



Department of  
Education

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New York City

**9-12**

# Social Studies Scope & Sequence

**2014-2015**



# 9

## Grade Nine: Global History and Geography

<b>1</b> <b>UNIT 1:</b> <b>The First Civilizations</b> (ca. 10,000 B.C.E. – ca. 900 C.E.)	<b>2</b> <b>UNIT 2:</b> <b>Expanding Interregional Networks: Exchange and Encounter</b> (ca. 500 – ca. 1500 C.E.)	<b>3</b> <b>UNIT 3:</b> <b>The Ottoman and the Ming Dynasties</b> (pre-1600 C.E.)	<b>4</b> <b>UNIT 4:</b> <b>Transformation of Western Europe and Russia</b> (1314 – ca. 1750 C.E.)	<b>5</b> <b>UNIT 5:</b> <b>Africa and the Americas</b> (pre-1600 C.E.)	<b>6</b> <b>UNIT 6:</b> <b>Interactions and Disruptions During the First Global Age</b> (ca. 1400 – ca. 1750 C.E.)
SEPTEMBER – MID-OCTOBER	MID-OCTOBER – MID-DECEMBER	MID-DECEMBER – JANUARY	FEBRUARY – MID-MARCH	MID-MARCH – MID-APRIL	MID-APRIL – JUNE
<b>Essential Question:</b> <b>Why do civilizations rise and fall?</b>	<b>Essential Question:</b> <b>What is meant by globalization? What defines a global age?</b>	<b>Essential Question:</b> <b>What sustains an empire?</b>	<b>Essential Question:</b> <b>Why are some events considered turning points in history?</b>	<b>Essential Question:</b> <b>How are a society's achievements judged?</b>	<b>Essential Question:</b> <b>How did the Encounter transform the Atlantic World?</b>
<p><b>Inquiries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In what ways did the Neolithic Revolution change political, social, and economic organization?</li> <li>2. How did early civilizations/river valley civilizations adapt and modify their environments to meet their needs?</li> <li>3. In what ways were early belief systems and religions the same or different?</li> <li>4. Why did classical civilizations develop, expand, and ultimately decline?</li> <li>5. What features did early civilizations share? What features were specific to a location? <i>cont.</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Inquiries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In what ways do technological advances contribute to historical turning points?</li> <li>2. Why is ca. 400 – 1300 C.E. in Western Europe sometimes referred to as The Dark Ages or The Middle Ages? What circumstances brought Europe back “into the light”?</li> <li>3. What made Constantinople a geographically desirable location?</li> <li>4. How did the rise and fall of the Mongol Empire affect the movement of people and goods throughout Eurasia?</li> <li>5. How did advances in technology lead to changes in trade?</li> <li>6. What techniques did the Abbasid Caliphate employ to extend Islam?</li> <li>7. Was China the center of the world in ca. 600 – 1500 C.E.? <i>cont.</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Inquiries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How did the dominant belief systems of the Ottoman Empire and Ming Dynasty affect their political and social organization?</li> <li>2. In China’s trade with Europe, who benefited more from the exchange?</li> <li>3. Was the parallel navigation taking place in China during this era motivated by the same factors as European exploration?</li> <li>4. What factors contributed to the longevity of the Ming dynasty? What factors threatened Ming hegemony?</li> <li>5. What factors contributed to the longevity of the Ottoman Empire? What factors threatened Ottoman hegemony?</li> <li>6. Was the Battle of Lepanto a turning point in world history? Why or Why not? <i>cont.</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Inquiries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What factors led to a newfound interest in Greco-Roman art and philosophy (classical heritage) throughout Europe?</li> <li>2. Were the roots of the Renaissance and Enlightenment Afro-Asian or European?</li> <li>3. What were the various religions that grew out of Catholicism? How did they differ?</li> <li>4. Why was centralized political power a trend throughout societies in Europe, Asia and Africa?</li> <li>5. How did the work of the enlightened philosophers raise questions about the existing social and political order throughout Europe?</li> <li>6. What implications did limits to royal power have on political events in England and the Americas? <i>cont.</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Inquiries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What role did trade play in uniting and dividing people in Africa pre-1600?</li> <li>2. What roles did women play in various African societies? How does it compare to European societies at roughly the same time?</li> <li>3. What were the characteristics of slavery in some African societies pre-contact with Western Europe? What were the characteristics of slavery in the Islamic world?</li> <li>4. What evidence can be used to show that the Aztec and Incan societies were complex prior to the arrival of European explorers?</li> <li>5. How did the kingdoms of Africa and the Americas trace their collective history? <i>cont.</i></li> </ol>	<p><b>Inquiries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How did technologies and ideas that diffused to Europe from Byzantium, Africa, and Asia make Atlantic exploration possible?</li> <li>2. How did commodities (sugar, tobacco, silver) drive European colonization?</li> <li>3. What were the ecological, demographic, and economic transformations resulting from the Columbian Exchange?</li> <li>4. What were the characteristics of the Trans-Atlantic Slave trade? What role did Europeans and Africans play in the development and proliferation of the trans-Atlantic slave trade?</li> <li>5. How did the first global age transform gender relations?</li> <li>6. How did technology, trade, and conflict begin to shift power relationships between the Europeans and Asian empires and kingdoms? <i>cont.</i></li> </ol>

