

STANDARD: **6.2 World History/Global Studies** All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically and systematically about how past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions as socially and ethically responsible world citizens in the 21st century.

ERA: **The Emergence of the First Global Age (1350-1770)**

<u>Content Statement</u>	<u>Strand</u>	<u>CPI</u>	<u>Cumulative Progress Indicator</u>
<p>1. The Emergence of the First Global Age: Global Interactions and Colonialism</p> <p>The methods of and motivations for exploration and conquest resulted in increased global interactions, differing patterns of trade, colonization, and conflict among nations.</p> <p>Colonization was inspired by the desire to have access to resources and markets, often at the expense of the indigenous culture, population, and environment.</p>	A. Civics, Government, and Human Rights	6.2.12.A.1.a	Compare and contrast the motivations for and methods by which various empires (e.g., Ming, Qing, Spanish, Mughal, or Ottoman) expanded, and assess why some were more effective than others in maintaining control of their empires.
	B. Geography, People, and the Environment	6.2.12.B.1.a	Explain major changes in world political boundaries between 1450 and 1770, and assess the extent of European political and military control in Africa, Asia, and the Americas by the mid-18th century.
		6.2.12.B.1.b	Determine the role of natural resources, climate, and topography in European exploration, colonization, and settlement patterns.
	C. Economics, Innovation, and Technology	6.2.12.C.1.a	Compare and contrast the economic policies of China and Japan, and determine the impact these policies had on growth, the desire for colonies, and the relative positions of China and Japan within the emerging global economy.
		6.2.12.C.1.b	Trace the movement of essential commodities (e.g., sugar, cotton) from Asia to Europe to America, and determine the impact trade on the New World's economy and society.
		6.2.12.C.1.c	Assess the role of mercantilism in stimulating European expansion through trade, conquest, and colonization.
		6.2.12.C.1.d	Determine the effects of increased global trade and the importation of gold and silver from the New World on inflation in Europe, Southwest Asia, and Africa.
		6.2.12.C.1.e	Determine the extent to which various technologies, (e.g., printing, the marine compass, cannonry, Arabic numerals) derived from Europe's interactions with Islam and Asia provided the necessary tools for European exploration and conquest.
	D. History, Culture, and Perspectives	6.2.12.D.1.a	Assess the political, social, and economic impact of the Columbian Exchange of plants, animals, ideas, and pathogens on Europeans and Native Americans.
		6.2.12.D.1.b	Compare slavery practices and other forms of coerced labor or social bondage common in East Africa, West Africa, Southwest Asia, Europe, and the Americas.
		6.2.12.D.1.c	Analyze various motivations for the Atlantic slave trade and the impact on Europeans, Africans, and Americans.
		6.2.12.D.1.d	Explain how the new social stratification created by voluntary and coerced interactions among Native Americans, Africans, and Europeans in Spanish colonies laid the foundation for conflict.
		6.2.12.D.1.e	Assess the impact of economic, political, and social policies and practices regarding African slaves, indigenous peoples, and Europeans in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies.
		6.2.12.D.1.f	Analyze the political, cultural, and moral role of Catholic and Protestant Christianity in the European colonies.

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ERA: **Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and Enlightenment (1350-1700)**

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<p>2. Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and Enlightenment</p> <p>Ideas developed during the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and Enlightenment led to political, economic, and cultural changes that have had a lasting impact.</p>	<p>A. Civics, Government, and Human Rights</p>	6.2.12.A.2.a	Compare the principle ideas of the Enlightenment in Europe (e.g., political, social, gender, education) with similar ideas in Asia and the Muslim empires of the Middle East and North America.
		6.2.12.A.2.b	Determine the reasons for, and the consequences of, the rise of powerful, centralized nation states in Europe (i.e., the French absolute monarchy and the English limited monarchy). (Previously 6.2.12.A.2.c)
	<p>B. Geography, People, and the Environment</p>	6.2.12.B.2.a	Relate the division of European regions during this time period into those that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant to the practice of religion in the New World. (Previously 6.2.12.B.2.b)
	<p>C. Economics, Innovation, and Technology</p>	6.2.12.C.2.a	Relate the development of more modern banking and financial systems to European economic influence in the world.
	<p>D. History, Culture, and Perspectives</p>	6.2.12.D.2.a	Determine the factors that led to the Renaissance, the significance of the location of the Italian city-states as the center of the Renaissance, and the impact on the arts.
		6.2.12.D.2.b	Determine the factors that led to the Reformation and the impact on European politics.
		6.2.12.D.2.c	Justify how innovations from Asian and Islamic civilizations, as well as from ancient Greek and Roman culture, laid the foundation for the Renaissance.
		6.2.12.D.2.d	Analyze the impact of new intellectual, philosophical, and scientific ideas on how humans viewed themselves and how they viewed their physical and spiritual worlds.
		6.2.12.D.2.e	Assess the impact of the printing press and other technologies developed on the dissemination of ideas.

