

UNIT 1-Middle East

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
1	<p>4.1.2 World Religions – Using historical and modern maps and other documents, analyze the continuing spread of major world religions during this era and describe encounters between religious groups including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islam and Christianity (Roman Catholic and Orthodox) – increased trade and the Crusades <p>4.2.1 Growth of Islam and Dar al-Islam [A country, territory, land, or abode where Muslim sovereignty prevails] – Identify and explain the origins and expansion of Islam and the creation of the Islamic Empire including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The founding geographic extent of Muslim empires and the artistic, scientific, technological, and economic features of Muslim society • diverse religious traditions of Islam — Sunni, Shi’a/Shi’ite, Sufi • role of Dar al-Islam as a cultural, political, and economic force in Afro-Eurasia • the caliphate as both a religious and political institution, and the persistence of other traditions in the Arab World including Christianity <p>5.3.1 Ottoman Empire through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in the Ottoman Empire by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using historical and modern maps to describe the empire’s origins (Turkic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6 day War ➤ Ally ➤ Anwar Sadat ➤ Balfour declaration ➤ Benjamin Netanyahu ➤ Caliphate ➤ Camp David Accords ➤ Cold War ➤ Colonies ➤ Containing communism ➤ Crusades ➤ Economic sanctions ➤ Gamal Abd al-Nasser ➤ International peacekeeping ➤ Isolationism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binder • Extended writing component(s) • Individual and/or group projects • Mapping • Multimedia component(s) • Notes • Participation • Projects • Quizzes • Unit Test(mc/short answer) 	4 weeks

UNIT 1-Middle East

	<p>migrations), geographic expansion, and contraction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing the impact of the Ottoman rule <p>6.1.1Global Revolutions – Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce.</p> <p>7.1.3Twentieth Century Genocide – Use various sources including works of journalists, journals, oral histories, films, interviews, and writings of participants to analyze the causes and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Romas (Gypsies), and Jews, and the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese</p> <p>7.2.1World War I – Analyze the causes, characteristics, and long-term consequences of World War I by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing the causes of the war including nationalism, industrialization, disputes over territory, systems of alliances, imperialism, and militarism analyzing the distinctive characteristics and impacts of the war on the soldiers and people at home explaining the major decisions made in the Versailles Treaty and analyzing its spatial and political consequences, including the mandate system, reparations, and national self-determination around the globe <p>7.3.5Middle East – Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the decline of the Ottoman Empire changes in the Arab world including the growth of Arab nationalism, rise of Arab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jihad Mahmoud Abbas Mandate Mapping Menachem Begin Militants Monotheism October War Oil embargo Oil reserves OPEC Ottoman empire Palestine/Israeli conflict Pan-arabism Self-determination Suez Canal Sykes-Picot Accord 		
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UNIT 1-Middle East

	<p>nation-states, and the increasing complexity (e.g., political, geographic, economic, and religious) of Arab peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the role of the Mandate system• the discovery of petroleum resources <p>8.2.3 Middle East – Analyze the interregional causes and consequences of conflicts in the Middle East, including the development of the state of Israel, Arab-Israeli disputes, Palestine, the Suez crisis, and the nature of the continuing conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Weapons of mass destruction➤ Westernized➤ Woodrow Wilson➤ Yasser Arrafat➤ Yitzhak Rabin➤ Zionism		
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UNIT 2-Europe(Crusades-Industrialism)

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
2	<p>4.1.1Crisis in the Classical World – Explain the responses to common forces of change that led to the ultimate collapse of classical empires and discuss the consequences of their collapse.</p> <p>4.1.2World Religions – Using historical and modern maps and other documents, analyze the continuing spread of major world religions during this era and describe encounters between religious groups including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islam and Christianity (Roman Catholic and Orthodox) – increased trade and the Crusades • continuing tensions between Catholic and Orthodox Christianity <p>4.1.3Trade Networks and Contacts – Analyze the development, interdependence, specialization, and importance of interregional trading systems both within and between societies including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land-based routes across the Sahara, Eurasia and Europe • water-based routes across Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, South China Sea, Red and Mediterranean Seas <p>4.2.3The Plague – Using historical and modern maps and other evidence, explain the causes and spread of the Plague and analyze the demographic, economic, social, and political consequences of this pandemic.</p> <p>4.3.4The Eastern European System and the Byzantine Empire to 1500 – Analyze</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 95 Theses ➤ Aristotle ➤ Blight ➤ Byzantine Empire ➤ Child labor ➤ City states ➤ Cottage Industry ➤ Crusades ➤ Factory System ➤ Fallow ➤ Famine ➤ Feudal Society ➤ French Revolution ➤ Great Schism ➤ Guilds ➤ Holy Relics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binder • Extended writing component(s) • Individual and/or group projects • Mapping • Multimedia component(s) • Notes • Participation • Projects • Quizzes • Unit Test(mc/short answer) 	3weeks

