

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 1: The Rise of Ancient Civilizations <i>(updated 4/5/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.3.6.1(A) Develop a timeline that traces the migration of the earliest humans from Africa to other world regions, including the Americas; analyze the environmental factors that enabled their migration to other world regions and the ways in which they adapted to different environments. (The Beginnings of Human History: 200,000—8000 BCE)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.7.1(A) Locate on a map and describe when and how humans began to domesticate wild plants and animals and develop agricultural societies. (Early Civilizations and the Emergence of Pastoral Peoples: 8000 BCE—2000 BCE)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.7.2(A) Compare and contrast the cultural differences between the hunter gatherer and early agricultural societies. (Early Civilizations and the Emergence of Pastoral Peoples: 8000 BCE—2000 BCE)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.8.1(A) Describe the development, characteristics, and decline of civilizations in Africa, eastern Asia, and southern Asia; describe their interactions. (Classical Traditions, Belief Systems, and Giant Empires: 2000 BCE—600 CE)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.8.2(A) Describe the development, characteristics, and decline of civilizations in Southwest Asia and around the Mediterranean Sea (Mesopotamia, Egypt, Persia, Greece, Rome); describe their interactions. (Classical Traditions, Belief Systems, and Giant Empires: 2000 BCE—600 CE)</p>	<p>How did physical geography influence the lives of early humans?</p> <p>How did the beginning of agriculture and the domestication of animals promote the rise of settled communities?</p> <p>Where were the earliest civilizations located?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the complications inherent to splitting history for the purpose of academic study To understand the process and timeline of Human evolution. Explain the significance of the Neolithic Revolution To understand the history and accomplishments of the Sumerian people Describe key characteristics and notable events of the Assyrian Empire Explain why early civilizations arose on the banks of rivers. Evaluate the extent and influence of Babylonian culture. Describe the significance of Hammurabi's code. Explain Carthage's culture and the significance of the Punic Wars Explain Ancient Egypt's geography and culture. Compare the Old Kingdom, Middle Kingdom, and the New Kingdom. 	<p>Direct instruction</p> <p>Graphic Aids</p> <p>Videos</p>	<p>2.1 - The Study of History.</p> <p>2.2 - The Paleolithic Era to the Neolithic Revolution.</p> <p>Video: The Neolithic Age Explained: Global History Review</p> <p>2.3- Ancient Mesopotamia Civilizations. River Valley Civilizations.</p> <p>Video: Ancient Mesopotamia</p> <p>2.4: River Valley Civilizations</p> <p>Video: The Code of Hammurabi</p> <p>2.5- Ancient Carthage.</p> <p>Video: The Punic Wars</p> <p>2.6- Ancient Egypt</p> <p>Video: Ancient Egypt</p>	<p>CYU's</p> <p>Module 1 Quiz</p>
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 2: Classical Traditions and Belief Systems <i>(updated 4/5/21)</i>	<p>SS.9.4.3.8.1(A) Describe the development, characteristics, and decline of civilizations in Africa, eastern Asia, and southern Asia; describe their interactions. (Classical Traditions, Belief Systems, and Giant Empires: 2000 BCE—600 CE)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.8.2(A) Describe the development, characteristics, and decline of civilizations in Southwest Asia and around the Mediterranean Sea (Mesopotamia, Egypt, Persia,</p>	<p>What were the social, political, and economic characteristics of early civilizations?</p> <p>What religious traditions developed in ancient civilizations?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the significance of the Shang Dynasty Describe the Zhou Dynasty's justification for overthrowing the Shang Dynasty Compare Confucianism, Daoism, Legalism, and Mohism Describe the significance of the Han Dynasty. Describe the importance of the Silk Road Describe characteristics of the Indus River Valley Civilization 	<p>Direct instruction</p> <p>Graphic Aids</p> <p>Videos</p>	<p>2.1- Early Chinese Civilization.</p> <p>Video: Ancient China</p> <p>2.2 - Chinese Philosophy.</p> <p>2.3 - The Han Dynasty .</p> <p>2.4 Civilization of Indian Subcontinent .</p> <p>2 5 - Hinduism and Buddhism.</p>	<p>CYU's</p> <p>Moduel 2 Quiz</p>