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<p><b>9.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION:</b> The development of agriculture enabled the rise of the first civilizations, located primarily along river valleys; these complex societies were influenced by geographic conditions and shared a number of defining political, social, and economic characteristics. (Standards 2, 3, 4)</p> <p><b>Early Peoples 9.1a</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human origins and geography</li> <li>Paleolithic hunters and gatherers</li> <li>Herding and pastoralism</li> <li>Development of early government</li> <li>Shift in roles of men and women</li> </ul> <p><b>Neolithic Revolution and Early River Civilizations 9.1b</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foundations of early civilization (Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley, and Yellow River)</li> <li>Human and physical geography</li> <li>Modification of the environment</li> <li>Traditional economies</li> <li>Political systems</li> <li>Social structures and urbanization</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>9.5 POLITICAL POWERS AND ACHIEVEMENTS:</b> New power arrangements emerged across Eurasia. Political states and empires employed a variety of techniques for expanding and maintaining control. Periods of relative stability allowed for significant cultural, technological, and scientific innovations. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p><b>Medieval Europe (500-1400 C.E.) 9.5a, 9.5b, 9.5c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (location, regional diversity, Norse exploration, Hanseatic League)</li> <li>Frankish Empire (Charlemagne)</li> <li>Manorialism</li> <li>Feudalism</li> <li>Spiritual and secular role of the Church</li> <li>Monastic centers of learning</li> <li>Anti-Semitism</li> <li>Art and architecture</li> <li>Joan of Arc and the 100 Years War</li> <li>Resurgence of Europe (Hanseatic League and Italian city-states, trade fairs and towns, Medieval guilds, commercial revolution)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>9.7 THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE MING DYNASTY PRE-1600:</b> Islam, Neo-Confucianism, and Christianity each influenced the development of regions and shaped key centers of power in the world between 1368 and 1683. The Ottoman Empire and the Ming Dynasty were two powerful states, each with a view of itself and its place in the world. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p><b>Belief Systems in Afro-Eurasian World 9.7a</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Muslim, Neo-Confucian and Christian realms ca. 1400 C.E.</li> <li>Size and influence</li> <li>Maps (the Ottoman Empire and Ming Dynasty)</li> </ul> <p><b>Effects of Ethnic and Religious Composition 9.7b</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Influence of Neo-Confucianism on Ming political and societal organization</li> <li>Influence of Islam on Ottoman political and societal organization</li> </ul> <p><b>The Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 C.E.) 9.7c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (Great Wall, Beijing)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>9.9 TRANSFORMATION OF WESTERN EUROPE AND RUSSIA:</b> Western Europe and Russia transformed politically, economically, and culturally ca. 1400–1750. This transformation included state building, conflicts, shifts in power and authority, and new ways of understanding their world. (Standards 2, 3, 5)</p> <p><b>Renaissance and Humanism (1314- ca. 1750 C.E.) 9.9a</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (Ptolemaic model, Copernican model, Mercator map, proximity to Islamic World)</li> <li>Late Middle Ages (Western European institutions, ideas, beliefs and practices)</li> <li>Shift in worldview (otherworldly to secular)</li> <li>Economics and trade</li> <li>Greco-Roman revival and legacy (interest in humanism)</li> <li>Art and architecture (Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo)</li> <li>Literature (Dante, Cervantes, Shakespeare)</li> <li>Political science (Machiavelli)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>9.8 AFRICA AND THE AMERICAS PRE-1600:</b> The environment, trade networks, and belief systems influenced the development of complex societies and civilizations in Africa and the Americas ca. 1325–1600. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p><b>Complex Societies and Civilizations in Africa and the Americas (ca. 1325 – 1600 C.E.) 9.8a, 9.8c</b></p> <p>African states and societies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional environmental differences (desert, Sahel, savannah, rain forest, mountains, rivers, lakes, coastline)</li> <li>Songhai Empire (availability of resources, trade networks)</li> <li>Ibn Battuta</li> <li>Economies</li> <li>Cities (Loango, D’Jenne-Jeno, Kimsu, Marrakesh, Fez, Timbuktu, Cairo)</li> <li>East Africa (Swahili Coast, Zanzibar, Sudan, trade with Arabia and Persian Gulf)</li> <li>Islam, animism, Christianity</li> <li>Regional conflicts</li> <li>Contributions</li> <li>Roles and achievements of women</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>9.10 INTERACTIONS AND DISRUPTIONS:</b> Efforts to reach the Indies resulted in the encounter between the people of Western Europe, Africa, and the Americas. This encounter led to a devastating impact on populations in the Americas, the rise of the transatlantic slave trade, and the reorientation of trade networks. (Standards 2, 3, 4)</p> <p><b>Development of Transoceanic Trade Routes 9.10a</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spain and Portugal on the eve of the encounter</li> <li>Human and physical geography (various trade routes to India, Venetian and Genoese monopolies, location of Iberian peninsula and Prince Henry)</li> <li>Reconquista under Ferdinand and Isabella</li> <li>Expulsion of Moors and Jews</li> <li>Motivations for exploration and expansion</li> <li>Mediterranean trade</li> <li>Exploration and overseas expansion (Columbus, Magellan)</li> <li>Canary Islands and sugar</li> <li>Knowledge and technological innovations</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>



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<p><b>Characteristics of Complex Societies and Civilizations 9.1c</b> <i>Unique contributions of the Mesopotamian, Yellow and Indus river valley civilizations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Language and writing systems</li> <li>Belief systems</li> <li>Technology</li> <li>Art and architecture</li> <li>Job specialization</li> <li>Social hierarchy</li> <li>Gender roles</li> </ul> <p><b>9.2 BELIEF SYSTEMS: RISE AND IMPACT: The emergence and spread of belief systems influenced and shaped the development of cultures, as well as their traditions and identities. Important similarities and differences between these belief systems are found in their core beliefs, ethical codes, practices, and social relationships. (Standards 2, 3)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>Byzantine Empire (312 – 1453 C.E.) 9.5a, 9.5c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (Bosphorus Strait, trade routes including Silk Roads)</li> <li>Achievements (law (Justinian Code), engineering (Hagia Sophia), art (icons), diplomacy and commerce)</li> <li>The Greek Orthodox Church, conversion of Russia and the Balkans</li> <li>Political structure and leadership (Basil II, Constantine I, Justinian and Theodora)</li> </ul> <p><b>The Rise and Fall of the Mongols and Their Impact on Eurasia (1206 – 1480 C.E.) 9.5b, 9.5c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (Mongolian Steppe)</li> <li>Origins (Central Asian nomadic tribes)</li> <li>Extent of empire including Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan and Khanates</li> <li>Effects on Central Asia, China, Korea, Europe, India, Southwest Asia</li> <li>The Yuan Dynasty: a foreign non-Chinese dynasty.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration of Chinese rule, Chinese world vision</li> <li>The impact of China on East Asia and Southeast Asia</li> <li>China's relationship with the West</li> <li>Contributions</li> <li>Ethnic and religious composition</li> <li>Structure of family life and the role of women</li> <li>Expansion of trade (Zheng He, 1405 – 1433)</li> <li>Trade and naval power</li> <li>From exploration to isolationism</li> <li>Interaction with European traders and Christian missionaries (Jesuits)</li> </ul> <p><b>The Impact of the Ottoman Empire on the Middle East and Europe (1281 – 1571 C.E.) 9.7c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Red Sea, Constantinople)</li> <li>Suleiman I (the Magnificent, the Lawgiver), sultans, Topkapi, the Blue Mosque</li> <li>Ethnic and religious composition</li> <li>Structure of family life</li> <li>Interaction with Europe</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scientific and technological innovations (Gutenberg's moveable type printing press, cartography, naval engineering, navigational and nautical devices)</li> <li>Beliefs, laws, and norms limiting the education and public roles of women (1400-1750)</li> <li>Role of the Islamic caliphates in the diffusion of goods, ideas and technology (printing, paper, navigational tools, mathematics, and medical science)</li> </ul> <p><b>Reformation and Counter Reformation (1517 – 1660 C.E.) 9.9b</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses: the challenge to the power and authority of the Roman Catholic Church</li> <li>Religious and social upheaval</li> <li>Anti-Semitic laws and policies, marginalization of Jewish people in European society</li> <li>Henry VIII, Elizabeth I and the English Reformation</li> <li>Calvin and other reformers</li> <li>Counter Reformation (Ignatius Loyola, Council of Trent)</li> <li>Roles of men and women within the Christian churches</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trans-Atlantic/European African slave networks</li> <li>Military, cavalry, cannon and gunpowder</li> </ul> <p><b>Aztec, Inca</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of resources, trade networks</li> <li>Political organization and policies</li> <li>Economies and infrastructure (role of tribute)</li> <li>Agricultural innovation and environmental modification</li> <li>Cities (Tenochtitlan and Cuzco)</li> <li>Regional conflict</li> <li>Role of religion (Quetzalcoatl)</li> <li>Role and achievements of women</li> <li>Interactions in the Atlantic World</li> </ul> <p><b>Local Traditions in Africa and the Americas (ca. 1325 – 1600 C.E.) 9.8b</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Role of nature and traditional beliefs</li> <li>The connections between religious belief and political power in the Aztec and Inca empires (codices)</li> <li>Interaction between empires and local communities</li> <li>Oral history and tradition</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>The Encounter, Colonization and the Columbian Exchange (ca. 1450 – 1750 C.E.) 9.10b</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (the Columbian Exchange and ecological imperialism)</li> <li>European competition for colonies in the Americas, Africa, East Asia, and Southeast Asia</li> <li>The Atlantic Plantation Complex</li> <li>The triangular trade and slavery</li> <li>Slave forts</li> <li>The extent of European expansionism</li> <li>European mercantilism</li> <li>Spanish colonialism and the introduction of the Encomienda system in Latin America</li> <li>Dutch colonization in East Asia (Japan and Indonesia)</li> <li>Portuguese colonization in Africa, Arabia, India, and China</li> <li>Women facilitated the cross-cultural exchange between Europeans and indigenous populations (Pocahontas and La Malinche)</li> <li>Exchange of food</li> <li>Epidemic and pandemic</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>