UNIT 2-Europe(Crusades-Industrialism)

	<p>restructuring of the Eastern European system including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the rise and decline of the Byzantine Empire • the region’s unique spatial location • the region’s political, economic, and religious transformations • emerging tensions between East and West <p>4.3.5Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society • how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities • the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states • the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe <p>5.1.1Emerging Global System – Analyze the impact of increased oceanic travel including changes in the global system of trade, migration, and political</p> <p>5.1.2World Religions – Use historical and modern maps to analyze major territorial transformations and movements of world religions including the expulsion of Muslims and Jews from Spain, Christianity to the Americas, and Islam to Southeast Asia, and evaluate the impact of these transformations/movements on the respective human systems.</p> <p>5.2.1European Exploration/Conquest and Columbian Exchange – Analyze the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Illiteracy ➤ Indulgences ➤ Industrialism ➤ Irish Potato Famine ➤ Joan of Arc ➤ King Louis XVI ➤ Manor ➤ Manoralism ➤ March on Versailles ➤ Martin Luther ➤ Medici Family ➤ Middle Ages ➤ Middle Class ➤ Monarchy ➤ Orphans ➤ Papacy ➤ Plato ➤ Queen Marie Antoinette ➤ Reformation 		
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UNIT 2-Europe(Crusades-Industrialism)

	<p>demographic, environmental, and political consequences of European oceanic travel and conquest and of the Columbian Exchange in the late 15th and 16th centuries by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describing the geographic routes used in the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens among the continents in the late 15th and the 16th centuries • explaining how forced and free migrations of peoples (push/pull factors) and the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens impacted the natural environments, political institutions, societies, and commerce of European, Asian, African, and the American societies <p>5.2.2Trans-African and Trans-Atlantic Slave Systems – Analyze the emerging trans-Atlantic slave system and compare it to other systems of labor existing during this era by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using historical and modern maps and other data to analyze the causes and development of the Atlantic trade system, including economic exchanges, the diffusion of Africans in the Americas (including the Caribbean and South America), and the Middle Passage • comparing and contrasting the trans-Atlantic slave system with the African slave system and another system of labor existing during this era (e.g., serfdom, indentured servitude, corvee labor, wage labor) <p>5.3.5Europe through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, cultural and economic transformations in Europe by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining the origins, growth, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reign of Terror ➤ Renaissance ➤ Robespierre ➤ Roman and Greek governments ➤ Scientific Revolution ➤ Serfdom ➤ Simony ➤ Storming of Bastille ➤ Subsistence farming ➤ Tennis Court Oath ➤ The Hundred Years’ War ➤ Three Estates ➤ Unions 		
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UNIT 2-Europe(Crusades-Industrialism)

