
North, Central, and South America	migration to the North American continent		price of becoming farmers rise and fall of civilizations of South America	Native American use of land rise and fall of civilizations of South America	Jeffersonian v. Hamiltonian democracy compromise in the process of writing the Declaration of Independence Native American use of land religion in America	race and race relations in the U.S. industrialization American Civil War	Cold War World War II and the UN patriotism
South and Far East Asia	caste system in India	Confucianism/ legalism/Daoism/ Buddhism in China Buddhism and Hinduism in India	Silk Road, religion, and trade in China rise of Islam in India	arrival in India of Portuguese traders	British presence in the midst of weakening Mughal authority	external threats, internal chaos in China British Raj and impact on social customs and education	Hindu-Muslim tensions partitioning of India
Host nation							
1.8d Explain the causes of significant current and historical political events and issues.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa			Bantu migrations		slave trade	partition of Africa	tolerance v. fanaticism terrorism v. resistance
Europe	polis	Roman Republic to Roman Empire	development of feudal society	Hundred Years War	Thirty Years War	nationalism	Cold War
Middle East/ North Africa			Islam, a world civilization		slave trade	partition of Africa weakening of the Ottoman Empire	tolerance v. fanaticism terrorism v. resistance

North, Central, and South America					contact, conquest, and persecution in Mesoamerica class, race, and ethnicity in North and South America	race and race relations in the U.S. Abolitionist Movement slavery, resistance, and emancipation Reconstruction women's suffrage	Cold War World War II and the UN allocation and consumption of natural resources United States' relations with the Middle East
South and Far East Asia	Aryan migration	from kingdoms to dynastic rule in China invasion of Alexander the Great in India	reunification in China Persian culture and Islamic religion in northern and southern India	Ming Dynasty rise of Hindu kingdoms in southern India	unification of Japan Indian cultural influence in southeast Asia	Meiji Restoration formal British rule of India	Vietnam War assassination of Indira Ghandi partition of India
Host nation							

1.8e Examine historical resources for a point of view, context, bias (including gender and race), distortion, or propaganda.

	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							

1.8f Analyze multiple interpretations of an historical or current event.

	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	different interpretations of archaeological evidence				slave trade Portuguese domination of Kongo kingdom	Boer War Zulu displacement of other cultures	
Europe		decline of Roman Empire		causes of witchcraft trials plague	industrial transformation	causes of the French Revolution	causes of World War II
Middle East/ North Africa	different interpretations of archaeological evidence when narratives disagree: the Abraham stories origins of civilization	the Tophet sacrifices in Carthage	the Qur'an and the Hadith interpretations		slave trade		the 1948 War: interpretations by Palestinians and Israelis

North, Central, and South America	theories of continental migration		interpretations of early civilizations in South America	Columbus's "discovery" of America Anasazi people	contact, conquest, and persecution in Mesoamerica the first Thanksgiving United States Constitution	race and race relations in the United States Abolitionist Movement westward expansion Monroe Doctrine slavery, resistance, and emancipation Reconstruction War of 1812 Mexican-American War	Spanish American War World Wars I and II Korean War Vietnam Iraqi Wars ERA civil rights
South and Far East Asia	decline of Harrapa	Qin Shi Huangdi		Mongol rule in China Islamic influence south Asia	Qianlong Emperor religious beliefs of Akbar	Russo-Japanese War Indian mutiny or First War of Independence?	
Host nation							
1.8g Differentiate between historical facts and historical interpretations.							
	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	different interpretations of archaeological evidence						
Europe		decline of Roman Empire		causes of witchcraft trials	industrial transformation	causes of the French Revolution	causes of World War II
Middle East/ North Africa	different interpretations of archaeological evidence origins of civilization		women's rights and duties in Islam				the 1948 War: interpretations by Palestinians and Israelis
North, Central, and South America			archaeology of Mesoamerica	primary source accounts of European contact with the Americas	contact, conquest, and persecution in Mesoamerica	race and race relations in the United States Abolitionist Movement slavery, resistance, and emancipation Reconstruction	the Great Depression containment
South and Far East Asia		origins of Japanese identity					
Host nation							
1.8h Identify gaps in available historical resources.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914

Central/ Subsaharan Africa	origins and development of early man	written sources for Bantu migration			African perspectives on Western exploration and conquest		
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa	origins and development of early man				African perspectives on Western exploration and conquest		
Americas			information on pre-Colombian civilization archaeology of Mesoamerica and North America		oral tradition in Native American history diary accounts of colonial settlers	suppression of native peoples	Vietnam War
South and Far East Asia	Chinese archaeological records seals from Mohenjo Daro and Harappa			documents on how well southeast Asians understood Islam	documents on how well southeast Asians understood Islam		
Host nation							

1.8i Use quantitative data to answer questions about 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							
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America							
South and Far East Asia							
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.

Possible themes for standard 2: ideas and beliefs; natural and human resources; freedom and rights; cultures; international organizations; economic trade; conflict resolution; culture differences and commonalities

2.8a Explain forces for change that result in increasing world interaction: environment, belief systems (e.g., religion, politics), economics, geography/land, ethnicity/race/gender, culture, balance of power

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa	Egyptian influence in sub-Saharan Africa					colonialism in Africa	
Europe		Roman Empire	Catholic Church	Norman Conquest of England	emergence of world trading system	European hegemony	global marketplace

Middle East/ North Africa	economic maturity in major civilizations	Seleucids, Parthians, Sassanids		the Crusades Muslim scholarship in science and technology		development of oil industry colonialism in Africa Crimean War	causes of World War I
North, Central, and South America	tool making	farming techniques domesticated plants	inter-tribal war	conquest of Aztecs	conquistadors and missionaries		
South and Far East Asia		introduction of Buddhism	Chinese cultural impact on Japan		Jesuits in China		
Host nation							