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

	<p>Greece, Rome), describe their interactions. (Classical Traditions, Belief Systems, and Giant Empires: 2000 BCE—600 CE)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.8.3(A) Analyze the emergence, development, and impact of religions and philosophies of this era, including Hinduism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Judaism and Christianity. (Classical Traditions, Belief Systems, and Giant Empires: 2000 BCE—600 CE)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the evolution of Hinduism and Buddhism • Discuss the Achaemenid as the first global empire • Explain the consequences of the Persian Wars • Compare the key characteristics of society in Sparta and Athens. • Explain the decline of Athens and Sparta. • Describe characteristics of classical Greece 		<p>2.6 - The Persian Empire. Video: The Persian Empire</p> <p>2.7 - Sparta and Athens.</p> <p>2.8 Classical Greece</p>	
--	---	--	--	--	--	--

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
------	------------	---------------------	---------------------	--------------------------	-----------	-------------

Months 1-12

<p>Module 3: Rise and Fall of Medieval Civilization</p> <p><i>(updated 4/5/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.3.9.1(A) Describe the rise and significance of Islam in Southwest Asia and its expansion and institutionalization into other regions. (Post-Classical and Medieval Civilizations and Expanding Zones of Exchange: 600—1450)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.9.5(A) Compare and contrast the cultures in eastern and western Europe, including the role of Christianity, feudalism and the impact of diseases and climate change. (Post-Classical and Medieval Civilizations and Expanding Zones of Exchange: 600-1450)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.9.7(A) Describe the intensified exchanges of scientific, artistic and historical knowledge among Europe, Africa and Southwest Asia; evaluate the impact on Christian and Islamic societies. (Post-Classical and Medieval Civilizations and Expanding Zones of Exchange: 600-1450)</p>	<p>How did the empire of Alexander the Great establish a basis for the spread of Hellenistic culture? What was the impact of the Pax Romana on the Roman Empire? How and why did Christianity spread? What are the beliefs, traditions, and customs of Islam? How did a feudal society develop in Europe during the Middle Ages?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the political and class structure of the Roman Republic • Explain the significance of Julius Caesar in Roman history • Describe the culture of the Roman Empire • Describe identifying characteristics of the Byzantine Empire • Explain the role of Constantine in Byzantine Empire history • Examine the historical significance of Mecca and Medina • Explain the rise of Islam • Describe Rome's shift to Christianity • Describe the significance of the following events during the Middle Ages: Charlemagne, the Vikings, Crusades, and the Catholic Church • Describe the structure of the feudalism and the responsibilities and obligations of each level of society • Explain the significance of the Black Death. 	<p>Direct instruction Graphic Aids Videos</p>	<p>2.1 - The Roman Republic. 2.2 - The Roman Empire . Video: The Roman Empire: Rise and Fall</p> <p>2.3 - The Byzantine Empire. 2.4 - The Rise and Spread of Islam. Video: Islam in Brief</p> <p>2.5 - The Shift to Christianity. 2.6 - The Middle Ages in Europe, Part I. Video: The Rise of the Catholic Church</p> <p>2.7 - The Middle Ages in Europe, Part II Video: Feudalism</p>	<p>CYU's Module 3 Quiz</p>
--	--	--	--	---	--	--------------------------------

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
------	------------	---------------------	---------------------	--------------------------	-----------	-------------

Months 1-12

<p>Module 4: Expanding Zones of Exchange</p> <p><i>(updated 4/6/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.3.9.2(A) Describe the characteristics of the Swahili, Ghana and Mali Songhai cultures in Africa, including trade across longer distances and the impact of Islam. (Post-Classical and Medieval Civilizations and Expanding Zones of Exchange: 600—1450)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.8.3(A) Compare and contrast the cultures of China (Yuan/ Mongol and Ming) and Japan (Heian and early</p>	<p>What were the effects of Mongol invasions? What was the impact of African empires? What were the characteristics of the Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the significance of the Pax Mongolica • Identify the major cultural contributions and the complex role of Genghis Khan in the Mongol Empire's development • Connect the Mongol invasions to the establishment of the Yuan dynasty • Describe the trade and monetary policies and events leading to the fall of the Yuan 	<p>Direct instruction Graphic Aids Videos</p>	<p>4.1 - The Mongol Empire . Video: The Mongol Empire</p> <p>4.2 - Yuan Dynasty . 4.3 - Ming Dynasty. 4.4 - Japan 4.5- The Development of Russia. Video: Ivan the</p>	<p>CYU's Module 4 Quiz</p>
---	--	---	---	---	---	--------------------------------