	<p>consequences of European overseas expansion, including the development and impact of maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• analyzing transformations in Europe’s state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutism• analyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European society• analyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor <p>6.1.1Global Revolutions – Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce.</p> <p>6.1.2World-wide Migrations and Population Changes – Analyze the causes and consequences of shifts in world population and major patterns of long-distance migrations of Europeans, Africans, and Asians during this era, including the impact of industrialism, imperialism, changing diets, and scientific advances on worldwide demographic trends.</p> <p>6.1.3Increasing Global Interconnections – Describe increasing global interconnections between societies, through the emergence and spread of ideas, innovations, and commodities including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• constitutionalism, communism and socialism, republicanism, nationalism, capitalism, human rights, and secularization			
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UNIT 2-Europe(Crusades-Industrialism)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• the global spread of major innovations, technologies, and commodities via new global networks <p>6.1.4Changes in Economic and Political Systems – Compare the emerging economic and political systems with the economic and political systems of the previous era.</p> <p>6.1.5Interpreting Europe’s Increasing Global Power – Describe Europe’s increasing global power between 1500 and 1900, and evaluate the merits of the argument that this rise was caused by factors internal to Europe or factors external to Europe.</p> <p>6.2.1Political Revolutions – Analyze the Age of Revolutions by comparing and contrasting the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of at least three political and/or nationalistic revolutions.</p> <p>6.2.2Growth of Nationalism and Nation-states – Compare and contrast the rise of the nation-states in a western context and non-western context.</p> <p>6.2.3Industrialization – Analyze the origins, characteristics and consequences of industrialization across the world by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• comparing and contrasting the process and impact of industrialization in Russia, Japan, and one of the following: Britain, Germany, United States, or France• describing the social and economic impacts of industrialization, particularly its effect on women and children, and the rise of organized labor movements• describing the environmental impacts of industrialization and urbanization <p>6.2.4Imperialism – Analyze the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of imperialism by</p>			
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UNIT 2-Europe(Crusades-Industrialism)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• using historical and modern maps and other evidence to analyze and explain the causes and global consequences of nineteenth-century imperialism, including encounters between imperial powers (Europe, Japan) and local peoples in India, Africa, Central Asia, and East Asia• describing the connection between imperialism and racism, including the social construction of race• comparing British policies in South Africa and India, French polices in Indochina, and Japanese policies in Asia• analyze the responses to imperialism by African and Asian peoples <p>6.3.1Europe – Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• analyzing and explaining the impact of economic development on European society• explaining how democratic ideas and revolutionary conflicts influenced European society, noting particularly their influence on religious institutions, education, family life, and the legal and political position of women• using historical and modern maps to describe how the wars of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods and growing nationalism changed the political geography of Europe and other regions (e.g., Louisiana Purchase) <p>7.1.1Increasing Government and Political Power – Explain the expanding role of state power in managing economies, transportation systems, and technologies, and other social environments, including its impact of the daily lives of their citizens.</p>			
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UNIT 2-Europe(Crusades-Industrialism)

	<p>7.1.2Comparative Global Power – Use historical and modern maps and other sources to analyze and explain the changes in the global balance of military, political, and economic power between 1900 and 1945 (including the changing role of the United States and those resisting foreign domination).</p> <p>7.1.4Global Technology – Describe significant technological innovations and scientific breakthroughs in transportation, communication, medicine, and warfare and analyze how they both benefited and imperiled humanity.</p> <p>7.1.5Total War – Compare and contrast modern warfare and its resolution with warfare in the previous eras; include analysis of the role of technology and civilians.</p>			
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UNIT 3-Africa

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
3	<p>4.1.3Trade Networks and Contacts – Analyze the development, interdependence, specialization, and importance of interregional trading systems both within and between societies including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land-based routes across the Sahara, Eurasia and Europe • water-based routes across Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, South China Sea, Red and Mediterranean Seas <p>4.3.1Africa to 1500 – Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies and the significant changes in African society by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comparing and contrasting at least two of the major states/civilizations of East, South, and West Africa in terms of environmental, economic, religious, political, and social structures. • using historical and modern maps to identify the Bantu migration patterns and describe their contributions to agriculture, technology and language. • analyzing the African trading networks by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt and connect these to interregional patterns of trade. • analyzing the development of an organized slave trade within and beyond Africa. • analyzing the influence of Islam and Christianity on African culture and the blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity. <p>5.1.1Emerging Global System – Analyze the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Apartheid ➤ Bantu Migrations ➤ Colonialism ➤ Desert ➤ Diversity ➤ Ghana ➤ Gold and Salt Trade ➤ Iron Technology ➤ Islam & Indigenous Religions ➤ Kongo ➤ Mali ➤ Mapping ➤ Missionaries ➤ Musa Musa ➤ Nelson Mandela 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binder • Extended writing component(s) • Individual and/or group projects • Mapping • Multimedia component(s) • Notes • Participation • Projects • Quizzes • Unit Test(mc/short answer) 	4 Weeks