2.8b Explain how historical legacies have facilitated global understanding or caused misunderstanding.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa					Empires of Mali, Songhai, Ghana	colonialism in Africa	apartheid in South Africa
Europe		Hellenistic foundation of eastern Roman Empire	decline of trade in the West	Venice in the high and late Middle Ages	Atlantic System	Imperialism	post-World War II Middle East
Middle East/ North Africa	Persian Empire			legacy of the Crusades Muslim scholarship in science and technology	legacy of the eclipse of the Muslim Empire	colonialism in Africa antisemitism	
North, Central, and South America				misinterpretation of Aztec and Inca religious practices	African slave trade in the colonies early exploration by France, Spain, Portugal, etc. missionaries	Western expansion discrimination and persecution with Native Americans the Civil War	causes of World Wars I and II segregation civil rights movement belief in democracy
South and Far East Asia	Rig Vedas	Qin centralization spread of Sanskrit cultures	development of regional languages in India	Mahmud of Ghazni	Jesuits in China Sikander	civil service examination Moghal legacy in India	Chinese communism colonial legacy in India
Host nation							

2.8c Understand the primary effects of world trade and global patterns of resource distribution and use in terms of connections and conflict.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa	Egyptian influence in sub-Saharan Africa					Belgian conquest of the Congo	
Europe							

Middle East/ North Africa			Arab traders and the Arab empire	Muslim scholarship in science and technology		development of oil industry Crimean War	conflict over oil
North, Central, and South America					African slave trade in the colonies "El Dorado" early exploration by France, Spain, Portugal, etc. Spanish global trade	Western expansion triangle trade Industrial Revolution	mass production and distribution corporations
South and Far East Asia	trade between nomads and settled communities	trade with southeast Asia Silk Road and Indian Ocean basin	trade with Japan Indian trade with southeast Asia	Marco Polo Gujarati merchants	European trade with China European traders in India	opium Seven Years War in India	World Trade Organization (China) IT growth in India
Host nation							
2.8d Explain the relationships and tensions between national sovereignty and global interest.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa					conquest of the Kongo	colonialism in Africa Belgian conquest of Congo struggle in South Africa	independence movements in Africa (Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya) South-West Africa/Namibia Boer War concentration camps
Europe							World Trade Organization (China) IT growth in India
Middle East/ North Africa						colonialism in Africa development of oil industry	Iran-Iraq War
North, Central, and South America					American Revolution	Panama Canal discrimination and persecution with Native Americans Civil War	Cuba and the Philippines Japanese internment camps isolationism after World War I

South and Far East Asia		Xiongnu and Chinese sovereignty	Silk Road trade	Mongols and the Han	handling Europe and Russia Japanese and Chinese laws regarding foreigners	European industrialization, Chinese agriculture based on politics and economy Hong Kong	environmental policy in China India's nuclear armament North Korea's nuclear armament
Host nation							

2.8e Identify issues and standards related to human rights.

	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					internal and external slavery in Africa	racial segregation in Africa struggle in South Africa	independence movements in Africa (Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya) Hutu/Tutsi genocide in Rwanda apartheid in South Africa
Europe	slavery in the ancient world	women's rights in the ancient world	icon controversy	Magna Carta Inquisition	religious persecution Jewish pogroms serfdom in Russia	industrial workers Berlin Conference Belgium in the Congo	child labor in developing nations the Dreyfus Affair
Middle East/ North Africa		causes of conflict between Rome and Judea how minorities fared in the Roman Empire	human rights in Islam	Muslim scholarship in science and technology the Crusades	internal and external slavery in Africa	racial segregation in Africa antisemitism in the Middle East	Kabyles and other minority issues conditions of women in the Middle East
North, Central, and South America				Aztec human sacrifice	African slave trade in the colonies early exploration by France, Spain, Portugal, etc. conquistadores	Western expansion discrimination and persecution with Native Americans the Civil War genocide in Guatemala South American independence movements	segregation anti-war protests Civil Rights Movement ERA Neo-Nazis
South and Far East Asia		feudal structure	evolution of bureaucracy of merit	Mongol and the Han	rights of women in China footbinding	criminal codes in China	Cultural Revolution British government and the nationalist movement in India
Host nation							

2.8f Explain how events and conditions in one region might affect other regions in the area and across the world.

	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	Egyptian influence in sub-Saharan Africa		Bantu migrations		slave trade Mansa Musa's journeys		independence movements in Africa (Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya)
Europe		expansion of Rome	effects of volcanic eruption in Indonesia	Mongol Empire plague	opening of Atlantic Irish potato famine rise of nationalism	growth of U.S. cotton industry	origins of World War I
Middle East/ North Africa	expansion of Persia	causes of the conflict between Rome and Judea		Muslim scholarship in science and technology the Crusades	slave trade legacy of the eclipse of the Muslim Empire Mansa Musa's journeys	Crimean War	fundamentalism in Algeria the Palestinian issue invasion of Kuwait revival of political Islam conflict over oil
North, Central, and South America	Ice Age emergence of complex societies	inter-tribal war			African slave trade in the colonies early exploration by France, Spain, Portugal, etc. effects of religious persecution in Europe	Western expansion Irish potato famine general causes of immigration War of 1812	causes of World Wars I and II anti-war protests rise of fascism and communism Cold War
South and Far East Asia		water rights in China Alexander the Great	population growth in China mathematics and astronomy in India	decline in Arab traders leads to sea trade impact of Islam on India Marco Polo's exploration	Tokugawa shogunate in Japan Persia, Mughal, and Ottoman relations	effect of industrialization in Europe and the United States on China English politics and the British Raj	effect of fall of Berlin Wall/USSR in China public health in China: SARS World Wars I and II and their effects on the Indian independence movement
Host nation							

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.

Possible themes for standard 3: natural resources; human resources; how geography shapes culture; environmental issues; environmental history; migration; trade routes; demography; exploration; settlement patterns

3.8a Use appropriate data sources and geographic tools to generate, manipulate, and interpret information.