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

	<p>snogunates), including the consolidation of belief systems. (Post-Classical and Medieval Civilizations and Expanding Zones of Exchange: 600—1450)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.9.4(A) Analyze the impact of Indian Ocean trade on the cultures in southern and southeastern Asia. (Post-Classical and Medieval Civilizations and Expanding Zones of Exchange: 600-1450)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.9.6(A) Analyze the factors that led to the emergence and expansion of the multi-ethnic Aztec and Inca empires in the Americas. (Post-Classical and Medieval Civilizations and Expanding Zones of Exchange: 600-1450)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.10.2(A) Explain the social, political and economic changes in Europe that led to trans-oceanic exploration and colonization. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450—1750)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.10.3(A) Describe the impact of interactions and negotiations between African leaders and European traders on long-distance trade networks. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450—1750)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.10.4(A) Describe the interactions and negotiations between Americans (Mayans, Aztecs, Incas) and European explorers, as well as the consequences. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450—1750)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.10.5(A) Assess the social and demographic impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, the Americas and Africa. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450—1750)</p>		<p>dynasty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the rise and fall of the Ming dynasty • Describe the significance of the geography of Japan • Describe Japanese Religious/Spiritual beliefs and characteristics of Feudal Japanese culture • Describe how Ivan I accomplished major victories which helped Moscow become so powerful. • Identify Ivan IV's policies and examine the positive and negative aspects of his rule • Describe the cultural and economic characteristics of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai • Compare the Incan, Mayan, and Aztec civilizations. • Describe the contributing factors that allowed the Spanish explorers to overpower civilizations in the Americas. 		<p>Terrible</p> <p>4.6 - West African Civilizations. Video: West African Empires</p> <p>4.7 Civilizations in the Americas</p>	
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
<p>Module 5: The Italian Renaissance <i>(updated 4/5/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.3.9.5(A) Compare and contrast the cultures in eastern and western Europe, including the role of Christianity, feudalism and the impact of diseases and climate change. (Post-Classical and Medieval Civilizations and Expanding Zones of Exchange: 600-1450)</p>	<p>Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy? Do Renaissance ideas still affect us today?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail the factors that inspired the Italian Renaissance. • Describe the replacement of collective responsibility by a new focus on individualism. • Define humanists and their role in popularizing modern critical methods and literary styles. • Explain why people looked to Greece and Rome for ideas. • Study the political philosophy introduced by Machiavelli. • Describe the Italian city-states of the Renaissance. • List the members of the Medici family of Florence and their impact on the arts of the 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids Videos</p>	<p>5.1 - Inspiration for the Italian Renaissance. Video: Florence and the Renaissance</p> <p>5.2 - Individualism. Video: What was Humanism</p> <p>5.3 - Humanism. Video: Greek & Roman Influence.</p> <p>5.4 - Niccolò Machiavelli. Video: Political Theory - Niccolò Machiavelli</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

			Renaissance. ● Identify how the ideas of the Renaissance affected the artists of the time period. ● Comprehend how writers of the times addressed Renaissance themes. ● Use a map to locate Italy's trading partners during the Renaissance.		5.6 - Italian City-States. 5.7 - The Medici Family. 5.8 - Art of the Renaissance. 5.9 - Renaissance Literature. 5.10 - The Italian Trading Network.	
--	--	--	---	--	---	--

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
-------------	-------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------	--------------------

