

**World History: Student Expectations for Successful Learning**  
**Each Student will be expected to understand and (or) be able to:**

**Identify time patterns and relationships among events:**

Sequencing  
Chronology  
Cause / Effect  
Points of Reference

**Identify and Use Historical Evidence**

Explain the importance and significance of people across time along with the times in which the people lived:

Individuals  
Various Groups  
Ordinary people as difference makers  
Founders / First Person / Trend Setters  
Leaders / Achievements  
Contributors of Change / Reformers  
Issues, Events, Ideas / Time and Place (Change / Continuity Over Time – CCOT)  
Turning Points / Impact and Outcome(s)  
Origins, Migrations, Influences  
Growth / Expansion  
Ideas / Institutions  
Revolutions / Transformations  
Innovations / Inventions  
Debates / Controversies

**Economic, Political, and Social Change (Gender Issues)**

Connections

Past → Present  
Comparisons – Positive and Negative  
People, Places, Events, Time Frames

Development of Human Systems (isms)

Political Structures and Systems (Law)  
Economic Structures / Methods of Exchange (Barter → Money)  
Social Structures (Male Roles, Female Roles, Children, Slaves)  
Cultural Influences

Development of Civilization (Define Civilization – Requirements)

Paleolithic (pre-history) → Neolithic (Early Stone Age, Late Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age)  
Early River Civilizations  
Patterns and Types of Migration (cause / effect)  
Language / Communication  
Government / Political Entities  
Socio-economic Developments

**Geography / Demographics**

Understanding Location  
Factors Influencing Location

Place

Physical Features  
Human / Cultural Features

Human Environmental Interactions

Environmental Effects on Human Events  
Populations  
Resource Use / Pollution and Destruction / Conservation  
Controlling / Altering the Environment

## Movement / Human Migratory Patterns

Internal / External

Forced, Colonization, Relocation, Patterns of Settlement, Immigration

Trade Routes

Land, Maritime (cause / effect)

Short Term / Long Term Consequences

Cultural Exchange (assimilation, other)

## Understanding Geographic Regions

Change / Continuity Over Time

Comparisons (Internal / External)

Human patterns within a region

## **Economics**

Needs versus wants

Resource based

Goods / Services

Production / Consumption

Scarcity and economic choice

Trade and socio-cultural interaction

## Economic Systems and Institutions

Hunter-gatherer → Agrarian → Industrialization

Systems – Barter, Trade, Mercantilism – Commerce

Development of Free Enterprise Systems

Socialism / Communism

## Economic Activities

Geographic/Historical Factors

Human Factors – Labor, Consumption (needs / wants)

Market Developments

Stability – CCOT / Political Influences

## **Government**

Purpose and establishment of government or law (types of leaders)

Policy Development

Stability / Security (methods for maintaining power)

Social Benefits

Conflict (revolts/revolution/methods of resolution)

CCOT [Paleolithic → Neolithic → City-States → Empires (Early & Classical) → Nations → Modern]

## **World History: Thematic Strands**

### **Social Structures**

- Socio-economic Classes
- Gender Roles / Relations
- Inequalities
- Family / Kinship
- Racial / Ethnic Constructs

### **Culture**

- Cultural
- Intellectual / Systems of Education
- Arts / Architecture
- Family / Lifestyle Customs
- Literature

### **Religion**

- Religion and Geography
- World Views
- Philosophy
- Secularism / Atheism
- Ideologies and “isms”

### **Interactions**

- War / Conflict
- Trade / Commerce
- Exchanges / Migrations
- Diplomacy / Alliances
- Transnational Organizations

### **Politics**

- City States / Empires
- Forms of Government
- Revolts / Revolutions
- Nations / Nationalism
- State Building / Expansion

### **Technology**

- Invention / Innovation
- Transportation
- Communication
- Power
- Science and Industry

### **Economics**

- Economic Systems
- Labor / Labor Organizations
- Business Organizations
- Industrialization
- Capitalism / Socialism

### **Demography**

- Geography / Regions
- Human Geography / Environmental Interaction
- Patterns of Settlement
- Agriculture / Pastoralism
- Demography / Disease

## **History: Overarching Concepts**

### **First Quarter**

#### **Environment:**

Man interacts with and adapts to the environment, which influences the development of civilizations and the movement of people.