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<p><b>Development of Belief Systems 9.2a</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Place of origin, sacred texts, ethical codes and major beliefs (Animism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Judaism, Legalism, Shintoism)</li> </ul> <p><b>Societies and Belief Systems 9.2b</b>  <i>Expansion of Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and Confucianism</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social order and gender roles</li> <li>Unity of common beliefs</li> </ul> <p><b>9.3 CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS: EXPANSION, ACHIEVEMENT, DECLINE: Classical civilizations in Eurasia and Mesoamerica employed a variety of methods to expand and maintain control over vast territories. They developed lasting cultural achievements. Both internal and external forces led to the eventual decline of these empires. (Standards 2, 3, 5)</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Golden Horde and the rise of Moscow</li> <li>Global trade, Pax Mongolica, Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta</li> <li>Causes of decline</li> </ul> <p><b>Abbasid Caliphate (750 – 1258 C.E.) 9.5b, 9.5c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (Muslim empire, Baghdad)</li> <li>Origins (defeat of the Umayyads)</li> <li>Extent of influence</li> <li>Effects on Middle East and Asia</li> <li>Golden Age of Islam</li> <li>Cultural achievements and innovations (Paper mill, al-Khwarizmi (algebra, Hindu-Arabic numerals), optics, poetry, Arabian Nights, medicine, alchemy, cartography)</li> <li>Commerce and travel (Silk Road)</li> <li>Baghdad, center of learning</li> <li>Cultural diffusion and syncretism from Africa and Europe and Asia</li> </ul> <p><b>Tang and Song Dynasty (618-1126 C.E.) 9.5b, 9.5c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (proximity to Japan and Korea)</li> <li>Cultural achievements and technological innovations (clockwork, movable type, gunpowder)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disruption of established trade routes and European search for new ones</li> <li>Ethnic and religious composition</li> <li>Trade and naval power</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Religious wars in Europe: causes and impacts</li> </ul> <p><b>Political Ideologies: Global Absolutism 9.9c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The decline of the Mongols (Golden Horde) on the rise of Moscow</li> <li>Efforts to contain Ottoman Empire in Russia and Islamic caliphates in Spain and Portugal</li> <li>Thomas Hobbes, <i>The Leviathan</i></li> <li>Absolutism and Divine Right theory</li> <li>Key figures (Akbar the Great, Suleiman the Magnificent, Philip II, Louis XIV, Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great and Catherine the Great)</li> <li>Autocracy and absolutism under Louis XIV and Peter the Great</li> </ul> <p><b>The Scientific Revolution (1543 – ca. 1750 C.E.) 9.9d</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Copernicus and heliocentric universe</li> <li>Galileo Galilei, Newton</li> <li>The scientific method</li> <li>Women in the sciences (Maria Sibylla Merian, Emilie Du Chatelet)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>Cultural Achievements and Contributions 9.8c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aztec urban planning (Tenochtitlan), empire, communication technology (codices)</li> <li>Inca (architecture, astronomy, empire, mathematics, measurement, communication technology (quipu), roadways, terrace farming)</li> <li>Songhai centralized bureaucracy, ties with Muslim world, mathematics, astronomy, Timbuktu, Sankoré University</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Transatlantic Slave Trade (1493 – 1833 C.E.) 9.10c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Atlantic Plantation Complex</li> <li>Results of the Encounter</li> <li>Demographic collapse of Native American communities</li> <li>Resource extraction</li> <li>Effects on Asante and Dahomey</li> <li>Demographic shifts in Europe and China following 1492</li> <li>Demand for plantation labor</li> <li>Plantations, servants, slavery, rebellion and resistance in Brazil, San Domingue, Barbados, St. Vincent, Jamaica, American South</li> <li>Silver trade (treasure fleets)</li> <li>European and African roles in the slave trade</li> <li>Slave forts in West Africa</li> <li>Social, political, and economic impact of the Atlantic slave trade on African regions and kingdoms (Angola, West Africa and the Ashanti and Dahomey)</li> <li>The Middle Passage</li> <li>African Diaspora and the “Black Atlantic”</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>