UNIT 3-Africa

	<p>impact of increased oceanic travel including changes in the global system of trade, migration, and political</p> <p>5.2.1 European Exploration/Conquest and Columbian Exchange – Analyze the demographic, environmental, and political consequences of European oceanic travel and conquest and of the Columbian Exchange in the late 15th and 16th centuries by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describing the geographic routes used in the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens among the continents in the late 15th and the 16th centuries • explaining how forced and free migrations of peoples (push/pull factors) and the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens impacted the natural environments, political institutions, societies, and commerce of European, Asian, African, and the American societies <p>5.2.2 Trans-African and Trans-Atlantic Slave Systems – Analyze the emerging trans-Atlantic slave system and compare it to other systems of labor existing during this era by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using historical and modern maps and other data to analyze the causes and development of the Atlantic trade system, including economic exchanges, the diffusion of Africans in the Americas (including the Caribbean and South America), and the Middle Passage • comparing and contrasting the trans-Atlantic slave system with the African slave system and another system of labor existing during this era (e.g., serfdom, indentured servitude, corvee labor, wage labor) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nigeria ➤ Oral Histories ➤ Pilgrimage ➤ Pre colonial ➤ Queen Nzinga ➤ Savanna ➤ Semiarid ➤ Slave Narratives ➤ Slavery systems ➤ Songhai ➤ Swahili ➤ Tropical rain forest ➤ Turkish Empire ➤ West African Empires ➤ Zimbabwe 		
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UNIT 3-Africa

	<p>6.1.1 Global Revolutions – Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce.</p> <p>6.1.2 World-wide Migrations and Population Changes – Analyze the causes and consequences of shifts in world population and major patterns of long-distance migrations of Europeans, Africans, and Asians during this era, including the impact of industrialism, imperialism, changing diets, and scientific advances on worldwide demographic trends.</p> <p>6.1.3 Increasing Global Interconnections – Describe increasing global interconnections between societies, through the emergence and spread of ideas, innovations, and commodities including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• constitutionalism, communism and socialism, republicanism, nationalism, capitalism, human rights, and secularization• the global spread of major innovations, technologies, and commodities via new global networks <p>6.1.4 Changes in Economic and Political Systems – Compare the emerging economic and political systems with the economic and political systems of the previous era.</p> <p>6.1.5 Interpreting Europe’s Increasing Global Power – Describe Europe’s increasing global power between 1500 and 1900, and evaluate the merits of the argument that this rise was caused by factors internal to Europe or factors external to Europe.</p> <p>6.2.4 Imperialism – Analyze the political, economic, and social causes and</p>			
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UNIT 3-Africa

	<p>consequences of imperialism by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• using historical and modern maps and other evidence to analyze and explain the causes and global consequences of nineteenth-century imperialism, including encounters between imperial powers (Europe, Japan) and local peoples in India, Africa, Central Asia, and East Asia• describing the connection between imperialism and racism, including the social construction of race• comparing British policies in South Africa and India, French polices in Indochina, and Japanese policies in Asia• analyze the responses to imperialism by African and Asian peoples <p>6.3.3Africa – Evaluate the different experiences of African societies north and south of the Sahara with imperialism (e.g., Egypt, Ethiopia and the Congo).</p> <p>7.1.1Increasing Government and Political Power – Explain the expanding role of state power in managing economies, transportation systems, and technologies, and other social environments, including its impact of the daily lives of their citizens.</p> <p>7.1.3Twentieth Century Genocide – Use various sources including works of journalists, journals, oral histories, films, interviews, and writings of participants to analyze the causes and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Romas (Gypsies), and Jews, and the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.</p> <p>7.1.2Comparative Global Power – Use historical and modern maps and other sources to analyze and explain the changes in the global balance of military, political,</p>			
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UNIT 3-Africa