Months 1-12

Module 6: Pre-Reformation Movements <i>(updated 4/5/21)</i>	SS.9.4.3.9.5(A) Compare and contrast the cultures in eastern and western Europe, including the role of Christianity, feudalism and the impact of diseases and climate change. (Post-Classical and Medieval Civilizations and Expanding Zones of Exchange: 600-1450) SS.9.4.3.10.1(A) Describe the Reformation and Counter-Reformation; analyze their impact throughout the Atlantic world. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450—1750)	Why did the Renaissance eventually spread to the rest of Europe? What were the major economic, political, and theological issues involved in the Reformation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Characterize the Renaissance in northern Europe, in which religion played a greater role. ● Describe the themes that northern European artists and writers explored. ● Describe how the printing revolution shaped European society. ● List the new monarchs of Europe, who laid the foundations for the national, or territorial, state. ● Recognize the role of the Catholic Church and the role its Popes played in government. ● Explain the late medieval concept of popular piety and reform ideas preceding Martin Luther's call for change. ● Detail how Luther's religious reforms led to Protestantism, a new branch of Christianity. ● Summarize the factors leading to the Protestant Reformation. ● State how Luther's basic ideas on religion differed from those of Catholicism and analyze how he arrived at his conclusions. ● Explain how political issues lead to the Reformation in England. 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids Videos	6.1 - The Northern Renaissance. 6.2 - North European Art & Literature. 6.3 - The Printing Revolution. Video: How did the Printing Press Change the World? 6.4 - New Monarchs of Europe. 6.5 - The Role of Catholicism in Government. 6.6 - Popular Piety. 6.7 - Martin Luther. 6.8 - The Papacy & Politics. 6.9 - The Rise of Protestant Reformation. Video: The Protestant Reformation 6.10 - Reformation in England.	CYU's Module Quiz
---	--	--	---	--	---	----------------------

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
-------------	-------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------	--------------------

Months 1-12

Module 7: Religious Reformation <i>(updated 4/5/21)</i>	SS.9.4.3.9.7(A) Describe the intensified exchanges of scientific, artistic and historical knowledge among Europe, Africa and Southwest Asia; evaluate the impact on Christian and Islamic societies. (Post-Classical and Medieval Civilizations and Expanding Zones of Exchange: 600-1450)	What were some of the changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies during the Reformation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe the formation and the structure of the Church of England. ● Describe the teachings and impact of John Calvin. ● Discuss the clashes between the Calvinists and Catholics of France. ● Detail the different forms of 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids Videos	7.1 - The Church of England. 7.2 - Calvinism. 7.3 - Religious Clashes in France. 7.4 - Protestantism Spreads Throughout Europe.	CYU's Module Quiz
---	---	--	---	--	--	----------------------

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

	SS.9.4.3.10.1(A) Describe the Reformation and Counter-Reformation; analyze their impact throughout the Atlantic world. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450—1750)		<p>Protestantism that merged in Europe as the Reformation spread.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the principal Protestant traditions that emerged in the 16th century and how they differ from each other and from Roman Catholicism. Describe how the Catholic Church tried to halt the spread of Protestantism. Assess the Catholic Reformation's purpose and impact. Describe the fragmentation of the Roman Catholic Church and the spread of Protestantism by various sects. Discuss the application and development of reformed religion in England, France, and other states. Summarize the effect of the Reformation on society, morality, and community life. 		<p>7.5 - Protestant Traditions. 7.6 - The Catholic and Protestant Divide. 7.7 - Catholic Reformation. 7.8 - The Fragmenting Catholic Church & Spreading Protestantism. 7.9 - Continuation of Reformed Religion. 7.10 - Societal Effects of Reformation</p>	
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
-------------	-------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------	--------------------

Months 1-12

<p>Module 8: Europe in the 16th Century <i>(updated 4/6/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.3.10.1(A) Describe the Reformation and Counter-Reformation; analyze their impact throughout the Atlantic world. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450—1750)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.10.2(A) Explain the social, political and economic changes in Europe that led to trans-oceanic exploration and colonization. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450—1750)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.10.7(A) Describe the expansion of the Ottoman empire; define its relationships and exchanges with neighboring societies and religious and ethnic minorities. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450—1750)</p>	<p>What were the effects the Habsburg dynasty becoming a dominant European family?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail the balance of power in Europe following the Reformation. Map the areas of Habsburg rule. Describe why Phillip II and other Spanish monarchs had difficulty ruling the Spanish Empire. List the reasons and outcome of the Spanish invasion of England. Describe Spain's decline in power after the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Recognize how Tudor monarchs influenced English and European affairs. Compare and contrast the monarchs of England and Spain. Discuss the kind of monarchy that developed in France under the Bourbon monarchs. Discuss how religious beliefs were balanced in France under Bourbon rule. Describe the conditions in Europe that lead to the Thirty Years War. 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>8.1 - The Habsburgs & the Holy Roman Empire. 8.2 - Territories of the House of Habsburg. 8.3 - The Spanish Empire. 8.4 - The Spanish Invasion of England. 8.5 - The Decline of the Spanish Empire. 8.6 - The Tudor Monarchs. 8.7 - Comparing English and Spanish Monarchs. 8.8 - French Monarchs in the 1600s. 8.9 - The Religious Role in French Politics. 8.10 - Causation of the Thirty Year's War</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>
---	--	--	--	--	--	------------------------------