<h1>1</h1> <p><b>UNIT 1:</b> The First Civilizations (ca. 10,000 B.C.E. – ca. 900 C.E.)</p>	<h1>2</h1> <p><b>UNIT 2:</b> Expanding Interregional Networks: Exchange and Encounter (ca. 500 – ca. 1500 C.E.)</p>	<h1>4</h1> <p><b>UNIT 4:</b> Transformation of Western Europe and Russia (1314 – ca. 1750 C.E.)</p>	<h1>6</h1> <p><b>UNIT 6:</b> Interactions and Disruptions During the First Global Age (ca. 1400 – ca. 1750 C.E.)</p>
SEPTEMBER – MID-OCTOBER	MID-OCTOBER – MID-DECEMBER	FEBRUARY – MID-MARCH	MID-APRIL – JUNE
<p><b>Essential Question:</b> Why do civilizations rise and fall?</p>	<p><b>Essential Question:</b> What is meant by globalization? What defines a global age?</p>	<p><b>Essential Question:</b> Why are some events considered turning points in history?</p>	<p><b>Essential Question:</b> How did the Encounter transform the Atlantic World?</p>
<p><b>Chinese Civilization: Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han (ca. 1700 B.C.E. – 220 C.E.) 9.3a, 9.3b, 9.3c, 9.3d</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (Himalayas, Pacific Ocean, proximity to Mongolian Steppe, The Great Wall of China)</li> <li>Location and relative size</li> <li>Dynastic cycles</li> <li>Mandate of Heaven</li> <li>Factors leading to growth</li> <li>Golden Age</li> <li>Contributions (engineering, tools, writing, silk, bronzes, government systems, paper)</li> <li>Role of migrating nomadic and pastoralist groups from Central Asia</li> <li>Expansion and interaction (external and internal)</li> <li>The beginning of global trade</li> <li>Causes of decline</li> </ul> <p><b>Greek Civilization (ca. 800 – ca. 100 B.C.E.) 9.3a, 9.3b, 9.3c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (mountainous topography, Mediterranean Sea, irregular coastline)</li> <li>Location and relative size</li> <li>The rise of city-states (Athens/Sparta)</li> <li>Golden Age</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contributions (art, poetry, politics, drama, literature, education, architecture, philosophy, science, sports)</li> <li>Defeats of Persian Empire</li> <li>Peloponnesian War</li> <li>Slavery</li> <li>Mediterranean colonies</li> <li>Growth of democracy in Athens versus the Spartan political system</li> <li>Alexander the Great and Hellenistic culture</li> <li>Causes of decline</li> </ul> <p><b>Roman Republic and Roman Empire (ca. 500 B.C.E. – 476 C.E.) 9.3a, 9.3b, 9.3c, 9.3d</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (Mediterranean Sea, Roman system of roads)</li> <li>Location and relative size</li> <li>Factors leading to growth: engineering, empire building, trade</li> <li>Expansion and interaction (external and internal)</li> <li>Golden Age</li> <li>Contributions (law, architecture, infrastructure, literature)</li> <li>Role of migrating nomadic groups from Central Asia</li> <li>Pax Romana</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chinese influence on Korea and Japan</li> <li>Cultural flowering</li> <li>Growth of commerce and trade</li> <li>Cultural diffusion and syncretism</li> </ul> <p><b>Early Japanese History and Feudalism (ca. 600 B.C.E. – 1590 C.E.)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (archipelago)</li> <li>Early traditions (Shintoism)</li> <li>Ties with China and Korea</li> <li>Social hierarchy and stratification</li> <li>Comparison to European feudalism</li> <li>The influence of Chinese culture (Buddhism, writing, poetry, art)</li> <li>Adoption, adaptation and syncretism in Japanese society including Zen Buddhism</li> </ul> <p><b>9.4 RISE OF TRANSREGIONAL TRADE NETWORKS: During the classical and postclassical eras, trans regional trade networks emerged and/or expanded. These networks of exchange influenced the economic and political development of states and empires. (Standards 2, 3, 4)</b></p> <p><b>The Great Bantu Migration (ca. 500 B.C.E. – ca. 1500 C.E.)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (linguistic expansion)</li> <li>Theories and patterns</li> <li>Cultural diffusion (spread of language, creation of hybrid cultures)</li> <li>Causes of migration</li> <li>Effects on other areas of Africa</li> </ul> <p><b>Growth of Global Trade Networks 9.4a, 9.4b, 9.5c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transregional trade routes linking China, Korea, and Japan, and linking Africa and Eurasia, maritime and overland trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Ocean network</li> <li>Persian Gulf network</li> <li>Mediterranean Sea network</li> <li>Silk Roads</li> <li>Trans-Saharan routes</li> <li>Phoenician trade routes</li> <li>Trade diasporas</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building on the ideas of China, India and the Islamic world</li> </ul> <p><b>The Enlightenment 9.9e</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A response to absolutism</li> <li>Magna Carta (1215)</li> <li>Divine Right of Monarchy (Stuart rule)</li> <li>Puritan Revolution, the English Civil War, Oliver Cromwell</li> <li>English colonization</li> <li>Glorious Revolution/English Civil War</li> <li>Ideals of the Enlightenment - influence of Locke (The Second Treatise on Government), and Hobbes</li> </ul>	<p><b>Contact, Conquest and Colonization in the Atlantic World (1492 – ca. 1750 C.E.) 9.10d</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political, economic, cultural and geographic effect of Spanish colonization on Aztec and Inca Empires</li> <li>Impact on non-Aztec and Inca peoples in the Spanish Empire</li> <li>Social, economic and racial interaction in Spanish colonies (castas)</li> <li>Black Legend</li> <li>Dutch settlement in South Africa</li> <li>French and English colonies in the Caribbean and North America</li> </ul> <p><b>Disruptions in the Eastern Hemisphere Trade Networks 9.10e</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shifts in global trade networks</li> <li>Changes brought about by ship design and the use of gun powder</li> <li>Trading post empires</li> <li>The Dutch in the Indian Ocean</li> <li>The beginning of the “Great Divergence”?</li> <li>Ottomans, the Mughal, late Ming and early Qing</li> </ul>

# 1

## UNIT 1: The First Civilizations (ca. 10,000 B.C.E. – ca. 900 C.E.)

SEPTEMBER – MID-OCTOBER

**Essential Question:**  
Why do civilizations  
rise and fall?

- Rise of Christianity
- Causes of decline

### **Maurya Empire (322 – 185 B.C.E.) and Gupta Empire (319 – 540 C.E.) 9.3a, 9.3b, 9.3c, 9.3d**

- Human and physical geography (Indian Ocean, Indus and Ganges Rivers, Himalayas, monsoons)
- Location and relative size
- Contributions (government system, Lions of Ashoka, art, literature, drama, religious freedom, astronomy, math, sculpture, architecture)
- Hinduism and Buddhism
- Ashoka, adoption of Buddhism
- Organizational structure
- Unification and military success
- Causes of decline (weak leadership, environmental factors, external conflict or nomadic invasion, competition from smaller kingdoms, economic factors)

### **Civilizations in Mesoamerica including Maya (ca. 900 B.C.E. – 900 C.E.) 9.3a, 9.3b, 9.3c, 9.3d**

- Human and physical geography (modification of environment, tropical forests, caves, Chichen Itza)
- Location and relative size
- Early civilizations in the Americas
- Maya palaces, ceremonial spaces, stepped pyramids
- Characteristics of civilizations (religion, job specialization, cities, government, language and writing systems, technology, and social hierarchy)
- Contributions (mathematics (zero), astronomy (calendar), science, arts (stela), architecture, agriculture, glyphs)
- Economic necessities
- Religion
- Possible causes of decline

# 2

## UNIT 2: Expanding Interregional Networks: Exchange and Encounter (ca. 500 – ca. 1500 C.E.)

MID-OCTOBER – MID-DECEMBER

**Essential Question:**  
What is meant by globalization? What defines a global age?

### **New Technology Improves Interregional Travel 9.4b**

#### *Technology of trade*

- Evolution of technology and learning from East Asia to Western Europe via the Middle East

### **Global Trade and Interactions 9.4c**

- Regional trade
- Interregional travelers (traders, missionaries, and nomads)
- Major trading centers (Nanjing, Calicut, Mogadishu, Venice)
- Trans Afro-Eurasian web of commerce
- Cross cultural exchange and cultural diffusion
- Religious diffusion
- Commodities, resources and luxury items
- Slave systems
- Key Individuals (Ibn Battuta, Marco Polo, Zheng He)

### **Emergence and Expansion of Political States 9.4d, 9.5a**

- Mediterranean Sea complex: Byzantine Empire and Rise of the Ottoman Empire
- Human and physical geography (Bosporus Strait, the Balkans, Black Sea, Red Sea)
- Cross-cultural contact and exchange
- Mehmed II and the Ottoman army
- Warfare and expansion
- Fall of Constantinople (1453)

#### *African civilizations (Ghana, Mali, Axum, Songhai) and Trans-Saharan routes (ca. 100 – ca. 1600 C.E.)*

- Human and physical geography (oasis and caravan trade, horses and camels, natural resources, influence of disease)
- Organizational structure
- Christianity in Africa
- Roles in global trade routes
- Spread and impact of Islam (Mansa Musa)
- Timbuktu and African trade routes

### **9.6 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GROWTH AND CONFLICT: During the postclassical era, the growth of transregional empires and the use of trade networks influenced religions and spread disease. These cross-cultural interactions also led to conflict and demographic impacts. (Standards 2, 3, 4)**

#### **Trans-regional Divisions 9.6a**

- Islam (Sunni and Shia), its worldview and cultural influence
- Sufism
- The Great Schism between Roman Catholic Christianity and Orthodox Christianity
- Delhi Sultanate
- Sikhism, Amritsar, Golden Temple

