

## World History (Legacy) at a Glance

Pre-requisites: None

World History	Duration	Overarching Question	About This Unit	Enduring Knowledge	End of Unit Assessment
Unit 1: Foundations	5 days (4 period)  10 days (7 period)	What conclusions can be made regarding the world in the year 1000 AD?	This unit is designed to introduce students to six recurring historical themes that guide historical inquiry. These themes will be used to draw conclusions about how humans have interacted with each other within a specific spatial context. Students will examine the degree to which geographic and economic conditions interacted to both benefit and challenge humankind. By an analysis of political and social practices, students will determine the impact of regional associations in a global context. The origins, beliefs, and practices of diverse religions will be investigated. U. S. News and World Report, August 16, 1999 is an excellent reference for background information regarding the year 1000 AD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recurring historical themes explain the human condition and guide historical inquiry.</li> <li>• Cities served as centers of political influence, culture, and commerce promoting the exchange of new ideas.</li> <li>• Geographical conditions influence but do not determine human actions.</li> <li>• Civilizations have acted to alter and reorder their physical world.</li> <li>• Geographical conditions have posed challenges to humankind throughout history.</li> <li>• The establishment of cultures caused the spread of new ideas.</li> <li>• Trade practices created a code of behavior that standardized encounters across cultural boundaries.</li> <li>• New ideas, products, technologies, and institutions spread from one region to another, establishing lasting patterns of trade and commerce.</li> <li>• New religions and ethical systems of behavior contributed to cultural integration.</li> <li>• Religion has been a major force in the consolidation and expansion of a culture.</li> <li>• Religions throughout the world became a source of political and social authority.</li> <li>• Religions have been modified due to differences in culture.</li> </ul>	Teacher created
Unit 2: Regional Interaction, Change and Stability in the Early Modern World, 1000-1400AD	11 days (4 period)  22 days (7 period)	To what degree did regional interaction create change and stability in the early modern world?	This unit is designed to show students how regional interaction promoted change and continuity in the early modern world. Students will analyze relationships between Africa, Japan, China, and Europe to evaluate the extent to which these interactions had a profound impact on global relationships. Through the study of the Black Death students will assess the influence of disease pathogens as agents of change on Western Europe. Students will identify the causes and consequences of the Renaissance movement in order to evaluate its impact on the arts, science, and politics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civilizations generally enrich themselves by adopting cultural elements from other societies.</li> <li>• Interregional trade brought the culture and commerce of the Islamic World to West Africa and Europe.</li> <li>• European sponsored Crusades to the Holy Land increased exposure to Middle Eastern civilizations and resulted in the increased demand for consumer goods.</li> <li>• European feudalism provided political order, but was eventually replaced by the development of centralized monarchies and finally by the establishment of the nation state.</li> <li>• More efficient transportation systems increased the number, extent, and pace of cross-cultural encounters.</li> <li>• The Islamic Empire facilitated long-distance commercial, cultural, intellectual, and biological exchange.</li> <li>• A nation's world view is influenced by many cultural and geographical forces.</li> <li>• China did not provide the necessary leadership or incentives to encourage the continuation of exploration and trade.</li> <li>• Human societies have consolidated political and economic power in diverse ways.</li> <li>• Social divisions based on cultural distinctions have been deeply rooted in human history.</li> <li>• China's indifference toward European trade goods was a result of its world view and the centralized political economy of the Manchu emperors.</li> </ul>	Teacher created