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
-------------	-------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------	--------------------

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

Months 1-12						
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
<p>Module 9: Colonial Expansion & European Revolutions</p> <p><i>(updated 4/6/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.3.10.2(A) Explain the social, political and economic changes in Europe that led to trans-oceanic exploration and colonization. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450—1750)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.10.5(A) Assess the social and demographic impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, the Americas and Africa. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450—1750)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.10.9(A) Identify the major intellectual and scientific developments of seventeenth and eighteenth-century Europe; describe the regional and global influences on the European Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment, and assess their impact on global society. (Emergence of the First Global Age: 1450—1750)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.11.2(A) Explain the causes and global consequences of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Era. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750—1922)</p>	<p>What factors lead to the English Civil War? What were the motivating forces of European colonial expansion?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine how the Thirty Years' War differed from prior European wars. Identify the reasons for the growth of Russian power and influence during the 16th century. Describe why Europeans risked dangerous ocean voyages to discover sea routes to other parts of the world. Examine the positive and negative effects of increased trade and colonial expansion. Detail factors that led to civil war in England and the results of the conflict. Discuss how England established a constitutional monarchy. Define the term "habeas corpus" and apply it to the rule of law. Define the term bourgeoisie and describe their role in French society. Describe how France's class structure contributed to the French Revolution. List the groups that made up each of the three estates and the privileges, rights, and responsibilities of each group that led to the revolution. 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>9.1 - The Thirty Years' War. Video: The Thirty Year's War 9.2 - The Rise of Russian Power. 9.3 - Europeans Discover the "New World". 9.4 - Impacts of Colonialism. 9.5 - The English Revolution. 9.6 - England's Constitutional Monarchy. 9.7 - The Habeas Corpus Acts. 9.8 - Bourgeoisie. 9.9 - Social Classes & Politics in France. 9.10 - The Three French Estates</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>
<p>Module 10: French Influence on Europe</p> <p><i>(updated 4/5/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.3.11.2(A) Explain the causes and global consequences of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Era. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750—1922)</p>	<p>What were the political, economic, religious, social, and intellectual causes of the French Revolution? Were the ideals of the French Revolution lost during Napoleon's reign?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagram the structure of the National Assembly and its relationship to the monarchy of France. List the political reforms the National Assembly adopted for France. Detail the leaders and goals of the French Revolution. Describe why the French revolution led to war between France and its neighbors. Describe the conditions that led to the rise of Napoleon's power. Relate how Napoleon built and then lost an empire. Identify and explain the most important changes in Europe caused by Napoleon's rule in France. Identify the reactionary 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids Video</p>	<p>10.1 - The National Assembly. 10.2 - Political Reforms in France. 10.3 - Key People of the French Revolution. 10.4 - War in France. Video: The French Revolution 10.5 - The Rise of Napoleon's Power. Video: Napoleon Bonaparte 10.6 - The Fall Napoleon's Empire. 10.7 - Napoleon's Influence on Europe. 10.8 - The</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

			<p>measures taken by the Congress of Vienna to restore Europe to pre-French Revolution status.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map the balance of power following the Congress of Vienna. • Evaluate the success of the plans of the reactionaries to thwart the spread of liberalism in Europe. 		<p>Congress of Vienna. 10.9 - The Balance of Power in Europe. 10.10 - European Congresses.</p>	
--	--	--	---	--	--	--