#### **Crusades**

- Causes
- Effects on Byzantine Empire, The Holy Land and Europe
- Key individuals (Urban II, Saladin, and Richard the Lion-Hearted)
- Sack of Jerusalem and Constantinople

### **The Bubonic Plague (ca. 1331- ca. 1350s) 9.6b**

- Spread of the Black Death
- The roles of trade and empire
- Global epidemiology
- Social and economic effects



# 10 Grade Ten: Global History and Geography

1 UNIT 1: The World in 1750 C.E.	2 UNIT 2: An Age of Revolution and Empire (1750 – 1914 C.E.)	3 UNIT 3: Unresolved Global Conflict (1914 – 1991 C.E.)	4 UNIT 4: Decolonization and Nationalism	5 UNIT 5: Tensions Between Traditional Cultures and Modernization	6 UNIT 6: Globalization and the Changing Environment
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER – NOVEMBER	DECEMBER – JANUARY	FEBRUARY – MARCH	APRIL	MAY – JUNE
Essential Question: How were global kingdoms and empires built? What conditions favor empire building?	Essential Question: How are turning points in world history defined?	Essential Question: How do unresolved conflicts affect future events?	Essential Question: Was the collapse of European imperialism inevitable?	Essential Question: What is the price of modernization?	Essential Question: Is globalization a force for progress and prosperity?
<p><b>Inquiries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What global forces affected change in Europe ca. 1750?</li> <li>2. What role did commercial activity play in developing the Ottoman Empire and Mughal Empire?</li> <li>3. How does the centralization of the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan compare to the efforts of the Bourbon Dynasty in France?</li> <li>4. Why was silver a global commodity?</li> <li>5. How did the large African kingdoms approach trade, territory and people?</li> <li>6. How did the relationship between African kingdoms and European merchants change over time?</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>Inquiries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How did the concepts of natural law, social contract, consent of the governed, and the rights of citizens influence historical events following the Enlightenment?</li> <li>2. What are some examples of resistance to colonization in the Americas? Were they effective?</li> <li>3. How did nationalism differ from previous political ideas?</li> <li>4. How did new technologies lead to the mass production of goods?</li> <li>5. How did revolution and industrialization lead to competing political and economic ideologies?</li> <li>6. How did the various groups and individuals create and challenge the systems of imperialism?</li> <li>7. What were the long-term effects of global imperialism?</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>Inquiries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How were WWI and WWII examples of total war?</li> <li>2. Would Karl Marx have supported the Russian Revolution and Soviet state?</li> <li>3. How did WWI lead to WWII?</li> <li>4. How did geo-politics and natural resources allocation influence the relations between nations and regions following WWII?</li> <li>5. How did the Cold War begin? Which countries were involved in the Cold War? How was the Cold War fought?</li> <li>6. How did the events of WWII shape the creation of the United Nations, World Court and Universal Declaration of Human Rights?</li> <li>7. What causes genocide and ethnic cleansing and what should other nations do to stop it?</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>Inquiries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What methods did Gandhi and other Indian Nationalists employ to challenge the British Empire?</li> <li>2. How were the methods of the Indian Liberation movement similar and different from the methods of the Vietnamese nationalists?</li> <li>3. Are the conflicts in the Middle East religious, political or economic?</li> <li>4. How did economic decisions by colonial powers influence post-colonial economies in Africa?</li> <li>5. What is meant by the term “a new China” and did Mao and other Communist leaders succeed in creating it?</li> <li>6. How has Latin America’s proximity to the United States shaped the economics and politics of the region? How have Latin Americans fought to create autonomy free from U.S. intervention?</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>Inquiries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why is the world becoming increasingly urbanized?</li> <li>2. How has modernization created tension and conflict regarding social norms, gender roles and institutions?</li> <li>3. Can modernity and traditionalism co-exist?</li> <li>4. Has modernization and development improved the status of women and children?</li> <li>5. Does a technologically interconnected world decrease the likelihood of conflict?</li> <li>6. Has modern technology increased people’s sense of security?</li> <li>7. Can a cell phone launch a revolution? How has technology shaped and influenced world events such as the Arab Spring?</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>Inquiries</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What does it mean to live in a global world? How is this world different from the world of 50 years ago? 500?</li> <li>2. Can the gap between rich and poor nations be resolved? Why or why not?</li> <li>3. Are we living in the Anthropocene Epoch? When did this epoch begin?</li> <li>4. How are the problems of deforestation, desertification, global warming, and the extirpation of entire species of animals and plants examples of global interdependence?</li> <li>5. What role should the U.N. play?</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>