	<p>and economic power between 1900 and 1945 (including the changing role of the United States and those resisting foreign domination).</p> <p>7.1.4Global Technology – Describe significant technological innovations and scientific breakthroughs in transportation, communication, medicine, and warfare and analyze how they both benefited and imperiled humanity.</p> <p>7.2.4Revolutionary and/or Independence Movements – Compare two revolutionary and/or Independence movements of this era (Latin America, India, China, the Arab World, and Africa) with at least one from the previous era.</p> <p>8.2.1The Legacy of Imperialism – Analyze the complex and changing legacy of imperialism in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America during and after the Cold War such as apartheid, civil war in Nigeria, Vietnam, Cuba, Guatemala, and the changing nature of exploitation of resources (human and natural).</p> <p>8.2.2Independence, Decolonization, and Democratization Movements – Compare the independence movements and formation of new nations in the Indian Subcontinent, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia during and after the Cold War.</p>			
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UNIT 4–Modern Russia

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
4	<p>7.1.1Increasing Government and Political Power – Explain the expanding role of state power in managing economies, transportation systems, and technologies, and other social environments, including its impact of the daily lives of their citizens.</p> <p>7.1.2Comparative Global Power – Use historical and modern maps and other sources to analyze and explain the changes in the global balance of military, political, and economic power between 1900 and 1945 (including the changing role of the United States and those resisting foreign domination).</p> <p>7.1.3Twentieth Century Genocide – Use various sources including works of journalists, journals, oral histories, films, interviews, and writings of participants to analyze the causes and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Romas (Gypsies), and Jews, and the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.</p> <p>7.1.4Global Technology – Describe significant technological innovations and scientific breakthroughs in transportation, communication, medicine, and warfare and analyze how they both benefited and imperiled humanity.</p> <p>7.2.3World War II – Analyze the causes, course, characteristics, and immediate consequences of World War II by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining the causes of World War II, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Arms race ➤ Authoritarian state ➤ Bolsheviks ➤ Capitalism ➤ Chernobyl ➤ Communism ➤ Consumer culture ➤ Containment ➤ Coup ➤ Dachas ➤ Demokratizatsia ➤ Détente ➤ Dmitry Medvedev ➤ Free-market economics ➤ Glasnost ➤ Gorbachev 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binder • Extended writing component(s) • Individual and/or group projects • Mapping • Multimedia component(s) • Notes • Participation • Projects • Quizzes • Unit Test(mc/short answer) 	3 weeks

UNIT 4–Modern Russia

	<p>including aggression and conflict appeasement that led to war in Europe and Asia (e.g., Versailles Treaty provisions, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, Spanish Civil War, rape of Nanjing, annexation of Austria & Sudetenland)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining the Nazi ideology, policies, and consequences of the Holocaust (or Shoah) • analyzing the major turning points and unique characteristics of the war • explaining the spatial and political impact of the Allied negotiations on the nations of Eastern Europe and the world • analyzing the immediate consequences of the war’s end including the devastation, effects on population, dawn of the atomic age, the occupation of Germany and Japan • describing the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as global superpowers <p>7.3.1 Russian Revolution – Determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of Bolsheviks through the conclusion of World War II, including the five-year plans, collectivization of agriculture, and military purges.</p> <p>7.3.2 Europe and Rise of Fascism and Totalitarian States – Compare the ideologies, policies, and governing methods of at least two 20th-century dictatorial regimes (Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Soviet Union) with those absolutist states in earlier eras.</p> <p>8.1.1 Origins of the Cold War – Describe the factors that contributed to the Cold War including the differences in ideologies and policies of the Soviet bloc and the West; political, economic, and military struggles in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ International sanctions ➤ Invasion of Czechoslovakia ➤ Invasion of Hungary ➤ Iron curtain ➤ League of Nations ➤ Lenin ➤ Mapping ➤ Marshall plan ➤ Marxist theory ➤ Molotove plan ➤ NATO ➤ Oligarchs ➤ Perestroika ➤ Superpower ➤ Trade barriers ➤ Truman doctrine ➤ UN Security Council ➤ Warsaw pact 		
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UNIT 4–Modern Russia