	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							
3.8b Know the relative location of, size of, and distances between places.							
	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							
3.8c Describe social effects of environmental changes and crises resulting from natural phenomena.							
	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							desertification in Africa drought in Ethiopia and Sudan
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa	desertification husbanding of water resources in Egypt and Sumer how Jerusalem got its water						Tigris-Euphrates water conflict (Iraq and Turkey) Aswan Dam desertification in Africa
North, Central, and South America					impact of environment on early American settlers		greenhouse effect Kyoto Treaty Hoover Dam
South and Far East Asia		Yellow River flooding and change of course	earthquake in Indonesia		spread of New World crops		drought
Host nation							
3.8d Explain and give examples of voluntary and involuntary migration.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914

Central/ Subsaharan Africa		Bantu migrations				slave trade settlement in Portuguese colonies	apartheid homelands in South Africa Zulu displacement of other tribes the Great Trek of Boers in South Africa
Europe					penal colonies	European emigration to the Americas Irish potato famine slave trade	
Middle East/ North Africa	urbanization						
North, Central, and South America	Ice Age/land bridge				indentured servants and other European settlers	the South during Reconstruction and post- Reconstruction forced migration of Native Americans Drewes Sovereignty Act	
South and Far East Asia	migration of artists (usually forced) in China as a result of wars	political fragmentation in India and resulting migration	development of successful agriculture in South China Indians to southeast Asia	Song Dynasty southward migration to establish Southern Song in Hangzhou	criminals and political exiles sent to the West	Chinese diaspora Indians to England	movement to cities (China) Indian Partition
Host nation							
3.8e Explain how human migration affects the physical and human characteristics of a place.							
	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 colonial impact on Africa	
Europe	Greece during the "Dark Ages"	expansion of Roman civilization	Vikings and Magyars	Augustinian and Dominican settlements	European emigration to America	growth of cities	growth of cities
Middle East/ North Africa	urbanization "spread" of civilization				Arab influence on East Africa	slave trade	
North, Central, and South America					impact of colonialism	the South during Reconstruction and post- Reconstruction waves of migration (analyze from a city standpoint) forced migration of Native Americans	
South and Far East Asia	river valley civilization in China	period of disunion	impact of Grand Canal		expansion of China's borders	migration as result of rebellion	Han Chinese moving into minority areas
Host nation							

3.8f Evaluate conventional and alternative uses of land and water resources in the community, region, and beyond.							
	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	Greece during the "Dark Ages"	Roman locations in northern Europe: for example, Trier	Germanization of southern Europe	Augustinian and Dominican settlements	Northern Ireland	depopulation of European countryside	depopulation of European countryside
Middle East/ North Africa	how Jerusalem got its water invention of irrigation land use and shaddoufs in Egypt				improved agriculture and transportation in the Arab world		
North, Central, and South America				terracing chinampas			
South and Far East Asia		Shang Yang reforms use of the Ganges	new double-cropping of rice in China use of the Ganges	Shoen in Japan use of the Ganges terracing	agricultural revolution in Ming Empire use of the Ganges	use of the Ganges	Great Leap Forward use of the Ganges hydroelectricity in India
Host nation							
3.8g Describe ways that human events have influenced, and been influenced by, physical and human geographic conditions in local, regional, national, and global settings.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa	great river civilizations that arose in difficult climates					the Second Industrial Revolution in Europe and growing demand for African products	
Europe		use of aqueducts	manor economy	artificial aquatic ecosystems in the Middle Ages	emergence of water power use	canal systems	hydroelectric power
Middle East/ North Africa	husbanding of water resources in Egypt and Sumer urbanization great river civilizations that arose in difficult climates				improved agriculture and transportation in the Arab world		Tigris-Euphrates water conflict (Iraq and Turkey) qualities of strategic sites (Golan, Hormuz, Sinai, Persian Gulf)

North, Central, and South America	soil fertility, climate, and settlement patterns			terracing chinampas importance of environment on empire-building	impact of environment on early American settlers geographic differences in colonial regions social responses to geographic differences	social, cultural, political, and economic differences between the North and South in 1860 Dawes Severalty Act Manifest Destiny	greenhouse effect Chernobyl nuclear accident
South and Far East Asia	loess soil	relations with Xiongnu	southern expansion in China	Japanese isolation	consolidation of borders as natural barriers	Taiping Rebellion	SARS
Host nation							
3.8h Use key demographic concepts (e.g., population density, birth and death rates) to analyze the structure and characteristics of different populations and population patterns over time.							
	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							compare and contrast African and Middle Eastern nations using age demographics infant mortality throughout Africa
Europe	Greece v. Egypt v. Mesopotamia	Mediterranean Sea as waterway	location of castle construction	state formation	shift of power from southern to northern Europe	Ruhr industrialization	Sudetenland crisis, pre-World War II
Middle East/ North Africa	urbanization Greece v. Egypt v. Mesopotamia						compare and contrast African and Middle Eastern nations using age demographics
North, Central, and South America						social, cultural, political, and economic differences between the North and South in 1860 forced migration of Native Americans Dawes Severalty Act	demographics of age during the Vietnam era
South and Far East Asia		rising population in Han period	effect of war on population	population growth under Ming	social mobility in imperial China	war and population in China	one child, one family (China) population growth and pollution of water
Host nation							
3.8i Identify and explain how changes people make in the physical environment in one place can cause changes in other places.							
	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 Second Industrial Revolution in Europe and growing demand for African products	desertification of Africa
Europe		urban centers in the ancient world	impact of disease in early Middle Ages	expansion of European population after 950 CE and impact of the Black Death	European marriage pattern	impact of industrialization on marriage ages and on decline of hunger	birth crisis of post-modern Europe
Middle East/ North Africa	river valley civilizations						Aswan Dam
North, Central, and South America							greenhouse effect Hoover Dam
South and Far East Asia		relative weakening of groups in Korea and Vietnam	Grand Canal	continued cultivation in southern China	settlement in West	destruction of villages and crop land during Taiping Rebellion	Chernobyl nuclear accident Jiang Kaishek's diversion of the Yellow River
Host nation							