1 UNIT 1: The World in 1750 C.E.	2 UNIT 2: An Age of Revolution and Empire (1750 – 1914 C.E.)	3 UNIT 3: Unresolved Global Conflict (1914 – 1991 C.E.)	4 UNIT 4: Decolonization and Nationalism	5 UNIT 5: Tensions Between Traditional Cultures and Modernization	6 UNIT 6: Globalization and the Changing Environment
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER – NOVEMBER	DECEMBER – JANUARY	FEBRUARY – MARCH	APRIL	MAY – JUNE
Essential Question: How were global kingdoms and empires built? What conditions favor empire building?	Essential Question: How are turning points in world history defined?	Essential Question: How do unresolved conflicts affect future events?	Essential Question: Was the collapse of European imperialism inevitable?	Essential Question: What is the price of modernization?	Essential Question: Is globalization a force for progress and prosperity?
<p><b>10.1 THE WORLD in 1750:</b> The world in 1750 was marked by powerful Eurasian states and empires, coastal African kingdoms, and growing European maritime empires. The interaction of these states, empires, and kingdoms disrupted regional trade networks and influenced the development of new global trade networks. (Standards 2, 3, 5)</p> <p><b>Eurasian States and Empires ca. 1750 10.1a</b> (including brief review of major historical forces that shaped the world in 1750)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map of world in 1750 (highlighting major empires)</li> <li>The Renaissance and Scientific Revolution</li> <li>Absolutist states</li> <li>Characteristics of the Bourbon Dynasty</li> <li>The Encounter, European colonialism, and the growth of transoceanic trade routes</li> <li>Atlantic World, Indian Ocean Trade, Acapulco to China silver trade</li> <li>The Great Divergence</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>10.2 ENLIGHTENMENT, REVOLUTION, AND NATIONALISM:</b> The Enlightenment called into question traditional beliefs and inspired widespread political, economic, and social change. This intellectual movement was used to challenge political authorities in Europe and colonial rule in the Americas. These ideals inspired political and social movements. (Standards 2, 3, 5)</p> <p><b>The Enlightenment in Europe (1689-ca. 1796 C.E.) 10.2a, 10.2b</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The writings of Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Wollstonecraft, and Wilberforce</li> <li>The concepts of natural law (social contract, consent of the governed, the rights of citizens)</li> <li>Abolitionism</li> <li>The impact of the Enlightenment on nationalism and democracy</li> <li>The influence of Enlightenment ideals on issues of gender and abolition</li> <li>The Enlightened Despots (Maria Theresa, Catherine the Great, and Fredrick the Great)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>10.5 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1914–1945):</b> World War I and World War II led to geopolitical changes, human and environmental devastation, and attempts to bring stability and peace. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p><b>World War I (1914 – 1918 C.E.) 10.5a, 10.5b</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (pre and post-war political maps, diagrams of trenches and trench maps)</li> <li>Causes of war</li> <li>Effects of war</li> <li>Effects of technological advances on warfare</li> <li>Armenian Genocide (1915)</li> <li>Collapse of Ottoman Empire</li> <li>The war as reflected in literature, art, and propaganda</li> </ul> <p><b>Revolution and Change in Russia (ca. 1905 – 1939 C.E.) 10.5d</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Czar Nicholas II</li> <li>The Revolution of 1905</li> <li>March Revolution and provisional government</li> <li>Bolshevik Revolution</li> <li>Modernization of a feudal society</li> <li>Education, healthcare</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>10.7 DECOLONIZATION AND NATIONALISM (1900–2000):</b> Nationalist and decolonization movements employed a variety of methods, including nonviolent resistance and armed struggle. Tensions and conflicts often continued after independence as new challenges arose. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p><b>India and Indochina— Independence (1931 – 1975 C.E.) 10.7a</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collapse of European imperialism</li> <li>Muslim/Hindu conflicts</li> <li>Status of the caste system</li> <li>Roles of Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru</li> <li>Nonviolent movement/ civil disobedience</li> <li>Amritsar massacre, Salt March</li> <li>Nonalignment</li> <li>Kashmir and Punjab</li> <li>Partitioning of India/ creation of Pakistan (role of Muslim League)</li> <li>French colonialism in Indochina</li> <li>Ho Chi Minh vs. Wilson on self-determination</li> <li>Vietnam War (1954-1975)</li> <li>United States involvement</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>10.8 TENSIONS BETWEEN TRADITIONAL CULTURES AND MODERNIZATION:</b> Tensions exist between traditional cultures and agents of modernization. Reactions for and against modernization depend on perspective and context. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p><b>Tensions Between Traditional Cultures and Modernization 10.8a</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shift from traditional rural, agrarian condition to a secular, urban, industrial condition</li> <li>Multiple perspectives on change</li> <li>Attempts to balance modernization and tradition</li> <li>Population pressures and poverty</li> <li>Status of women and children</li> <li>Ethnic/religious tensions</li> <li>Global migration and urbanization</li> </ul> <p><b>Urbanization and industrialization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changing and modifying the roles of social institutions</li> <li>Africa (Zimbabwe, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone) – Latin America (Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>10.9 GLOBALIZATION AND A CHANGING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT (1990 – PRESENT):</b> Technological changes have resulted in a more interconnected world affecting economic and political relations in some cases leading to conflict and in others to efforts to cooperate. Globalization and population pressures have led to strains on the environment. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)</p> <p><b>Globalization and an Increasingly Interconnected World 10.9a</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scientific and technological advances</li> <li>Satellite technology</li> <li>Information age/Computer Revolution/ Internet – Arab Spring and Tahir Square</li> <li>Shifts in business and the global marketplace</li> <li>Space exploration</li> <li>Literacy and education</li> <li>Epidemics</li> <li>Medical breakthroughs</li> <li>Improved standard of living and life expectancy</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>