How does the environment contribute to the emergence of humans and impact the development of civilizations?  
How is the development of diverse cultures a result of adapting to varied environments?  
How does the environment affect migration?  
How does an environment promote physical expansion?  
How does an environment influence culture?

#### **Change:**

Man's development is marked by a series of change.

How does man change over time?  
What specific changes occurred as part of the Neolithic Revolution that would foster permanent human settlements?  
How does archaeology provide knowledge of human life and its changes?

#### **Power:**

Power develops a humans establish civilizations and form political systems.

How do economics and geography play a role in the development of power and government in civilizations?  
Why do civilizations seek to expand their boundaries and extend their influence over vast areas of land?  
How do governments and sources of written laws establish power, influence legal systems and promote unity in different civilizations?

#### **Interaction:**

Interaction between societies promotes the spread of ideas and goods.

How do different groups benefit from social and cultural interactions?  
How is cultural diffusion a result of interaction between different groups of people?

#### **Culture:**

Culture has a transforming role in the development of unique societies.

Why do civilizations develop customs and traditions that lead to a distinct culture?  
How does culture establish or restore values and social order?  
How does the blending of different cultures promote new systems of traditions?

#### **Ethics, Values and Beliefs:**

Cultural ethics, values and beliefs shape a society.

What are some important moral and ethical belief systems one society contributes to another?  
How do beliefs help people understand nature and human behavior?  
How do religious ethics, values and beliefs affect political, economic, and social aspects of a society's culture?

#### **Freedom**

Citizens should remember the sacrifices made in the founding of a country and the values on which a country was established.

How are individual rights connected to freedom promoted in a society?  
How do the values of a society influence the rights associated with freedom?

**History: Overarching Concepts**  
**Second Quarter**

**Power:**

The history of societies throughout different periods of time had involved an endless struggle for power.

How do different groups and individuals grasp power and establish their authority?

How do systems of government preserve power?

How is power balanced in a system of government?

What elements beyond political or military strength reinforce or weaken the exercise of power?

**Ethics, Values and Beliefs:**

Cultural ethics, values and beliefs shape a society.

What are some important moral and ethical belief systems one contributes to another civilization in a different time and place?

How do beliefs help people understand nature and human behavior?

How do religious ethics, values, and beliefs affect the political, economic, and social aspects of a society's culture?

**Exchange:**

Trade, travel, and war between societies lead to cultural encounters and exchanges.

How has the world been impacted by previous cultural encounters and exchanges?

How have cultural encounters and exchanges from trade, travel and war impacted the societies involved?

How have cultural encounters and exchanges led to development of new and diverse cultures?

## **History: Overarching Concepts**

### **Third Quarter**

#### **Ethics, Values, and Beliefs:**

Religious and ethical beliefs influence government and daily life.

- How has religion shaped people's beliefs and guided their conduct at different times in history?
- What role has religion played in the political and military values and ethics of different societies?
- How have religious and ethical beliefs impacted architecture and other visual arts?
- How has religion led to power struggles between different cultures?
- How can a religion be reformed if it does not address its ideals?

#### **Power:**

Power struggles between political leaders and other figures of authority occur when there is a decline in central authority.

- What factors are responsible for the decline of a society's power?
- How do people in different societies compensate for protection in the absence of a central source of power?
- How can a society regain power once it has been lost?

#### **Markets:**

Societies develop new markets and systems of trade, finance, and commerce as a result of change.

- How does population growth and territorial expansion lead to new systems of markets and commerce?
- How are societies affected by new methods of markets and finance?
- How does a desire for wealth lead to conflict over control of markets and trade routes?

#### **Interdependence:**

Cultural interdependence is a complex process that includes conquest, trade, migration, and heritage.

- What types of changes to daily life are brought by cultural interdependence?
- How have extinct cultures contributed new cultural and artistic ideas to contemporary societies?
- How have multicultural societies emerged when two or more cultures come together?
- How are religious ideas and artistic influence transferred from one culture to another?