	<p>the 1940s and 1950s; and development of Communism in China.</p> <p>8.1.2 Cold War Conflicts – Describe the major arenas of conflict, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the ways the Soviet Union and the United States attempted to expand power and influence in Korea and Vietnam• ideological and military competition in THREE of the following areas: Congo, Cuba, Mozambique, Angola, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Bolivia, Chile, Indonesia, and Berlin• the arms and space race <p>8.1.3 End of the Cold War – Develop an argument to explain the end of the Cold War and its significance as a 20th-century event, and the subsequent transitions from bi-polar to multi-polar center(s) of power.</p> <p>8.1.4 Mapping the 20th Century – Using post-WWI, post-WWII, height of Cold War, and current world political maps, explain the changing configuration of political boundaries in the world caused by the World Wars, the Cold War, and the growth of nationalist sovereign states (including Israel, Jordan, Palestine).</p>			
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UNIT 5-China & India

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
5	<p>4.1.3Trade Networks and Contacts – Analyze the development, interdependence, specialization, and importance of interregional trading systems both within and between societies including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land-based routes across the Sahara, Eurasia and Europe • water-based routes across Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, South China Sea, Red and Mediterranean Seas <p>4.3.3China to 1500 – Explain how Chinese dynasties responded to the internal and external challenges caused by ethnic diversity, physical geography, population growth and Mongol invasion to achieve relative political stability, economic prosperity, and technological innovation.</p> <p>5.1.2World Religions – Use historical and modern maps to analyze major territorial transformations and movements of world religions including the expulsion of Muslims and Jews from Spain, Christianity to the Americas, and Islam to Southeast Asia, and evaluate the impact of these transformations/movements on the respective human systems.</p> <p>5.3.3South Asia/India through the 18th Century – Analyze the global economic significance of India and the role of foreign influence in the political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in India and South Asia including the Mughal Empire and the beginnings of European contact.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Authoritarian ➤ Bourgeois ➤ Boycott ➤ Buddhism ➤ Caste ➤ Chiang Kai-shek ➤ Child labor ➤ Civil disobedience ➤ Communist revolution ➤ Confucianism ➤ Counter-revolutionary ➤ Cultural Revolution ➤ Daoism ➤ Deng Xiaoping ➤ Dictatorship ➤ Dictatorship of the proletariat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binder • Extended writing component(s) • Individual and/or group projects • Mapping • Multimedia component(s) • Notes • Participation • Projects • Quizzes • Unit Test(mc/short answer) 	3 weeks

UNIT 5-China & India

	<p>6.1.1Global Revolutions – Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce.</p> <p>6.1.2World-wide Migrations and Population Changes – Analyze the causes and consequences of shifts in world population and major patterns of long-distance migrations of Europeans, Africans, and Asians during this era, including the impact of industrialism, imperialism, changing diets, and scientific advances on worldwide demographic trends.</p> <p>6.1.3Increasing Global Interconnections – Describe increasing global interconnections between societies, through the emergence and spread of ideas, innovations, and commodities including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • constitutionalism, communism and socialism, republicanism, nationalism, capitalism, human rights, and secularization • the global spread of major innovations, technologies, and commodities via new global networks <p>6.1.4Changes in Economic and Political Systems – Compare the emerging economic and political systems with the economic and political systems of the previous era.</p> <p>6.2.3Industrialization – Analyze the origins, characteristics and consequences of industrialization across the world by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comparing and contrasting the process and impact of industrialization in Russia, Japan, and one of the following: Britain, Germany, United States, or France • describing the social and economic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dynasty ➤ Entrepreneurs ➤ Gandhi ➤ Great Leap Forward ➤ Hindu ➤ Hu Jintao ➤ Human trafficking ➤ Imperialism ➤ Intellectual property rights ➤ Islam ➤ Isolationism ➤ Jinnah ➤ Liberalization ➤ Mao Zedong ➤ Missionary ➤ One child policy ➤ Politburo ➤ Rowlatt Acts ➤ Salt March 		
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UNIT 5-China & India