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<p><b>Interactions with Outsiders 10.1b Eurasian States and Empire ca. 1750</b></p> <p><i>Ottoman Empire (ca. 1571 – ca. 1750 C.E.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (importance of Istanbul, extent of the empire)</li> <li>Location and relative size compared to the Safavid Empire and Mughal Empire</li> <li>Religious and ethnic tolerance (secularism)</li> <li>Trade (increased competition from Americas and neighboring empires)</li> <li>Role of the Janissary and use of gunpowder</li> <li>Islam as a unifying force within the Empire, tolerance for People of the Book</li> <li>Declining power</li> </ul> <p><i>Mughal Empire (1526 – ca. 1750 C.E.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (Himalayas, Indian Ocean, monsoons, Indian Ocean trade, British Empire)</li> <li>Location and relative size compared to the Safavid Empire and Ottoman Empire</li> <li>Religious and ethnic tolerance (Muslim control of Hindu majority, persecution of Sikhs)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>Political Revolutions 10.2c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography of revolutions (Atlantic world, maps, natural resources and monoculture, role of seamen, slaves and colonists, transfer of ideas and connection to trade)</li> <li>French Revolution (1799 – 1815 C.E.)</li> <li>Influence of the American Revolution</li> <li>Influence of Enlightenment thinking</li> <li>Causes</li> <li>Effect of class distinctions and economic roles in France prior to the Revolution</li> <li>Key individuals (Maximilien de Robespierre, Louis XVI and Olympe de Gouges)</li> <li>Leadership of women</li> <li>Influence on France and other nations</li> <li>Response of European powers</li> <li>Rise to power of Napoleon</li> </ul> <p><i>Independence movements in Latin America (1792 –1830 C.E.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resistance, rebellion and revolution in the Caribbean and Latin America</li> <li>Slavery in the Atlantic World</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lenin’s rule in Russia</li> <li>Stalin and the rise of a modern totalitarian state</li> <li>Development of ideology and nationalism under Lenin and Stalin</li> <li>Russification of ethnic republics</li> <li>Forced famine in Ukraine</li> <li>Reign of Terror</li> </ul> <p><b>Interwar Period (1919 – 1939 C.E.) 10.5c, 10.5d</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations</li> <li>Modernization and westernization of a secular Turkey (Atatürk)</li> <li>Women’s suffrage movement</li> <li>Great Depression</li> <li>Influence of the Great Depression on the rise of totalitarian dictators</li> <li>Weimar Republic and the rise of fascism</li> <li>Spanish Civil War (1936 – 1939)</li> <li>Japanese militarism and imperialism (Manchuria, 1931 and Second Sino-Japanese War, 1937 – 1945)</li> <li>Policy of appeasement (Munich Pact)</li> <li>Arab nationalism and Zionism</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guerilla warfare</li> <li>War of liberation</li> <li>Southeast Asia (Vietnam/Ho Chi Minh, Cambodia/Pol Pot/Khmer Rouge, Aung San Suu Kyi— Myanmar)</li> <li>Vietnamization</li> <li>Fall of Saigon</li> </ul> <p><b>African Independence Movements (1884 – 1994 C.E.) 10.7b</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changing political boundaries in Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, and Kenya)</li> <li>Pan Africanism</li> <li>Roles of Jomo Kenyatta and Kwame Nkrumah</li> <li>Economic links to former colonial powers</li> <li>Ethnic tensions vs. nationalism (Nigeria and civil war)</li> <li>Apartheid</li> <li>Freedom Charter (1954)</li> <li>Economics: mines, labor</li> <li>Townships, Passbooks, Bantustans</li> <li>South African Constitution (1996), election (1994), Truth and Reconciliation Commission</li> <li>Political and economic instability</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asia (China, India, Indonesia, South Korea)</li> </ul> <p><b>Modernization and Traditional Culture 10.8b</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in technology (communication and transportation)</li> <li>Interactions between people and those in authority</li> <li>Efforts to affect change in government policy, engage people in the political process</li> <li>Use of social media, control access to information</li> <li>Terrorism</li> </ul>	<p><b>Globalization: a Contentious Concept 10.9b</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying supporting arguments and criticisms of globalization</li> <li>Free market export-oriented economies vs. localized sustainable activities</li> <li>Development of a mixed economy in China and its role in the global economy</li> <li>Multinational corporations and cartels: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries</li> <li>Roles of World Trade Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and microfinance institutions</li> <li>Economic growth and economic downturns (recession, depression on a national and a global scale)</li> <li>Economic development and inequality</li> <li>Migration and labor</li> <li>Ethnic diversity vs. homogenization</li> </ul> <p><b>The Environment and Sustainability 10.9c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exponential world population growth</li> <li>Uneven distribution of world population, birth rates, roles of women</li> <li>Pollution (air, water, toxic waste) in Europe</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decline in power after Akbar the Great</li> <li>Cotton and textile trade with Europeans</li> </ul> <p><i>Tokugawa Shogunate (1603 – ca. 1750 C.E.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (archipelago and mountainous topography, Pacific Ocean, Sea of Japan)</li> <li>Location and relative size compared to China and Korea</li> <li>Centralization of government at Edo/Tokyo</li> <li>Shift from feudal structure, control of daimyo, development of bureaucracy</li> <li>Use of gunpowder</li> <li>View of outsiders, shift from acceptance toward persecution of Christians and Jesuits</li> <li>Increased isolation</li> </ul> <p><b>Qing Dynasty (1644 – ca. 1750 C.E.)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (expansion of Great Wall)</li> <li>Location and relative size compared to contemporary world empires</li> <li>Overseas trade (silver, tea, porcelain, textiles)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Influence of the French Revolution on these movements, Atlantic World as a conduit for the spread of the ideals of liberty</li> <li>Class and/or racial subjugation as a precursor to revolution</li> <li>Economic relations with the metropole (France and Spain)</li> <li>Simon Bolivar, Toussaint L'Ouverture, José de San Martín</li> <li>Gran Colombia</li> <li>Haitian Constitution (1801, 1804 and 1805)</li> <li>Relationship to the United States of America, before and after the Revolution</li> </ul> <p><b>The Reaction Against Revolutionary Ideas 10.2c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Balance of power politics and the Congress of Vienna, Klemens von Metternich</li> <li>Revolutions of 1848</li> <li>Russian absolutism: reforms and expansion</li> <li>Expansion of Russia into Siberia</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>World War II (Causes and Impact) 10.5a, 10.5b, 10.5c, 10.5d, 10.5e</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (pre and post-war political maps)</li> <li>The Nazi and Japanese states</li> <li>Key individuals (Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt, Tojo)</li> <li>Atrocities and genocide (The Holocaust – Jews, Poles, Roma, homosexuals, Ukrainian Holodomor)</li> <li>Resistance</li> <li>Japan's role (Nanjing, Bataan, Pearl Harbor)</li> <li>Effects of technological advances on warfare</li> </ul> <p><b>Connection Between World War I and World War II 10.5a, 10.5b, 10.5c, 10.5d, 10.5e</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of total war</li> <li>Comparisons and contrasts of the long- and short-term causes and effects for World War I and World War II</li> <li>Comparisons and contrasts of the technologies utilized in both World War I and World War II</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>Conflicts and Change in Middle East 10.7c, 10.8b</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (natural resources, Aswan Dam, remapping after the fall of the Ottoman Empire, Suez Canal)</li> <li>Overthrow of the Egyptian monarchy (1952), Gamal Nasser</li> <li>Role of religious beliefs and secularism</li> <li>Creation of State of Israel, Arab Palestinians, and Israel's Arab neighbors</li> <li>Roles of individuals and organizations (Golda Meir, Yasir Arafat, Anwar Sadat, King Hussein, Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization)</li> <li>Arab-Israeli wars</li> <li>Persian Gulf War (Saddam Hussein)</li> <li>Islamic fundamentalism</li> <li>The Iranian Revolution (Ayatollah Khomeini vs. Shah) compared to Turkey under the rule of Kemal Atatürk</li> </ul> <p><b>Chinese Communist Revolution (1936 – 1997 C.E.) 10.7d</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chinese Civil War and creation of Peoples Republic of China and Taiwan</li> <li>Communist rise to power (1936 – 1949), Long March, Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek), Mao Zedong</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ecological threat from pesticides and toxic substances</li> <li>Rachel Carson on pollution and development of modern environmentalism</li> <li>Deforestation (Amazon Basin)</li> <li>Desertification (Sahel)</li> <li>Nuclear safety (Chernobyl)</li> <li>Endangered species (Africa, South America, Australia)</li> <li>Green Revolution</li> <li>GMO vs. indigenous crops (Mexico, France, South Africa)</li> <li>Uranium mining (South Africa, United States, Niger)</li> <li>Access to potable water</li> <li>Global warming and climate change</li> <li>International response to climate change (Kyoto)</li> </ul> <p><b>International Possibilities and Conflict 10.9d</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Interdependence</li> <li>World hunger</li> <li>North/South dichotomy (issues of development and post-colonialism)</li> <li>Threats to global security</li> <li>Efforts to address conflicts and issues (UN, NATO, EU, NGOs)</li> </ul>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neo-Confucianism and the influence of Confucian ideals, including subjugation of women</li> <li>Decline in power</li> </ul> <p><i>Coastal African Kingdoms: Ashanti, Benin, Dahomey (ca. 1440 – ca. 1750 C.E.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (Gold Coast, currents, proximity to North and South America)</li> <li>Location and relative size compared to one another and neighboring peoples</li> <li>Different approaches to trade and interactions with Europeans</li> <li>Ashanti (gold, maize, slave trade)</li> <li>Benin (pepper, textiles, ivory, slave trade)</li> <li>Dahomey (western guns for slaves trade)</li> <li>Technological and artistic achievements</li> <li>Changing relationship over time with Europeans including view of slave trade</li> </ul>	<p><b>Latin America: The Failure of Democracy and the Search for Stability 10.2b, 10.2c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (political maps of revolutions and connections to mother countries)</li> <li>Roles of social classes</li> <li>Roles of the Church and military</li> <li>Role of cash crop economies in a global market</li> <li>The Mexican Revolution</li> </ul> <p><b>Cultural Identity and Nationalism 10.2d</b> <i>Global nationalism (1815 – 1919 C.E.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (Italian city-states, political borders, linguistic maps)</li> <li>Role in political revolutions</li> <li>Force for unity and self-determination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unification of Italy, Germany (Camillo Cavour, Garibaldi, Otto von Bismarck)</li> <li>Asian and Middle Eastern nationalism</li> </ul> </li> <li>Dissolution of the Ottoman and Austrian Empires</li> <li>Zionism</li> <li>Force leading to conflicts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Balkans before World War I</li> <li>Decline of Ottoman Empire</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>10.3 CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: Innovations in agriculture, production, and transportation led to the Industrial Revolution, which originated in Western Europe and spread over time to Japan and other regions. This led to major population shifts and transformed economic and social systems. (Standard 2, 3, 4)</b></p> <p><b>Economic and Social Revolutions 10.3a</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography (resource extraction, trade demands of island nations)</li> <li>Agrarian Revolution</li> </ul> <p><b>The British Industrial Revolution (1770-ca. 1870s C.E.) 10.3b, 10.3c</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Causes</li> <li>Capitalism/market economy</li> <li>Factory system</li> <li>Innovations in energy, technology, communication, transportation</li> <li>Shift from mercantilism to laissez-faire economics (Adam Smith, <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>)</li> <li>Changes in social classes</li> </ul> <p>Changing roles of men, women, and children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urbanization (Manchester, London, growth of slums)</li> </ul> <p><b>Responses to Industrialization 10.3c, 10.3d</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Influence of reform movements</li> <li>Utopian reform (Robert Owen)</li> <li>Legislative reform, Sadler Report</li> <li>Role of unions</li> <li>Labor unrest</li> <li>Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and communism, The Communist Manifesto</li> <li>Parliamentary reforms, expansion of suffrage</li> <li>Writers (Dickens and Zola)</li> <li>Global migrations during 19th Century</li> <li>Writings of Thomas Malthus (Essay on the Principles of Population)</li> <li>Irish potato famine (1845 – 1850)</li> <li>Relationship of industrialization to British agricultural revolution</li> <li>Growth of Irish nationalism</li> <li>Compulsory education laws</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<p><b>10.6 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1945–1991: THE COLD WAR): The second half of the 20th century was shaped by the Cold War, a legacy of World War II. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as global superpowers engaged in ideological, political, economic, and military competition. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)</b></p> <p><b>Cold War Balance of Power (1945-1991 C.E.) 10.6a</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and physical geography of the world in 1945 (North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)/Warsaw Pact, Iron Curtain)</li> <li>Origins of tensions at end of WWII (Yalta and Potsdam)</li> <li>Emergence of the superpowers and the ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union</li> <li>Political climate of the Cold War (Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine, Berlin airlift/blockade, and a divided Germany)</li> <li>United States occupation of Germany and Japan</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>cont.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communism under Mao Zedong</li> <li>Communism under Deng Xiaoping</li> <li>Fifth modernization: Democracy (Tiananmen Square, April/May 1989)</li> <li>Return of Hong Kong (July 1, 1997)</li> <li>Social system</li> </ul> <p><i>Political and economic change in Latin America (1930-1999 C.E.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical setting</li> <li>Argentina (Eva Peron, Mothers of the Plaza De Mayo)</li> <li>Fidel Castro’s Cuban Revolution (causes and effects, U.S. embargo)</li> <li>Dominican Republic under Rafael Trujillo</li> <li>Nicaragua’s Sandinistas and U.S. backed Contras</li> <li>Guatemala’s indigenous rights campaign</li> <li>Colombian Civil War (militia and FARC)</li> <li>Mexico (fall of PRI, gang violence, government corruption)</li> <li>Changing role of Roman Catholic Church in Latin America</li> <li>Latin American immigration to the United States</li> <li>Return of the Panama Canal</li> </ul>