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ERA: **Age of Revolutions (1750-1914)**

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<p>3. Age of Revolutions: Political and Industrial Revolutions, Imperialism, Reform, and Global Impact</p> <p>Discontent with prevailing economic, political, and social conditions was the impetus for change, which resulted in revolution or reform.</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution was a consequence of technological innovation and expanding economic activity and markets, resulting in massive population movement, urbanization, and the development of complex economic systems.</p> <p>Industrialized nations embarked on a competitive race for global resources and markets, resulting in the establishment of political and economic control over large regions of the world that had a lasting impact.</p>	A. Civics, Government, and Human Rights	6.2.12.A.3.a	Explain how and why various ideas (e.g., liberty, popular sovereignty, natural rights, democracy, and nationalism) became driving forces for reforms and revolutions their influence on Latin American independence movements, and evaluate their impact on government, society, and economic opportunities.
		6.2.12.A.3.b	Relate the responses of various governments to pressure for self-government or self-determination to subsequent reform or revolution.
		6.2.12.A.3.c	Analyze the relationship between industrialization and the rise of democratic and social reforms, including the expansion of parliamentary government.
		6.2.12.A.3.d	Compare and contrast the struggles for women's suffrage and workers' rights in Europe and North America, and evaluate the degree to which each movement achieved its goals.
		6.2.12.A.3.e	Analyze the motives for and methods by which European nations, Japan, and the United States expanded their imperialistic practices in Africa and Asia during this era, and evaluate the impact of these actions on their relations.
	B. Geography, People, and the Environment	6.2.12.B.3.a	Assess the impact of imperialism by comparing and contrasting the political boundaries of the world in 1815 and 1914.
		6.2.12.B.3.b	Relate the Industrial Revolution to population growth, new migration patterns, urbanization, and the environment.
		6.2.12.B.3.c	Relate the role of geography to the spread of independence movements in Latin America.
	C. Economics, Innovation, and Technology	6.2.12.C.3.a	Analyze interrelationships among the "agricultural revolution," population growth, industrialization, specialization of labor, and patterns of land-holding.
		6.2.12.C.3.b	Analyze interrelationships among the Industrial Revolution, nationalism, competition for global markets, imperialism, and natural resources.
		6.2.12.C.3.c	Compare the characteristics of capitalism, communism, and socialism to determine why each system emerged in different world regions.
		6.2.12.C.3.d	Determine how, and the extent to which, scientific and technological changes, transportation, and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural changes.
		6.2.12.C.3.e	Compare the impact of imperialism on economic development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America regarding barriers or opportunities for future development and political independence.
		6.2.12.C.3.f	Determine the extent to which Latin American political independence also brought about economic independence in the region.
	D. History, Culture, and Perspectives	6.2.12.D.3.a	Explain how individuals and groups promoted revolutionary actions and brought about change during this time period.
		6.2.12.D.3.b	Explain how industrialization and urbanization affected class structure, family life, and the daily lives of men, women, and children and the environment..
		6.2.12.D.3.c	Compare and contrast China's and Japan's views of and responses to imperialism, and determine the effects of imperialism on the development and prosperity of each country in the 20th century.
		6.2.12.D.3.d	Analyze the extent to which racism was both a cause and consequence of imperialism, and evaluate the impact of imperialism from multiple perspectives
		6.2.12.D.3.e	Analyze the impact of the policies of different European colonizers on indigenous societies, and explain the responses of these societies to imperialistic rule.

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ERA:**A Half-Century of Crisis and Achievement (1900-1945)**

