

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 Beginnings of Human Society**

<u>Content Statement</u>	<u>Strand</u>	<u>CPI</u>	<u>Cumulative Progress Indicator</u>
<p>1. The Beginnings of Human Society: Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages</p> <p>Hunter/gatherers adapted to their physical environments using resources, the natural world, and technological advancements.</p> <p>The agricultural revolution led to an increase in population, specialization of labor, new forms of social organization, and the beginning of societies.</p> <p>Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people lived.</p>	A. Civics, Government, and Human Rights	6.2.8.A.1.a	Compare and contrast the social organization, natural resources, and land use of early hunters/gatherers and those who lived in early agrarian societies.
	B. Geography, People, and the Environment	6.2.8.B.1.a	Explain the various migratory patterns of hunters/gatherers that moved from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas and describe the impact of migration on their lives and on the shaping of societies.
		6.2.8.B.1.b	Compare and contrast how nomadic and agrarian societies used land and natural resources.
	C. Economics, Innovation, and Technology	6.2.8.C.1.a	Describe the influence of the agricultural revolution (e.g., the impact of food surplus from farming) on population growth and the subsequent development of civilizations.
		6.2.8.C.1.b	Determine the impact of technological advancements on hunter/gatherer and agrarian societies.
	D. History, Culture, and Perspectives	6.2.8.D.1.a	Demonstrate an understanding of pre-agricultural and post-agricultural periods in terms of relative length of time.
		6.2.8.D.1.b	Describe how the development of both written and unwritten languages impacted human understanding, development of culture, and social structures.
		6.2.8.D.1.c	Explain how archaeological discoveries are used to develop and enhance understanding of life prior to written records.

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ERA: **Early Civilizations and the Emergence of Pastoral Peoples (4000-1000 BCE)**

<u>Content Statement</u>	<u>Strand</u>	<u>CPI</u>	<u>Cumulative Progress Indicator</u>
<p>2. Early Civilizations and the Emergence of Pastoral Peoples: Ancient River Valley Civilizations</p> <p>Ancient river valley civilizations (e.g., Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus River [modern Pakistan and northwestern India], and, later, Yellow River Valley in China) developed due to favorable geographic conditions. They created centralized systems of government and advanced societies.</p>	<p>A. Civics, Government, and Human Rights</p>	6.2.8.A.2.a	Explain how/why different early river valley civilizations developed similar forms of government and legal structures.
		6.2.8.A.2.b	Determine the role of slavery in the economic and social structures of early river valley civilizations. (Previously 6.2.8.A.2.c)
	<p>B. Geography, People, and the Environment</p>	6.2.8.B.2.a	Determine the extent to which geography influenced settlement, the development of trade networks, technological innovations, and the sustainability of early river valley civilizations.
		6.2.8.B.2.b	Compare and contrast physical and political maps of ancient river valley civilizations and their modern counterparts (i.e., Mesopotamia and Iraq; Ancient Egypt and Modern Egypt; Indus River Valley and Modern Pakistan/India; Ancient China and Modern China), and determine the geopolitical impact of these civilizations, then and now.
	<p>C. Economics, Innovation, and Technology</p>	6.2.8.C.2.a	Explain how technological advancements led to greater economic specialization, improved weaponry, trade, and the development of a class system in early river valley civilizations.
	<p>D. History, Culture, and Perspectives</p>	6.2.8.D.2.a	Analyze the impact of religion on daily life, government, and culture in various ancient river valley civilizations.
		6.2.8.D.2.b	Explain how the development of written language transformed all aspects of life in early river valley civilizations.
		6.2.8.D.2.c	Analyze the factors that led to the rise and fall of various early river valley civilizations and determine whether there was a common pattern of growth and decline.
6.2.8.D.2.d		Evaluate the importance and enduring legacy of the major achievements of the early river valley civilizations over time.	

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ERA: **The Classical Civilizations of the Mediterranean World, India, and China (1000 BCE-600 CE)**