# 2

## UNIT 2: An Age of Revolution and Empire (1750 – 1914 C.E.)

OCTOBER – NOVEMBER

**Essential Question:**  
How are turning points in world history defined?

**10.4 IMPERIALISM: Western European interactions with Africa and Asia shifted from limited regional contacts along the coast to greater influence and connections throughout these regions. Competing industrialized states sought to control and transport raw materials and create new markets across the world. (Standards 2, 3, 4)**

**Imperialism (ca. 1757 – 1914 C.E.) 10.4a, 10.4b, 10.4c**

*British in India*

- British East India Company
- Role of tea and opium
- British exploitation of ethnic conflict
- Resistance (Sepoy Mutiny)
- Role of Indigenous and British women in a range of social classes

**Resisting and Adapting to Colonial Rule 10.4a, 10.4b, 10.4c**

*British, French, Belgians, and Germans in Africa*

- The Congress of Berlin (Berlin Conference)
- Direct and indirect rule in Africa (Congo and South Africa)
- African resistance (Zulu Empire, Ethiopia, Southern Egypt/Sudan)

- Boer War
  - Cecil Rhodes
  - 19th-century anti-slave trade legislation/ abolitionism
- International Conflicts 10.4a, 10.4b, 10.4c**

*European spheres of influence in China*

- Opium Wars (1839 – 1842 and 1858 – 1860) and the Treaty of Nanjing
- Resistance (role of Empress Dowager CiXi , Taiping Rebellion (1850 – 1864), Boxer Rebellion (1898 –1901))
- Roles of women
- Sun Yat-sen (Sun Yixian) and the Chinese Revolution (1910 –1911)

*Multiple perspectives toward imperialism*

- Perspective of missionaries, indigenous people, women, merchants, government officials
- Immediate and long-term changes made under European rule
- Long-term effects in Europe and the rest of the world

*Changes in political maps*

- Disregard for traditional cultures and commerce
- Changes and continuities of ethnic groups and regions from ca. 1800 – ca. 1914

**Japan and the Meiji Restoration (1868-1912) 10.4a, 10.4b**

- Human and physical geography
- Reaction to threat of Western imperialism
- The opening of Japan/ Commodore Matthew Perry
- Impact upon Japan of Treaty of Kanagawa
- Modernization, industrialization, westernization
- Japan as an imperialist power
- First Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895)
- Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)
- Annexation of Korea
- Dependence on world market

# 3

## UNIT 3: Unresolved Global Conflict (1914 – 1991 C.E.)

DECEMBER – JANUARY

**Essential Question:**  
How do unresolved conflicts affect future events?

**Cold War Confrontations and Attempts at Peace 10.6b**

- Policy of containment and efforts to expand communism
- Nuclear weapons proliferation, rise of the military-industrial complex and space race
- Hungarian Revolt (1956)
- Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia (1968)
- Surrogate superpower rivalries (Egypt, Congo, Angola, Chile, Iran, Iraq, Korea, Vietnam, Guatemala)
- Military technology of the cold war
- Role of nonaligned nations (Egypt and India)

**Economic Issues in the Cold War and Post-Cold War Era 10.6a, 10.6b**

- Market vs. command economies
- Economic recovery in Europe and Japan
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and oil crisis of the 1970s
- Pacific Rim economies and economic crisis
- North America Free Trade Agreement

**Collapse of Communism and the Breakup of the Soviet Union 10.6c**

- Human and physical geography (changing political boundaries)
- Background events, 1970 to 1987
- Poland's Solidarity and Lech Walesa
- Influence of political reforms of glasnost and economic reforms of perestroika (Mikhail Gorbachev)
- Fall of Berlin Wall and reunification of Germany
- Velvet Revolution
- Ethnic conflict in former satellite states
- Challenges faced by post-communist Russia (Boris Yeltsin)

**10.10 HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: Since the Holocaust, human rights violations have generated worldwide attention and concern. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights has provided a set of principles to guide efforts to protect threatened groups and has served as a lens by which historical occurrences of oppression can be evaluated. (Standards 2, 5)**

**Human Rights Violations and the Efforts to Protect Threatened Groups 10.10a, 10.10b**

- United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

- Influences on creation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Holocaust, Nuremberg Trials, Tokyo Trials)
- Roles of the United Nations
- International and multinational efforts to protect human rights, maintain peace, stability, and economic prosperity

**Case Studies of Human Rights Violations 10.10c**

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles and articles
- Roles of perpetrator and bystanders
- Use of ideology and role of ethnic and/or religious conflict
- Atrocities committed under Augusto Pinochet, Deng Xiaoping, and Slobodan Milosevic
- Cambodia, Rwanda, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Syria
- Policy of apartheid in South Africa and the growth of the anti-apartheid movements
- Nelson Mandela's role in anti-apartheid movements
- Mother Teresa, Aung San Sui Kyi, the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, Malala Yousafzai (educational rights for women) Rigoberta Menchu (indigenous rights)