3.8j Describe geographic factors that can affect the creation, cohesiveness, and integration of countries.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa		Bantu adaptations to different regions					
Europe		regional economic specialization in Mediterranean world	mountains: Greek city-states	growth of trade and emergence of cities	impact of growth of cities on surrounding regions	impact of railroads on city growth and decline	impact of modern highway systems
Middle East/ North Africa	economic specialization in the ancient world: settled farmers and herders flatlands: Mesopotamian and Egyptian Empires				improved agriculture and transportation in the Arab world		evaluate geographic basis for pan-Arabism or pan-Islamism qualities of strategic sites (Golan, Hormuz, Sinai, Persian Gulf)
North, Central, and South America				importance of environment on empire-building	impact of environment on early American settlers social responses to geographic differences	Monroe Doctrine	
South and Far East Asia	settlements along the Yellow River	public works projects expand territory in China	Grand Canal	Japan's isolation	expansion of China's borders	Japan's ability to respond to the West	location of KMT and CCP capitals during World War II
Host nation							

Standard 4: (Culture) Students will understand cultural and intellectual developments and interactions among and within societies.

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.

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

4.8a Understand ways that social and environmental factors and culture are related.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya)
Europe		Greek polis	Germanic tribes	medieval peasant life	cities in 16th century Europe	Romanticism	global culture
Middle East/ North Africa	flooding in Mesopotamia	Old and New Testaments	lifestyles of desert nomads	Islamic art and architecture			compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya)
North, Central, and South America		mound-builders of Aden-Hopewell culture	Toltec culture thrives Mayan culture from mounds to stone-faced pyramids		cultural similarities and differences in the New England, mid-Atlantic, and southern colonies cultural variations among Native Americas from different regions		Scopes trial
South and Far East Asia	burial methods in China Indus Valley civilization	Terracotta Warriors mercantile community in India	Buddhism in China role of the temple in Chola society	Mongol court customs trade and religion in south India	importance of land ownership in China Mughal influence on Indian society	Chinese response to the West building New Delhi	Great Leap Forward issues of pollution in India/Bhopal
Host nation							

4.8b Identify how patterns of behavior can reflect cultural values and attitudes.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa					Bantu age-group social structures polygamy		compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya) female circumcision

Europe		democracy in the polis	Germanic customs	medieval peasant life trial by ordeal	urban behaviors	attitudes towards women in 19th century Europe	modern adolescence
Middle East/ North Africa	compare the Ten Commandments and Hammurabi's Code Mesopotamian religious practice Mesopotamian and Egyptian burial practices	Old and New Testaments			polygamy		compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya)
North, Central, and South America		mound-builders of Aden-Hopewell culture	Mayan culture human sacrifice	Spanish Catholicism The Mission	Salem witch trials		rise of religious fundamentalism in America Prohibition Scopes trial
South and Far East Asia	burial practices in China	legalist philosophy Hindu worship	Indian caste society	feudal Japan	Chinese family heirarchy	Chinese response to the West British-Indian interactions	Cultural Revolution Indian arranged marriages
Host nation							

4.8c Know the beliefs, practices, and institutions of the major religions of the world, and some examples of tribal religions.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa						animism	
Europe					Reformation		
Middle East/ North Africa	compare the Ten Commandments and Hammurabi's Code	Christianity	Islam				
North, Central, and South America		mound-builders of Aden-Hopewell culture		Spanish Catholicism Mayan religious practices Native American religious practices			
South and Far East Asia	Rig Veda Zoroastrianism	Taoism Buddha and Buddhism	Buddhism in China Hindu gods	introduction of Islam into India	Tibetan Buddhism Shintoism geographic differentiation of Hindu worship	Christianity, Islam, and Hinduism	Islam in China BJP party and Hinduism
Host nation							

4.8d Understand how certain texts come to be viewed as sacred.

	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							
Europe	early ancient texts: Homer	Aeneid v. Bible	Bible v. Beowulf	scholastics	classics of the Renaissance	Communist Manifesto	"national" literature in schools
Middle East/ North Africa	early ancient texts: the Pentateuch	Old and New Testaments	Sharia and the Five Pillars of Islam, the Qur'an and the Hadith				
North, Central, and South America							
South and Far East Asia	oracle bones (China) Rig Veda	Confucian classics Buddhist sutras	Buddhist sutras in China Ramayana and Mahabharata	the Qur'an in India		Taiping writings	Little Red Book
Host nation							

4.8e Evaluate ethical questions from points of view of different belief 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					arranged marriages	missionary work in Africa colonization in Africa	compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya) female circumcision child labor
Europe		Greeks v. Jews law codes of Dracon, Solon, Lycurgus The Twelve Tables	bloodfeud	impact of Roman law	"ancients" v. "moderns"	"Liberals" v. Left	liberalism v. fascism/communism (individual v. the state)
Middle East/ North Africa	compare the Ten Commandments and Hammurabi's Code Egyptian law		Islamic law (Sharia)		arranged marriages	colonization in Africa	compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya) child labor
North, Central, and South America				human sacrifice The Mission	Salem witch trials		
South and Far East Asia	burial customs in China	filial piety in China	Mandate of Heaven Indian burial rituals	arranged marriages in China	Ming loyalists	Chinese legal code sati	Chinese land reform Indian arranged marriages
Host nation							

4.8f Understand how taboos and publicly acceptable behavioral norms evolve.