	<p>impacts of industrialization, particularly its effect on women and children, and the rise of organized labor movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describing the environmental impacts of industrialization and urbanization <p>6.2.4Imperialism – Analyze the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of imperialism by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using historical and modern maps and other evidence to analyze and explain the causes and global consequences of nineteenth-century imperialism, including encounters between imperial powers (Europe, Japan) and local peoples in India, Africa, Central Asia, and East Asia • describing the connection between imperialism and racism, including the social construction of race • comparing British policies in South Africa and India, French polices in Indochina, and Japanese policies in Asia • analyze the responses to imperialism by African and Asian peoples <p>6.3.2East Asia – Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations in East Asia by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining key events in the modernization of Japan (Meiji Restoration) and the impact of the Russo-Japanese War • describing key events in the decline of Qing China, including the Opium Wars and the Taiping and Boxer Rebellions <p>7.1.1Increasing Government and Political Power – Explain the expanding role of state power in managing economies, transportation systems, and technologies, and other social environments, including its impact of the daily lives of their citizens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Silk road ➤ Sphere of influence ➤ State-run enterprise ➤ Sun Yixian ➤ Tariffs ➤ Tiananmen Square ➤ Tibet ➤ Varanasi children’s parliament ➤ Yuan Shikai 		
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UNIT 5-China & India

<p>7.1.2Comparative Global Power – Use historical and modern maps and other sources to analyze and explain the changes in the global balance of military, political, and economic power between 1900 and 1945 (including the changing role of the United States and those resisting foreign domination).</p> <p>7.1.3Twentieth Century Genocide – Use various sources including works of journalists, journals, oral histories, films, interviews, and writings of participants to analyze the causes and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Romas (Gypsies), and Jews, and the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.</p> <p>7.1.4Global Technology – Describe significant technological innovations and scientific breakthroughs in transportation, communication, medicine, and warfare and analyze how they both benefited and imperiled humanity.</p> <p>7.2.2 Inter-war Period – Analyze the transformations that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• examining the causes and consequences of the economic depression on different regions, nations, and the globe• describing and explaining the rise of fascism and the spread of communism in Europe and Asia• comparing and contrasting the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India <p>7.2.3World War II – Analyze the causes, course, characteristics, and immediate consequences of World War II by</p>			
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UNIT 5-China & India

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• explaining the causes of World War II, including aggression and conflict appeasement that led to war in Europe and Asia (e.g., Versailles Treaty provisions, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, Spanish Civil War, rape of Nanjing, annexation of Austria & Sudetenland)• explaining the Nazi ideology, policies, and consequences of the Holocaust (or Shoah)• analyzing the major turning points and unique characteristics of the war• explaining the spatial and political impact of the Allied negotiations on the nations of Eastern Europe and the world• analyzing the immediate consequences of the war's end including the devastation, effects on population, dawn of the atomic age, the occupation of Germany and Japan• describing the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as global superpowers <p>7.2.4 Revolutionary and/or Independence Movements – Compare two revolutionary and/or Independence movements of this era (Latin America, India, China, the Arab World, and Africa) with at least one from the previous era.</p> <p>7.3.3 Asia – Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Japanese imperialism• Chinese nationalism, the emergence of communism, and civil war• Indian independence struggle <p>8.1.1 Origins of the Cold War – Describe the factors that contributed to the Cold War including the differences in ideologies and</p>			
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UNIT 5-China & India

	<p>policies of the Soviet bloc and the West; political, economic, and military struggles in the 1940s and 1950s; and development of Communism in China.</p> <p>8.2.1The Legacy of Imperialism – Analyze the complex and changing legacy of imperialism in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America during and after the Cold War such as apartheid, civil war in Nigeria, Vietnam, Cuba, Guatemala, and the changing nature of exploitation of resources (human and natural).</p> <p>8.2.2Independence, Decolonization, and Democratization Movements – Compare the independence movements and formation of new nations in the Indian Subcontinent, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia during and after the Cold War.</p>			
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UNIT 6-The Americas