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<p>3. The Classical Civilizations of the Mediterranean World, India, and China</p> <p>Classical civilizations (i.e., Greece, Rome, India and China) developed and expanded into empires of unprecedented size and diversity by creating centralized governments and promoting commerce, a common culture, and social values.</p> <p>Cultural exchange and diffusion dramatically increased, and enduring world religions emerged, during the era of classical civilizations.</p> <p>Classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weaknesses and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future civilizations.</p>	A. Civics, Government, and Human Rights	6.2.8.A.3.a	Compare and contrast the methods (i.e., autocratic rule, philosophies, and bureaucratic structures) used by the rulers of Rome, China, and India to control and unify their expanding empires.
		6.2.8.A.3.b	Compare and contrast the rights and responsibilities of free men, women, slaves, and foreigners in the political, economic, and social structures of classical civilizations.
		6.2.8.A.3.c	Determine the foundational concepts and principles of Athenian democracy and the Roman Republic that later influenced the development of the United States Constitution.
		6.2.8.A.3.d	Compare the status (i.e., political, economic, and social) of groups in the Ancient World to those of people today and evaluate how individuals perceived the principles of liberty and equality then and now.
		6.2.8.A.3.e	Compare and contrast the American legal system and the legal systems of classical civilizations, and determine the extent to which the early systems influenced our current legal system.
	B. Geography, People, and the Environment	6.2.8.B.3.a	Determine how geography and the availability of natural resources influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural systems of each of the classical civilizations and provided motivation for expansion.
		6.2.8.B.3.b	Explain how geography and the availability of natural resources led to both the development of Greek city-states and to their decline.
	C. Economics, Innovation, and Technology	6.2.8.C.3.a	Analyze the impact of expanding land and sea trade routes as well as a uniform system of exchange in the Mediterranean World and Asia.
		6.2.8.C.3.b	Explain how classical civilizations used technology and innovation to enhance agricultural/manufacturing output and commerce, to expand military capabilities, to improve life in urban areas, and to allow for greater division of labor.
	D. History, Culture, and Perspectives	6.2.8.D.3.a	Compare and contrast social hierarchies in classical civilizations as they relate to power, wealth, and equality.
		6.2.8.D.3.b	Determine common factors that contributed to the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, Gupta India, and Han China.
		6.2.8.D.3.c	Evaluate the important and enduring legacy of the major achievements of Greece, Rome, India, and China over time.
		6.2.8.D.3.d	Evaluate the importance and enduring legacy of the major achievements of Greece, Rome, India, and China over time.
		6.2.8.D.3.e	Compare and contrast the tenets of various world religions that developed in or around this time period (i.e., Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism, and Taoism), their patterns of expansion, and their responses to the current challenges of globalization.
		6.2.8.D.3.f	Determine the extent to which religion, economic issues, and conflict shaped the values and decisions of the classical societies.

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ERA:**Expanding Exchanges and Encounters (500 CE-1450 CE)**

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<p>4. Expanding Exchanges and Encounters</p> <p>The emergence of empires (i.e., Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas) resulted from the promotion of interregional trade, cultural exchanges, new technologies, urbanization, and centralized political organization.</p> <p>The rise and spread of new belief systems unified societies, but they also became a major source of tension and conflict.</p> <p>While commercial and agricultural improvements created new wealth and opportunities for the empires, most people's daily lives remained unchanged.</p>	<p>A. Civics, Government, and Human Rights</p>	6.2.8.A.4.a	Analyze the role of religion and other means rulers used to unify and centrally govern expanding territories with diverse populations.
		6.2.8.A.4.b	Compare and contrast the Japanese and European systems of feudalism and the effectiveness of each in promoting social, economic, and political order.
		6.2.8.A.4.c	Determine the influence of medieval English legal and constitutional practices (i.e., the Magna Carta, parliament, and the development of habeas corpus and an independent judiciary) on modern democratic thought and institutions.
	<p>B. Geography, People, and the Environment</p>	6.2.8.B.4.a	Explain how geography influenced the development of the political, economic, and cultural centers of each empire and well as the empires' relationships with other parts of the world.
		6.2.8.B.4.b	Assess how maritime and overland trade routes (i.e., the African caravan and Silk Road) impacted urbanization, transportation, communication, and the development of international trade centers.
		6.2.8.B.4.c	Determine how Africa's physical geography and natural resources posed challenges and opportunities for trade and development and the spread of religion.
		6.2.8.B.4.d	Explain why the Arabian Peninsula's physical features and location made it the epicenter of Afro-Eurasian trade and fostered the spread of Islam into Africa, Europe, and Asia.
		6.2.8.B.4.e	Analyze the motivations for civilizations to modify the environment, determine the positive and negative consequences of environmental changes made during this time period, and relate these changes to current environmental challenges.
		6.2.8.B.4.f	Explain how the geographies and climates of Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas influenced their economic development and interaction or isolation with other societies.
		6.2.8.B.4.g	Explain why the strategic location and economic importance of Constantinople and the Mediterranean Sea were a source of conflict between civilizations.
		6.2.8.B.4.h	Explain how the locations, land forms, and climates of Mexico, Central America, and South America affected the development of Mayan, Aztec, and Incan societies, cultures, and economies.
	<p>C. Economics, Innovation, and Technology</p>	6.2.8.C.4.a	Explain how and why the interrelationships among improved agricultural production, population growth, urbanization, and commercialization led to the rise of powerful states and kingdoms (i.e., Europe, Asia, Americas).
		6.2.8.C.4.b	Determine the extent to which interaction between the Islamic world and medieval Europe increased trade, enhanced technology innovation, and impacted scientific thought and the arts.
	<p>D. History, Culture, and Perspectives</p>	6.2.8.D.4.a	Analyze the role of religion and economics in shaping each empire's social hierarchy, and evaluate the impact these hierarchical structures had on the lives of various groups of people.
		6.2.8.D.4.b	Analyze the causes and outcomes of the Crusades from different perspectives, including the perspectives of European political and religious leaders, the crusaders, Jews, Muslims, and traders.
		6.2.8.D.4.c	Assess the demographic, economic, and religious impact of the plague on Europe.
		6.2.8.D.4.d	Determine which events led to the rise and eventual decline of European feudalism.
		6.2.8.D.4.e	Analyze the immediate and long-term impact on China and Europe of the open exchange between Europe and the Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty.
		6.2.8.D.4.f	Determine the extent to which the Byzantine Empire influenced the Islamic world and western Europe.
		6.2.8.D.4.g	Evaluate the importance and enduring legacy of the major achievements of the people living Asia, Africa (Islam), Europe and the Americas over time.