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
-------------	-------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------	--------------------

Months 1-12

<p>Module 11: Science, Industrialism, & the Enlightenment <i>(updated 4/5/21)</i></p>		<p>How was the Enlightenment influenced by reason? What new views did philosophers have about government and society? How was the industrial revolution a historical turning point?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss how scientific thought changed during the 1600s. • Create a timeline that lists important discoveries and people from the 16th and 17th centuries. • Discuss what daily life was like before the rise of modern industry. • Describe why the Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain. • Examine how the growth of technology advanced the growth of industry. • Describe the importance and sources of capital that funded the Industrial Revolution. • Detail how the Industrial Revolution affected people's lives. • Learn about the history of the world. • Summarize the beliefs of the leaders of the Enlightenment. • Describe why Karl Marx advocated doing away with capitalism. 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids Videos</p>	<p>11.1 - Scientific Pursuit. 11.2 - Timeline of Scientific Endeavors. 11.3 - Life Before the Industrial Revolution. 11.4 - The Industrial Revolution. Video: What was the Industrial Revolution 11.5 - Technology Advances Industry. 11.6 - The Importance of Capital. 11.7 - Lifestyle Changes Due to Industrialism. 11.8 - The Enlightenment. Video: The Enlightenment 11.9 - Leaders of the Enlightenment. 11.10 - Karl Marx</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>
---	--	---	---	---	--	------------------------------

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
-------------	-------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------	--------------------

Months 1-12

<p>Module 12: Societal Changes in the 1800s <i>(updated 4/6/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.3.11.1(A) Describe the causes and the regional and global impact of the Industrial Revolution. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750—1922)</p>	<p>How are societies affected by economic systems?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the advantages and disadvantages of both a capitalist and a socialist society. • List the advances made in science between 1750 and 1914 that have improved life today. • Examine why the population grew dramatically in Europe and North America during the 1800s. • Describe the life of a typical immigrant in a large industrial 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>12.1 - Capitalism & Socialism. 12.2 - Scientific Advancements. 12.3 - Population Growth. 12.4 - Immigration. 12.5 - Literature & Art. 12.6 - British Political Changes. 12.7 - Outcome of the Reform Act of</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>
---	--	--	---	--	--	------------------------------

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

			<p>city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss how writers and artists in Europe and North America reflected changes in society between 1750 and 1914. • Discuss how political changes came to Britain during the 1800s. • List the changes caused by the Reform Act of 1832. • Relate how new societies emerged in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. • Detail the changes in government that France underwent during the 1800s. 		<p>1832. 12.8 - Societal Reformation in Canada, Australia, & New Zealand. 12.9 - Government Shifts in France</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
-------------	-------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------	--------------------

Months 1-12

<p>Module 13: Nationalism's Political Influence <i>(updated 4/6/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.3.11.6(A) Compare and contrast the development and results of state building and nationalism in the 19th century. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750—1922)</p>	<p>What effects does nationalism have on societies?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how the United States changed during the 1800s. • Learn about the history of the world. • Relate how countries of Latin America won independence. • Define the term nationalism and the list positive and negative impacts it may have on a society. • Describe how nationalism led to a unified Italy in the 1860s. • Detail the methods Bismarck used to unite the German states. • Examine how Bismarck's policies affected the German Empire. • Discuss why revolutionary movements developed in Russia. • Detail the czarist reforms as a result of the Russian revolution. • Discuss how the growth of nationalist feelings affected the empire of Austria-Hungary. 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>13.1 - Changes in the United States. 13.2 - Manifest Destiny. 13.3 - The Filibuster. 13.4 - Nationalism. 13.5 - Italian Unification. 13.6 - German Unification. 13.7 - Effect of Bismarck's Policies. 13.8 - Russian Revolutions. 13.9 - Tsar Reforms in Russia. 13.10 - Nationalism in Austria-Hungary</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>
--	---	---	---	--	--	------------------------------

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
-------------	-------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	------------------	--------------------