	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					cannibalism in Africa	polygamy	compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya)
Europe	infanticide in ancient Greece					Victorian views about modesty, sex	
Middle East/ North Africa	compare the Ten Commandments and Hammurabi's Code intermarriage of royal family in Egypt					polygamy	compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya) Muslim veiling of women
North, Central, and South America			cannibalism	Spanish Catholicism human sacrifice	Puritan views about modesty cultural similarities and differences in the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies	polygamy	
South and Far East Asia	Chinese burial customs	Confucian ethics Indian caste taboos	Chinese family relationships	servicing the Mongols	Chinese societal heirarchy cannibalism in New Guinea	the Boxers sati	norms during the Mao period
Host nation							

4.8g Describe how different understandings of public and private behaviors evolve in their respective cultures.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa			Sharia and the Five Pillars of Islam, the Qur'an and the Hadith			African v. European views on modesty	compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya)
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America					Puritan modesty	Victorian modesty	
South and Far East Asia		Confucian and Taoist ethics	literati public and private lives	servicing the Mongols	responsibilities of the emperor	individuals and the state (China)	the CCP and private life
Host nation							

4.8h Evaluate major movements in literature, music, and the visual arts and ways in which they expressed or shaped dominant social values.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa					royal art of Benin		
Europe		Greek secular writings Greek statuary	hagiographical literature	chivalric	major trends in painting	Romanticism	modern art
Middle East/ North Africa	Egyptian art religious texts	Old and New Testaments		Islamic art and architecture			
North, Central, and South America			Mayan culture				
South and Far East Asia	Chinese bronzes and jades Indus Valley art	Terracotta Warriors Indian Buddhist art	Chinese poetry Chola architecture	Chinese drama music and instruments from Persia in India	Chinese painting and calligraphy Mughal painting	Chinese opera Indian photography	Chinese revolutionary opera Anglo-Indian literature
Host nation							

4.8i Identify patterns of social and cultural continuity in various societies and analyze ways in which people maintained traditions and resisted external challenges.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa			spread of Bantu culture			Resistance to colonization	Hassidic Jews in Europe and U.S. compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya) apartheid in South Africa
Europe		Greek identity v. Persians	Roman traditions in Germanic Europe	Germanic traditions in Norman England	Renaissance state v. National state	local dialects v. national dialects	diversity in contemporary European cities
Middle East/ North Africa	pattern of ethical monotheism	Old and New Testaments			Hassidic Jews in Europe and U.S.	Resistance to colonization Hassidic Jews in Europe and U.S.	Hassidic Jews in Europe and U.S. compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya)
North, Central, and South America			Toltec culture thrives Mayan culture	Spanish Catholicism Incan domination in the Andes	cultural similarities and differences in the New England, mid-Atlantic, and southern colonies	resistance to colonization	Scopes trial

South and Far East Asia		the Indian caste system settles in	Chinese family heirarchy and responsibilities Hindu worship	arts of the literati	Chinese popular narratives	Chinese examination system Indian village life	family in China Indian marriage and burial
Host nation							

4.8j Draw inferences from archaeological evidence.

	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							

4.8k Understand the tension between the ideals of diversity and community.

	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				Bantu culture	Bantu culture	Bantu culture rise and fall of Zulus	compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya)
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							compare traditional and modern elements of society in African and Middle East societies (Egypt, Jordan, South Africa, Ghana, Kenya)
North, Central, and South America					cultural similarities and differences in the New England, mid-Atlantic, and southern colonies		
South and Far East Asia					Mughal north/Hindu south in India	assumptions of the British Raj	respect for minority cultures (China) Ghandi's vision of one India
Host nation							

Standard 5: (Society and Identity) Students will understand social systems and structures and how these influence individuals.

Possible themes for standard 5: family; religion; minorities/ethnicity; gender; discrimination/oppression; community institutions; socialization; modernity and tradition; media influence; class; differing perspectives; group identity

5.8a Explain how cultural attitudes, values, and beliefs influence personal behavior and the development of 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					age sets in Bantu culture role of women in traditional Africa cultures	role of women in traditional African cultures	
Europe	Greek "homosexuality"	patron-client networks	growth of monasticism	Crusaders	cat massacre (Robert Darnton)	attitudes of national identity	softening national identity
Middle East/ North Africa			how Islam changed women's lives	women's roles in the Ottoman and Safavid Empires			
North, Central, and South America			stratification of ancient societies; class society	tribes, bands, chiefdoms, and states kinship slavery	individualism in colonial America	pro-slavery arguments slave resistance the KKK	segregation 1960s counter-culture growing up black, female, etc. in U.S.
South and Far East Asia		Han	Hui (Muslim)	Mongols Sammurai culture	Manchu	Tibetan	Uighur influence of education and religion in India
Host nation							
5.8b Recognize the foundations of one's own and others' viewpoints.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa					animism	African Christianity	African Christianity
Europe	Greek v. Hebrew histories	Roman v. Greek attitudes towards theatre	diverging cultures: the West and Byzantium	Catholic theories of grace	Renaissance attitudes toward the individual	Enlightenment	democratic revolution
Middle East/ North Africa	Greek v. Hebrew histories					antisemitism and Jewish stereotypes	Arab stereotypes in the media Turkish attitudes towards Kurds African Christianity
North, Central, and South America				emergence of social stratification kinship	Puritanism Protestant work ethic American ideals of liberty	pro-slavery arguments slave resistance the KKK Manifest Destiny	Cold War mentality McCarthyism capitalism various viewpoints on equal rights

South and Far East Asia		Confucianism	Buddhism and Confucianism	Song loyalists	Ming loyalists	debate in China about Westernization	Mao's theory of revolution history of religion and colonial government in Indian subcontinent
Host nation							
5.8c Understand the impact of stereotyping, conformity, and non-conformity on individuals and groups.							
	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							compare the status of women in selected countries in Africa and the Middle East apartheid in South Africa female circumcision
Europe	the case against Socrates	Romanization of the western half of empire	family and church in the Middle Ages	heretics, dissidents, and mendicant orders	contact with Americans	labor movement	anorexia
Middle East/ North Africa					ethnic minorities in the Ottoman Empire: the millet system	antisemitism and Jewish stereotypes	compare the status of women in selected countries in Africa and the Middle East Arab stereotypes in the media Turkish attitudes towards Kurds
North, Central, and South America				emergence of social stratification kinship	colonial non-conformity in both North and South America stereotypes of mestizos and native peoples	pro-slavery arguments slave resistance the KKK	segregation Scopes trial Brown v. Board of Education McCarthyism gender-based segregation in the public and private sectors ERA 1960s counter-culture Black Panthers