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
	<p>4.3.1 Africa to 1500 – Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies and the significant changes in African society by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyzing the development of an organized slave trade within and beyond Africa <i>(National Geography Standard 4, p.190)</i> • analyzing the influence of Islam and Christianity on African culture and the blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity <i>(National Geography Standard 10, p.203)</i> <p>4.3.2 The Americas to 1500 – Describe the diverse characteristics of early American civilizations and societies in North, Central, and South America by comparing and contrasting the major aspects (government, religion, interactions with the environment, economy, and social life) of American Indian civilizations and societies such as the Maya, Aztec, Inca, Pueblo, and/or Eastern Woodland peoples. <i>(National Geography Standard 10, p.203)</i></p> <p>5.1.1Emerging Global System – Analyze the impact of increased oceanic travel including changes in the global system of trade, migration, and political power as compared to the previous era. <i>(See 4.1.3; 5.3.6)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ African religious influences in the Americas ➤ Alcatraz ➤ Aztec ➤ Benito Juarez ➤ corvee labor ➤ Creoles ➤ Dawes Act ➤ Debt societies ➤ Developing nations and resources ➤ Effect of imperialism on countries following the end of World War II ➤ Embargo ➤ Father Hidalgo ➤ Global trade and economic growth ➤ Guerrilla warfare ➤ Hernan Cortez ➤ Historical religious conflicts with Africa & Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Binder ✓ Extended writing component(s) ✓ Individual and/or group projects ✓ Mapping ✓ Multimedia component(s) ✓ Notes ✓ Participation ✓ Projects ✓ Quizzes ✓ Unit Test(mc/short answer) 	5 weeks

UNIT 6-The Americas

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
	<p>5.2.2Trans-African and Trans-Atlantic Slave Systems – Analyze the emerging trans-Atlantic slave system and compare it to other systems of labor existing during this era by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using historical and modern maps and other data to analyze the causes and development of the Atlantic trade system, including economic exchanges, the diffusion of Africans in the Americas (including the Caribbean and South America), and the Middle Passage comparing and contrasting the trans-Atlantic slave system with the African slave system and another system of labor existing during this era (See 5.3.5; 5.3.6) (See 4.3.1). <p>5.3.5Europe through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in Europe by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining the origins, growth, and consequences of European overseas expansion, including the development and impact of maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americas (See 5.2.1) (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>) • analyzing transformations in Europe's state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Immigration ➤ Inca ➤ indentured servitude ➤ Indian industrial schools ➤ indigenous ➤ land reform ➤ Mapping ➤ Maya ➤ Mestizos ➤ Middle Passage ➤ Mita ➤ murals ➤ One result was support for dictatorial governments favorable to multinational interests. ➤ Peninsulares ➤ Pueblo ➤ redistribution ➤ Reservations 		

UNIT 6-The Americas

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
	<p>power of European states including absolutism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European society <p>analyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor (See 5.2.2)</p> <p>5.3.6 Latin America through the 18th Century – Analyze colonial transformations in Latin America, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the near-elimination of American Indian civilizations and peoples • social stratifications of the population the regional and global role of silver and sugar; • resource extraction and the emerging system of labor (e.g.,) (See 5.1.1; 5.2.2) (<i>National Geography Standard 12, p. 208</i>). <p>6.2.1 Political Revolutions – Analyze the Age of Revolutions by comparing and contrasting the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of at least three political and/or nationalistic revolutions (American, French, Haitian, Mexican or other Latin American, or Chinese Revolutions). (<i>National Geographic Standard 13, p. 210</i>)</p> <p>7.2.4 Revolutionary and/or Independence</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Serfdom ➤ Slave Trade(trans-Atlantic vs. traditional African slave systems) ➤ Slavery ➤ Sovereign nation ➤ Taino ➤ Traditional economic systems ➤ Traditional educational systems ➤ Trail of Tears ➤ wage labor ➤ Worchester vs. Georgia ➤ Wounded Knee 		

UNIT 6-The Americas

Unit/ Chapters	HSCE/CCSS	Terms, Events, & People	Assessments	Pacing
	<p>Movements – Compare two revolutionary and/or independence movements of this era (Latin America, India, China, the Arab World, and Africa) with at least one from the previous era. (See 6.2.1) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)</p> <p>8.1.2 Cold War Conflicts – Describe the major arenas of conflict, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •ideological and military competition in THREE of the following areas: Congo, Cuba, Mozambique, Angola, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Bolivia, Chile, Indonesia, and Berlin •the arms and space race <p>(National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)</p> <p>8.2.1The Legacy of Imperialism – Analyze the complex and changing legacy of imperialism in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America during and after the Cold War such as apartheid, civil war in Nigeria, Vietnam, Cuba, Guatemala, and the changing nature of exploitation of resources (human and natural). (National Geography Standards 11 and 16, pp. 206 and 216)</p>			