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Throughout human history more aggressive cultures have expanded their influence over less aggressive cultures.</li> <li>• The collapse of classical societies led to new social organizations such as the feudal system.</li> <li>• The Mongols established the world's largest land empire resulting in tremendous changes for the people of the Eurasian continent.</li> <li>• Repeated episodes of plague, lasting over three centuries, caused massive death, and both persistently disrupted and stimulated Western civilization.</li> <li>• The Age of Exploration brought diverse cultures into direct contact and led to the exchange of ideas and products.</li> <li>• Renaissance thinkers embodied the humanist ideal of independent thinking and inquiry.</li> <li>• The Renaissance changed European culture and created powerful nation states and political alliances.</li> <li>• The European Renaissance marked significant achievements in art, architecture, literature, technology, and humanist ideas.</li> <li>• Political and commercial power shifted from the Mediterranean area to the states and cities of Europe.</li> <li>• European nation states adopted new technological developments to gain control over long distance maritime trade routes.</li> <li>• The Renaissance Era was marked by a spirit of curiosity which questioned ideas that had been accepted for centuries.</li> </ul>	
Unit 3: Expanding Regional Interactions in a Global Age	20 days (4 period)  40 days (7 period)	How did expanding regional interactions lead to a global age?	This unit is designed for students to determine how expanding interregional connectivity led to the development of a global era. Students will identify transitions taking place in Europe in order to understand the ability of that region to initiate change on a global scale. The relative strengths of additional global power cores will be assessed to determine the factors that facilitated or impeded their ability to participate in global exploration. Students will study indigenous cultures of the Americas to analyze the methods and results of Spanish conquests. In order to identify the forces influencing the acquisition and loss of power, students will analyze the development of absolutism, describe the effects of the Enlightenment, and determine the impact of the French Revolution on European thought and institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Protestant Reformation and the Counter Reformation in Europe divided Christianity.</li> <li>• During the Reformation religious leaders challenged established ways of thinking about God and salvation.</li> <li>• During the Reformation many Europeans left the Catholic Church and joined Protestant religious groups.</li> <li>• Major religions experienced dynamic challenges as a result of significant splits and diffusion of new ideas.</li> <li>• Expansionist policies of European monarchies resulted in the establishment of overseas colonial empires.</li> <li>• European expansion resulted in a permanent and sustained world trading system.</li> <li>• More efficient transportation systems increased the number, extent, and pace of interregional exchange.</li> <li>• There is a direct relationship between the exercise of power and geographical distance.</li> <li>• There have been continual shifts in the centers of global power throughout history.</li> <li>• European rivalry caused by overseas expansion laid the foundation for imperial hegemony.</li> <li>• Capitalist institutions and methods of mass production laid the foundation for a commercial revolution.</li> </ul>	Teacher created

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New demands for resources and global migration altered the relationship between humans and the natural world.</li> <li>• Ideas, disease, technology, and agricultural products diffused over a wide geographical area due to increasing interregional exchange.</li> <li>• Several factors including warfare, the spread of disease pathogens, and environmental decay contributed to the decline of civilization and empires in the Americas.</li> <li>• Depopulation of Amerindian tribes resulted from the introduction of European disease pathogens.</li> <li>• The triangular trade systems in the Atlantic Region were an integral part of the world trade network.</li> <li>• Resource differentials between regions are often a key element in developing interregional relationships.</li> <li>• The endemic diseases of West Africa proved to be an effective barrier against early European penetration of the hinterland.</li> <li>• The European process of colonization had both positive and negative impacts on indigenous cultures.</li> <li>• The Transatlantic slave trade provided a labor source to support economic development in the Americas.</li> <li>• Enlightenment thinkers challenged traditional understandings of political authority and led to revolutionary movements in the Americas and Europe.</li> <li>• Systems of political and social order help to establish bureaucratic institutions in societies.</li> <li>• The French Revolution was an attempt to transfer political power from the nobility to the common people.</li> <li>• During the Enlightenment many Western intellectuals adopted a new belief in reason and progress.</li> </ul>	
Unit 4: Global Interactions Affected Economic, Social and Political Change	9 days (4 period)  17 days (7 period)	How were regions and global interactions affected by economic, social and political change?	This unit is designed so that students will analyze how economic, political, and social change in the nineteenth century influenced interregional interactions. The rapid technological changes providing impetus to the Industrial Revolution, while initiated in Europe, had global consequences. To a degree the Industrial Revolution caused and supported policies of imperialism, with impacts on those who controlled and those who lived within colonial empires. Interregional interactions and relationships within nations were very different by the end of the nineteenth century, and the Industrial Revolution and Age of Imperialism can be directly linked to the opportunities and dangers of the twentieth century.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A region's ability to industrialize depends on the presence of factors which support industrialization.</li> <li>• Change in the scale of production from individual artisans to factory manufacturing changed the role and status of labor.</li> <li>• The Industrial Revolution resulted in significant economic, social, and political change, and simultaneously created problems and opportunities.</li> <li>• The Industrial Revolution acted as a catalyst for development of contemporary economic and political philosophies.</li> <li>• While industrialization and economic interests were prime considerations of imperialistic powers, other factors lent support to the establishment of global empires.</li> <li>• Control of overseas empires was supported by a combination of internal and external factors.</li> <li>• There were varying degrees of control and exploitation within colonial empires.</li> <li>• The policies of imperialism disrupted the economic, social, and political life of indigenous people, with positive and negative consequences.</li> </ul>	Teacher created