South and Far East Asia					role of women in China	Western view of China, Chinese view of West: two stereotypes at war	May 4 Movement: students and political change caste issues in India
Host nation							
5.8d Analyze the accuracies and inaccuracies of gender stereotyping.							
	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		Queen Candace of Meroe-Kush			Nzinga Mbandi, Angolan warrior queen		compare the status of women in selected countries in Africa and the Middle East
Europe	Spartan women v. general Greek attitudes towards women	Roman attitudes towards women	female abbesses in early Middle Ages	Poor Clares	great female monarchs: Elizabeth, Maria Theresa, Catherine the Great	female philanthropy	modern female athletes
Middle East/ North Africa				women's roles in the Ottoman and Safavid Empires			compare the status of women in selected countries in Africa and the Middle East
North, Central, and South America				tribes, bands, chiefdoms, and states kinship	female soldiers in Revolutionary War role of women in South American colonies women in fighting for independence	female soldiers in Civil War women's suffrage movement	gender-based segregation in the public and private sectors 1960s counter-culture ERA
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							
6.8a Explain and analyze strengths and weaknesses of various kinds of government systems in terms of the purposes they are designed to serve.							
	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				Bantu tribal structures			dictatorship in Africa
Europe	oligarchy, monarchy, and democracy in ancient Greece						
Middle East/ North Africa	dynasties of Egypt the transition from priest-kings to warrior kings in Mesopotamia						dictatorship in Africa

North, Central, and South America							democracy, dictatorship, military junta, communism
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							

6.8b Explain how different types of government acquire, use, and justify power.

	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				Bantu tribal chiefs	Bantu tribal chiefs	How free were African people after arrival of European colonists? South Africa from the Boer War to the Broederband	South Africa from the Boer War to the Broederband apartheid in South Africa
Europe		Greek democracy	Merovingian rule in France	late medieval Italian principalities	English v. French monarchy	French republic	Soviet Union
Middle East/ North Africa	Egyptian deity kings ancient Hebrew monarchy Mesopotamian warrior kings Mesopotamian theocracy	Arab Empire and Shiite Caliphate compared					
North, Central, and South America		role of the chief kinship	rise of strong central governments		decline of Inca and Aztec civilizations Montezuma II and Atahualpa American system of checks and balances bicameral system of	Latin American caudillos Bill of Rights The Federalist Papers	
South and Far East Asia	Aryan invasion	Qin Shi Huangdi and Legalism Gupta Dynasty	Mandate of Heaven and the founding of the Han by Liu Bang Arabs take Sind	Mongol confederation establishment of Delhi Sultanate in Delhi	Chinese secret societies Mughal Empire Shogun control over daimyo	Manchu conquest (defeat of peasant uprising) Meiji Restoration India as a British colony	communist rule Tiananmen incident Ghandi, Nehru, and Indian independence
Host nation							

6.8c Describe major issues involving rights, responsibilities, roles, and status of the individual in relation to the general welfare.

	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					African slavery	How free were African people after arrival of European colonists?	African concept of "ubuntu"

Europe	functioning of polis	functioning of early Roman Republic	responsibilities on manor	functioning of medieval city	functioning of Renaissance state	functioning of liberal state	functioning of modern state
Middle East/ North Africa	ancient Egypt ancient Hebrew monarchy Sumer temple communities	Arab Empire and Shiite Caliphate compared			African slavery		military service v. conscientious objection in the Middle East
North, Central, and South America			Incan human sacrifice	Aztec human sacrifice	freedoms of: religion, press, privacy, search and seizure, expression	The Emancipation Proclamation the Dred Scott decision	communism, socialism, fascism, totalitarianism, democracy origins of democracy and egalitarian societies social activism: violent and non-violent approaches gun control, Miranda Rights, search and seizure restrictions
South and Far East Asia		varna responsibilities					Chinese retirees in charge of keeping neighborhoods clean value of group over individual pollution and public health in India
Host nation							

6.8d Know functions and responsibilities of 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/ Subsaharan Africa					Bantu chiefs		
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America						roles of elected and non-elected representatives parliaments	roles of elected and non-elected representatives parliaments
South and Far East Asia							communist China
Host nation							

6.8e Explain how public agendas are set and shaped.

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa						Berlin Conference	apartheid in South Africa
Europe							how a bill becomes a law v. public/ national debate
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America					the Two-thirds Compromise	The Dred Scott decision anti-slavery movement women's suffrage movement	social activism: violent and non-violent approaches FDR and the New Deal gun control, Miranda Rights the legislative process
South and Far East Asia							Politburo meetings parliamentary-style government, multi-party system in India
Host nation							

6.8f Explain issues related to basic freedoms (e.g., those contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights).

	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa				Bantu migration	African slavery	South-West African and Ethiopian resistance to colonization	modern slavery (Sudan, etc.) Sharia in Nigeria African independence movements
Europe							child labor/political expression
Middle East/ North Africa					African slavery		
North, Central, and South America				Aztec human sacrifice	Salem witch trials		privacy, search and seizure, Miranda rights, trial by jury of peers
South and Far East Asia							individual rights in a single-party state?
Host nation							

6.8g Explain how public policy is formed and carried out at various levels of government.