<u>Content Statement</u>	<u>Strand</u>	<u>CPI</u>	<u>Cumulative Progress Indicator</u>
<p>4. A Half-Century of Crisis and Achievement: The Era of the Great Wars</p> <p>Nationalism, imperialism, industrialization, and militarism contributed to an increase in economic and military competition among European nations, the Ottoman Empire, and Japan, and led to World War I.</p> <p>The failure of the Treaty of Versailles, the impact of the global depression, and the expansionist policies and actions of Axis nations are viewed as major factors that resulted in World War II.</p> <p>World Wars I and II were "total wars" in which nations mobilized entire populations and economies and employed new military tactics that resulted in unprecedented death and destruction, as well as drastic changes in political boundaries.</p> <p>World Wars I and II challenged economic and political power structures and gave rise to a new balance of power in the world.</p> <p>Economic, technological, and military power and bureaucracies have been used by nations to deliberately and systematically destroy ethnic/racial, political, and cultural groups.</p>	<p>A. Civics, Government, and Human Rights</p>	6.2.12.A.4.a	Explain the differences between socialism, communism, and fascism and explain the reasons for their spread in Europe and Asia.
		6.2.12.A.4.b	Compare the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India.
		6.2.12.A.4.c	Analyze the motivations, causes, and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Roma (gypsies), and Jews, as well as the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.
		6.2.12.A.4.d	Assess government responses to incidents of ethnic cleansing and genocide.
	<p>B. Geography, People, and the Environment</p>	6.2.12.B.4.a	Determine the geographic impact of World War I by comparing and contrasting the political boundaries of the world in 1914 and 1939.
		6.2.12.B.4.b	Determine how geography impacted military strategies and major turning points during World War II.
		6.2.12.B.4.c	Explain how the disintegration of the Ottoman empire and the mandate system led to the creation of new nations in the Middle East.
		6.2.12.B.4.d	Explain the intended and unintended consequences of new national boundaries established by the treaties that ended World War II.
	<p>C. Economics, Innovation, and Technology</p>	6.2.12.C.4.a	Analyze government responses to the Great Depression and their consequences, including the growth of fascist, socialist, and communist movements and the effects on capitalist economic theory and practice.
		6.2.12.C.4.b	Compare and contrast World Wars I and II in terms of technological innovations (i.e., industrial production, scientific research, war tactics) and social impact (i.e., national mobilization, loss of life, and destruction of property).
		6.2.12.C.4.c	Assess the short- and long-term demographic, social, economic, and environmental consequences of the violence and destruction of the two World Wars.
		6.2.12.C.4.d	Analyze the ways in which new forms of communication, transportation, and weaponry affected relationships between governments and their citizens and bolstered the power of new authoritarian regimes during this period.
	<p>D. History, Culture, and Perspectives</p>	6.2.12.D.4.a	Analyze the extent to which nationalism, industrialization, territory disputes, imperialism, militarism, and alliances led to World War I.
		6.2.12.D.4.b	Analyze the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations from the perspectives of different nations.
		6.2.12.D.4.c	Assess the causes of revolution in the 20th century (i.e., in Russia, China, India, and Cuba), and determine the impact on global politics.
		6.2.12.D.4.d	Analyze the extent to which the legacy of World War I, the global depression, ethnic and ideological conflicts, imperialism, and traditional political or economic rivalries caused World War II.
		6.2.12.D.4.e	Compare how Allied countries responded to the expansionist actions of Germany and Italy.
		6.2.12.D.4.f	Explain the role of colonial peoples in the war efforts of the Allies and the Central/Axis Powers in both World Wars.
		6.2.12.D.4.g	Analyze the role of racial bias, nationalism and propaganda in mobilizing civilian populations in support of "total war".
6.2.12.D.4.h		Assess the extent to which world war, depression, nationalist ideology, communism, and liberal democratic ideals contributed to the emergence of movements for national self-rule or sovereignty in Africa and Asia.	
6.2.12.D.4.i		Compare and contrast the actions of individuals as perpetrators, bystanders, and rescuers during events of persecution or genocide, and describe the long-term consequences of genocide for all involved.	
6.2.12.D.4.j		Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women were transformed during this time period.	
6.2.12.D.4.k		Analyze how the arts represent the changing values and ideals of society.	
6.2.12.D.4.l	Assess the cultural impact of World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II.		

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ERA: **The 20th Century Since 1945 (1945-Today)**