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The policies of imperialism demonstrated an increasing European hegemony.</li> <li>• Policies of imperialism were contested by peoples of Asia and Africa.</li> <li>• Unresolved issues of industrialization and imperialism contributed to the global events and ideas of the twentieth century.</li> </ul>	
Unit 5: Conflict Led to Interdependence and Shifting Regional Power	22 days (4 period)  45 days (7 period)	How did conflict lead to increasing global interdependence and shifting regional power?	This unit encompasses a period in 20 <sup>th</sup> century world history characterized by violence and social upheaval on a scale unprecedented in human history. Students will investigate the causes and consequences of two world wars, analyze revolution in Russia, and assess the impact of global economic depression. Students will determine the extent to which issues of nationalism, movements for independence, and self-determination shaped global and regional stability. They will also investigate aspects of the Cold War to evaluate its role in polarizing global relationships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European nationalism and imperialistic rivalry laid the foundation for the outbreak of World War I.</li> <li>• The introduction of weapons of mass destruction changed the nature of human conflict.</li> <li>• Improved weapons technology contributed to the military stalemate during much of World War I.</li> <li>• The terms of the Treaty of Versailles contributed to the causes of World War II.</li> <li>• World War I resulted in the dismembering of several empires and the creation of new nation states.</li> <li>• The League of Nations had many limitations as a vehicle for achieving world peace.</li> <li>• The Bolshevik Revolution established the world's first Communist state in Russia.</li> <li>• A scarcity of resources contributed to Japan's expansionist policy in East Asia.</li> <li>• Economic depression, unemployment, and social unrest led to the rise of dictatorships in post World War I Europe.</li> <li>• Growing rivalry in mid-20th century Europe led nations to form alliance systems.</li> <li>• World War I was a total war because it demanded all the resources of the countries that fought it.</li> <li>• Following World War II, the Chinese Communists under the leadership of Mao Zedong, created a communist dominated state in China.</li> <li>• Mohandas Gandhi, an Indian nationalist leader, led India's non-violent movement for independence.</li> <li>• In 1936, Germany, Italy, and Japan formed the Axis alliance.</li> <li>• The policies of appeasement held by Britain and France contributed to the outbreak of World War II.</li> <li>• Both Germany and Japan were devastated at the end of World War II.</li> <li>• Germany's systematic policy of genocide resulted in the extermination of six million Jews.</li> <li>• Atomic weapons were used by the United States for the first time to end World War II.</li> <li>• Cold War policies polarized relationships between the United States and the Soviet Union.</li> <li>• The United States provided technical and financial support to many nations recovering from the devastation of World War II.</li> <li>• Independence movements and the desire for self-determination led to the decolonization of many areas of the world.</li> </ul>	Teacher created

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Unit 6: The Students' World	5 days (4 period)  9 days (7 period)	How can history be used to analyze current global problems and assess strategies being used to resolve them?	This unit culminates the World History course. The teaching suggestions are designed to enhance students' awareness of global issues facing humanity at the beginning of the 21 <sup>st</sup> century. Students will first identify major global issues, then examine historical forces that shape those issues and impact the ability of humanity to address them. Students will then analyze and assess these issues to determine how they impact the world in which they will live. Students will also investigate strategies being considered to resolve persistent issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear proliferation remains a serious global issue</li> <li>• There is a growing awareness and consensus on the need to provide basic human rights for all people</li> <li>• Traditional ethnic hatreds, religious animosities, and continued racial strife have generated</li> <li>• conflict and pose a threat to international peace and security.</li> <li>• The pace of technological and scientific advancement has threatened traditional decision-making strategies.</li> <li>• The increased competition and demand for natural resources has led to the degradation of</li> <li>• the world's biosphere.</li> <li>• The attempt to manage and mediate conflict has led to the growth and influence of international institutions</li> <li>• Expanding population growth in developing nations has resulted in famine, wide spread</li> <li>• disease, and the disruption of traditional lifeways.</li> <li>• Human migrations have had both positive and negative affects beyond those of acculturation.</li> <li>• Increasing terrorist acts pose a major threat to the security of the world community of nations.</li> <li>• Movement of people and biological pathogens has caused increasing world health concerns.</li> <li>• There is a growing disparity between the economic wealth of the world's nations.</li> </ul>	Teacher created