	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					decision making in Bantu government structures	decision making in Bantu government structures	apartheid in South Africa
Europe							passing a new law
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America						suffrage movements	civil rights movements
South and Far East Asia							Tiananmen Square demonstrations
Host nation							
6.8h Define citizenship in terms of its legal and political status and criteria used to grant naturalized citizenship.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa						French v. British colonization	apartheid in South Africa
Europe		citizenship in Athens and Sparta					right of blood v. right of land
Middle East/ North Africa							criteria for Israeli citizenship: civil or ethnic identity?
North, Central, and South America						immigration restrictions criteria for granting citizenship to African American slaves and non-slaves	democracy
South and Far East Asia							criteria to join the CCP
Host nation							
6.8i Explain the significance of important personal, economic, and political rights and identify their major documentary sources.							
	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, Swahili, and European slave trade	rights of Africans during colonization	Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Declaration of Independence: do nations live up to the ideals expressed? apartheid in South Africa
Europe		various writings of Plato and Aristotle		Magna Carta	Locke's second treatise of government	Communist Manifesto, Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen	Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN)

Middle East/ North Africa	Hammurabi's Code						Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Declaration of Independence: do nations live up to the ideals expressed?
North, Central, and South America					Declaration of Independence Bill of Rights Federalist Papers Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton John Locke	the Emancipation Proclamation Brown v. Board of Education	origins of democracy and egalitarian societies gun control, Miranda Rights
South and Far East Asia						1898 reforms in China May 4 Movement in broad perspective Indian education reform acts	Tiananmen Square incident Indian Constitution
Host nation							
6.8j Analyze effects of participation in civic and political life.							
	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 before, during, and after colonization			apartheid in South Africa
Europe							voter turnout in contemporary life
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America					civic and political responsibility in colonial Americas	role and responsibilities of individual citizens in a democracy or a representative democracy	communism, socialism, fascism, totalitarianism, democracy social activism: violent and non-violent approaches
South and Far East Asia							Tiananmen Square demonstrations Democracy Wall Indian multi-party system and role of religion in political
Host nation							

6.8k Identify how governments acquire and use revenue.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa						rubber and ivory in Belgian Congo mining in South Africa Botswana: forced labor during colonization	
Europe						19th century tax systems	modern tax systems
Middle East/ North Africa							
North, Central, and South America						taxation of fiscal responsibility of governments	communism, socialism, fascism, totalitarianism, democracy FDR and the New Deal George W. Bush's tax cuts
South and Far East Asia							Chinese State Economic Enterprises (SES) and private enterprises Nehru's planned economy
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. <i>Possible themes for standard 7:</i> 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							
7.8a Describe economic effects of environmental changes and crises resulting from natural phenomena.							
	Pre-500 BC	500 BCE - 500 CE	500 CE - 1000 CE	1000 CE - 1500 CE	1500 -1800	1800 -1914	Post-1914
Central/ Subsaharan Africa							desertification volcanoes in Cameroon
Europe		salinization of southern Mesopotamia	volcanic eruption	Black Death	Little Ice Age	early modern revolutions in agriculture and industry Irish potato famine	global warming
Middle East/ North Africa	desertification flooding in Mesopotamia						desertification

North, Central, and South America	emerging sedentary production hunter-gatherer groups	irrigation techniques in early American farming	flooding in Mesoamerica	environmental influences on Anasazi people		water rights in the American West farmers v. ranchers climate change/drought	Midwest dustbowl greenhouse effect
South and Far East Asia				plague and flooding lead to decrease in Chinese population	Yellow River flooding	land erosion in China	drought in the 1950s in China
Host nation							

7.8b Explain economic reasons for voluntary 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				Bantu migration	missionary movement	Portuguese migration to Angola, Mozambique	self-sufficiency
Europe	Magna Graecia	urbanization of the Mediterranean	Viking migrations	emergence of the Franciscans	growth of London	emigration to the colonies	Eastern Europeans moving to Western Europe
Middle East/ North Africa	desertification						self-sufficiency
North, Central, and South America	hunter-gatherer groups			division and specialization of labor	peninsular emigration to South America	the Industrial Revolution emigration to America	capitalism and recessions economic globalization economic refugees
South and Far East Asia		growth of Indian urban areas	Chinese trade opportunities	new land for cultivation in China	expansion of China's borders: new mineral resources	overseas Chinese migration Indian industrialization leads to opportunities in the cities	growth in Chinese cities and special economic zones geographic diffusion of IT and manufacturing centers in India
Host nation							

7.8c Evaluate conventional and alternative uses of resources.

	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							self-sufficiency cash-crop economies Aswan Dam
Europe							
Middle East/ North Africa	Mesopotamian and Egyptian irrigation						self-sufficiency Aswan Dam
North, Central, and South America		slash-and-burn agriculture	tiered farms of Incas	tiered farms of Incas crop rotation		coal/wood/steam	fossil fuels solar, wind and hydroelectric energy

South and Far East Asia							recycling in China Indian work on water and air pollution
Host nation							
7.8d Describe historical and contemporary economic systems.							
	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	bullai and early forms of pre-currency				transition from barter to cash economies		cash-crop economies
Europe	early farming Greek invention of currency	slave-based Roman trade	feudalism	medieval cities	mercantilism	laissez-faire	Rhine model
Middle East/ North Africa					transition from barter to cash economies		
North, Central, and South America	hunter-gatherer groups		Aden-Hopewell trading patterns Mayan commodities trade	division and specialization of labor	colonial mercantilism in the Americas	the Industrial Revolution American banking system	capitalism and recessions supply and demand economic globalization
South and Far East Asia			feudal Japan		Chinese tribute system as a means of economic expansion	rural and urban economies in China monopolies of essential goods in India	Chinese central planning and market economy: new hybrid mixed economy in India
Host nation							
7.8e Understand primary causes of world trade.							
	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					causes of slave trade abolition of slave trade	patterns of colonial trade	effect of protectionism on Africa
Europe		luxury items	decline of world trade	spices and luxury items	raw materials	expansion of markets	global interdependence
Middle East/ North Africa	farming specialization		how new crops affected Muslim civilization and world trade			development of the oil industry: consumers and producers	
North, Central, and South America					colonial mercantilism in the Americas triangle trade	the Industrial Revolution American banking system	America's "Open Door Policy" capitalism and recessions supply and demand economic globalization World Trade