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<p>5. The 20th Century Since 1945: Challenges for the Modern World</p> <p>Decolonization, the emergence of new independent nations, and competing ideologies changed the political landscape and national identities of those involved, and sometimes included military confrontations and violations of human rights.</p> <p>International migration and scientific and technological improvements in the second half of the 20th century resulted in an increasingly global economy and society that are challenged by limited natural resources.</p>	<p>A. Civics, Government, and Human Rights</p>	6.2.12.A.5.a	Explain how and why differences in ideologies and policies between the United States and the USSR resulted in a cold war, the formation of new alliances(e.g., NATO, SEATO, Warsaw Pact), and periodic military clashes (e.g., Korean War, conflicts in the Middle East).
		6.2.12.A.5.b	Analyze the structure and goals of the United Nations and evaluate the organization’s ability to solve or mediate international conflicts.
		6.2.12.A.5.c	Explain how World War II led to aspirations for self-determination, and compare and contrast the methods used by African and Asian countries to achieve independence
		6.2.12.A.5.d	Analyze the causes and consequences of mass killings (e.g., Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Somalia, and Sudan), and evaluate the responsibilities of the world community in response to such events.
		6.2.12.A.5.e	Assess the progress of human and civil rights around the world since the 1948 U.N. Declaration of Human Rights.
	<p>B. Geography, People, and the Environment</p>	6.2.12.B.5.a	Determine the impact of geography on decisions made by the Soviet Union and the United States to expand and protect their spheres of influence.
		6.2.12.B.5.b	Analyze the reasons for the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, and evaluate the impact of these events on changing national boundaries in Eastern Europe and Asia.
		6.2.12.B.5.c	Determine the impact of migration on way of life (e.g., social, economic, and political structures) in countries of origin and in adopted countries.
		6.2.12.B.5.d	Analyze post-independence struggles in South Asia, including the struggle over the partitioning of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan, as well as later tensions over Kashmir.
		6.2.12.B.5.e	Assess the role of boundary disputes and limited natural resources as sources of conflict.
	<p>C. Economics, Innovation, and Technology</p>	6.2.12.C.5.a	Explain how and why Western European countries and Japan achieved rapid economic recovery after World War II.
		6.2.12.C.5.b	Compare and contrast free market capitalism, Western European democratic socialism, and Soviet communism.
		6.2.12.C.5.c	Assess the impact of the international arms race, the space race, and nuclear proliferation on international politics from multiple perspectives.
		6.2.12.C.5.d	Determine the challenges faced by developing nations in their efforts to compete in a global economy.
		6.2.12.C.5.e	Assess the reasons for and consequences of the growth of communism and shift toward a market economy in China
		6.2.12.C.5.f	Assess the impact of the European Union on member nations and other nations.
		6.2.12.C.5.g	Evaluate the role of the petroleum industry in world politics, the global economy, and the environment.
	<p>D. History, Culture, and Perspectives</p>	6.2.12.D.5.a	Relate the lingering effects of colonialism to the efforts of Latin American, African, and Asian nations to build stable economies and national identities.
		6.2.12.D.5.b	Assess the impact of Gandhi’s methods of civil disobedience and passive resistance in India, and determine how his methods were later used by people from other countries.
		6.2.12.D.5.c	Assess the influence of television, the Internet, and other forms of electronic communication on the creation and diffusion of cultural and political information, worldwide.
6.2.12.D.5.d		Analyze how feminist movements and social conditions have affected the lives of women in different parts of the world, and evaluate women’s progress toward social equality, economic equality, and political equality in various countries.	

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ERA: **Contemporary Issues**

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<p>6. Contemporary Issues</p> <p>Technological innovation, economic interdependence, changes in population growth, migratory patterns, and the development, distribution, and use of natural resources offer challenges and opportunities that transcend regional and national borders.</p>	<p>A. Civics, Government, and Human Rights</p>	6.2.12.A.6.a	Evaluate the role of international cooperation and multinational organizations in attempting to solve global issues.
		6.2.12.A.6.b	Analyze the relationships and tensions between national sovereignty and global interest in matters such as territory, economic development, use of natural resources, and human rights.
		6.2.12.A.6.c	Analyze why terrorist movements have proliferated, and evaluate their impact on governments, individuals, and societies.
		6.2.12.A.6.d	Assess the effectiveness of responses by governments and international organizations to tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences.
	<p>B. Geography, People, and the Environment</p>	6.2.12.B.6.a	Determine the global impact of increased population growth, migration, and changes in urban-rural populations on natural resources and land use.
	<p>C. Economics, Innovation, and Technology</p>	6.2.12.C.6.a	Evaluate efforts of governmental, nongovernmental, and international organizations to address economic imbalances and social inequalities.
		6.2.12.C.6.b	Compare and contrast demographic trends in industrialized and developing nations, and evaluate the potential impact of these trends on the economy, political stability, and use of resources.
		6.2.12.C.6.c	Assess the role government monetary policies, central banks, international investment, and exchange rates play in maintaining stable regional and global economies.
		6.2.12.C.6.d	Determine how the availability of scientific, technological, and medical advances impacts the quality of life in different countries.
	<p>D. History, Culture, and Perspectives</p>	6.2.12.D.6.a	Assess the role of increased personal and business electronic communications in creating a "global" culture, and evaluate the impact on traditional cultures and values.