South and Far East Asia	trade as a means of legitimizing states in China	Han trade with Rome Silk Road in India	Silk Road in China: exchange of unusual goods Indian trade routes	commercial revolution in the Song and expanded trade with southeast Asia	European demand for Chinese luxury goods tribute system emphasizing China as the center of the universe period of exploration (1400-1500)	opium trade/ European industrialization and demand for Chinese goods European industrialization (India)	globalization (India, China)
Host nation							
7.8f Understand global patterns of resource distribution and use.							
	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						economic exploitation of colonies	World Bank: pro and con
Europe		"stem" civilizations and the Silk Road	disruption to world trade	Arab-centered world	emergence of world system	European world hegemony (imperialism)	globalization
Middle East/ North Africa	Egyptian trade during reign of Hatshepsut river valley civilizations		how new crops affected Muslim civilization and world trade			development of the oil industry: consumers and producers	World Bank: pro and con
North, Central, and South America	emerging sedentary production hunter-gatherer groups	slash-and-burn agriculture irrigation techniques in early American farming	Aden-Hopewell trading patterns	division and specialization of labor		the Industrial Revolution American banking system	America's "Open Door Policy" capitalism and recessions supply and demand
South and Far East Asia		silk (China)	horses (China)	rice and wheat (China)	tea (China)	opium trade/ European industrialization and demand for Chinese goods	oil resources (China)
Host nation							
7.8g Describe how governments and institutions allocate limited resources among competing needs.							
	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							why African and Middle Eastern economies have moved more to capitalism
Europe							

Middle East/ North Africa							Arab socialism v. capitalism why African and Middle Eastern economies have moved more to capitalism
North, Central, and South America							capitalism and recessions supply and demand economic globalization
South and Far East Asia							Chinese price controls on specific goods water in 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.

Possible themes for standard 8: inventions; necessary social conditions; ethical issues; technology and its relationship to science; trade; warfare; consequences of science and technology; natural resources; exploration

8.8a Understand that the prerequisites for the adoption of a particular technology are social need, social resources, and cultural attitude.

	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 the Industrial Revolution affected the Middle East		
Europe		paddle wheel in ancient Rome	horse collar	windmill	printing press		automated teller machines
Middle East/ North Africa	the Bronze Age ship building ancient astronomy Egyptian mummies Egyptian shaddouf Sumerian irrigation Sumerian invention of the wheel adoption of the wheel in						Aswan Dam, pro and con: the role of technology in increasing water shortages Can Islamic states "modernize" while maintaining a traditional worldview?

North, Central, and South America				metal implementation in Mesoamerica Incan terraced farming Aztec farming Mayan slash-and-burn agriculture		mass transportation (canals, railroads, rivers, roads) structured steel/urban planning and the skyscraper internal combustion engine cultural effects of the	
South and Far East Asia	ancestor rituals enhanced with bronzes	development of iron as weapons by Qin kingdom		desire for sea trade leads to navigational compass (China)		debate amongst officials about industrialization	entrepreneurial energies (China)
Host nation							
8.8b Describe the process whereby adoption of scientific knowledge and use of technologies influence cultures, the environment, economies, and balance of power.							
	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			Bantu migration			how European technology (e.g., railroads) affected African life how advances in health and industry catalyzed colonial activities in Africa	
Europe		Greek v. Persian ships	"Greek fire"	gunpowder weaponry during Hundred Years War	shipping technologies	Second Industrial Revolution	
Middle East/ North Africa	the Bronze Age ship building ancient astronomy Egyptian mummies Egyptian use of the wheel irrigation: Sumer and		Muslim use of horses in warfare		how the Industrial Revolution affected the Middle East		Aswan Dam, pro and con: the role of technology in increasing water shortages

North, Central, and South America	Stone Age techniques			metal implementation in Mesoamerica irrigation, pottery, weaving, and shaped gold		mass transportation (canals, railroads, rivers, roads) structured steel/urban planning and the skyscraper internal combustion engine cultural effects of the automobile	Scopes trial the automobile mass communication greenhouse effect changes in American workforce
South and Far East Asia	empowerment of Shang	encouraged centralization of China	flourishing imperial China	limited depth of Mongol conquest	centralized state in China Mughal Empire brings Persian influences, especially in architectural techniques	empowerment of West and the relative decline of China	shift of power to technocratic class, engineers, and industrial class in China
Host nation							

8.8c Evaluate the need for laws and policies to govern technological applications.

	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			agricultural movements: assarting	gunpowder	printing press	industrialization	Internet
Middle East/ North Africa	irrigation: Sumer, Egypt boatmen's responsibilities (Hammurabi's Code)						Aswan Dam, pro and con: the role of technology in increasing water shortages
North, Central, and South America						mass transportation (canals, railroads, rivers, roads) structured steel/urban planning and the skyscraper	restrictions and ratings of television programming bioethics cloning
South and Far East Asia							Chinese government's laws regarding Internet use Indian nuclear power and nuclear weapons, IT laws and policies
Host nation							

8.8d Describe how technologies might have effects and uses other than those intended.

	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 European technology (e.g., railroads) affected African life how advances in health and industry catalyzed colonial activities in Africa	
Europe			three-field system: roads, laws	gunpowder: rise of large states	printing: national languages	Darwin: secularization	decline of European dialects
Middle East/ North Africa	Egyptian mummies writing: ended priestly monopoly of religion				how the Industrial Revolution affected the Middle East		Aswan Dam, pro and con: the role of technology in increasing water shortages Can Islamic states "modernize" while maintaining a traditional worldview?
North, Central, and South America			Mayan slash-and-burn agriculture (milpa)			mass transportaton (canals, railroads, rivers, roads) structured steel/urban planning and the skyscraper internal combustion engine cultural effects of the	cloning biotechnology genetic testing fossil fuel emissions
South and Far East Asia						concern by Chinese court officials that new technologies would lead to ideas not in keeping with traditional values	concern by CCP about unintended consequences of new technologies, particularly related to widespread communication use of nuclear research and IT in India
Host nation							

8.8e Evaluate the meaning and history of the word "technology".

	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				agricultural tools, techniques, and systems: slash-and-burn, terracing, irrigation, crop rotation			
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							
8.8f Understand the differences among tools, techniques, and systems.							
	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							
8.8g Understand the concept "pace of 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							
Middle East/ North Africa							pace of technological innovation and adoption in the 20th century
North, Central, and South America							
South and Far East Asia							
Host nation							