Months 1-12

<p>Module 14: World War I <i>(updated 4/6/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.3.12.1(A) Describe the social, political and economic causes and consequences of World War I. (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900—1950)</p>	<p>What social and political issues causes WWI?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail the underlying causes of World War I. • Describe why each of the following caused tension among the European powers: Berlin-Baghdad railway, Morocco, Alsace-Lorraine, Dardanelles. • Summarize the chief factors that constituted the "seeds" of war. 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>14.1 - Social Causes of WWI. 14.2 - Tension Over Trading Routes. 14.3 - Forming of Political Alliances. 14.4 - Conflict Among Major Powers. -14.5 The Shot That Was Heard</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>
--	---	---	---	--	--	------------------------------

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
<p>Module 15: The Ending & Aftermath of WWI <i>(updated 4/6/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.3.12.1(A) Describe the social, political and economic causes and consequences of World War I. (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900—1950)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.12.2(A) Describe the rise and effects of communism and socialism in Europe and Asia, including the Bolshevik Revolution (1917) in Russia and the Chinese Revolution (1949). (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900—1950)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.12.3(A) Describe the social, political and economic causes and main turning points of World War II. (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900—1950)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.12.5(A) Identify major developments in science, medicine, and technology; analyze their benefits and dangers. (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900—1950)</p>	<p>How did WWI change the political landscape of Europe?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the goals of the Bolsheviks and explain why they appealed to the Russian people. • Trace the political path from the Bolshevik revolution to communism. • Describe the military events that led to the end of World War I. • Describe the major participants at the Paris Peace Conference and summarize the aims of each. • Describe why the Treaty of Versailles was ultimately unsuccessful. • Discuss the trends the dominated the arts and popular culture from 1919 to 1939 in the United States. • Detail the revolutionary changes in science, the arts and popular culture after WWI in Europe. • Explain how postwar technology changed the way many people lived. • Detail the challenges of postwar governments to recover economically. • Discuss the conditions that led to the Great Depression and its impact on the American people. 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>15.1 - The Bolshevik Party. 15.2 - Communism in Russia. 15.3 - End of WWI. 15.4 - The Paris Peace Conference. 15.5 - The Treaty of Versailles. 15.6 - Post-War America. 15.7 - Post-War Europe. 15.8 - Technological Advances. 15.9 - Economic Recovery. 15.10 - The Great Depression</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

<p>Module 16: World Governments & Conflicts <i>(updated 4/6/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.3.11.8(A) Compare and contrast the approaches of China and Japan to Western influence. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750—1922)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.12.1(A) Describe the social, political and economic causes and consequences of World War I. (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900—1950)</p>	<p>How did aggressive world powers emerge after WWI?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe why democratic governments survived in the United States, Great Britain and France during the post-World War I era. Identify factors that led to the rise of a Fascist dictatorship in Italy after World War I. Identify factors that led to the rise of a Fascist dictatorship in Germany after World War I. Describe Hitler's rise to power in Germany. List the conditions in Russia that led to Stalin's leadership. Examine how Joseph Stalin's rule transformed the Soviet Union. Compare and contrast the economic and social changes that took place under Lenin and Stalin. Describe the areas of conflict Japan and the Allies had after World War I. List the social and economic problems that Japan faced after World War I. Discuss how militarism shaped the development of Japan after World War I. 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>16.1 - Post WWI Democracies. 16.2 - Italian Fascism. 16.3 - German Fascism. 16.4 - Hitler's Rise to Power. 16.5 - Lenin's Russian Government. 16.6 - Stalin Rules Russia. 16.7 - Social & Economic Changes in Russia. 16.8 - Japan Conflicts with the Allies. 16.9 - Japan's Social & Economic Problems. 16.10 Militarism in Japan</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
<p>Module 17: World War II <i>(updated 4/6/21)</i></p>		<p>Why did fascist dictators see territorial expansion as a must in meeting their goals?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how World War II was a product of World War I. Detail the immediate reasons for the start of World War II. Identify the areas which the Axis Powers (Japan, Germany and Italy) invaded and the world's initial response to the invasions. Discuss how Hitler took over most of Europe and how Great Britain and the United States responded. Trace the major events in World War II from Sept. 1939 to April 1941 in chronological order on a map. Describe how the change of leadership of Britain altered the path of the war. Discuss how the Soviet Union entered World War II. Detail how the United States entered the war. Explain the impact on the war of US and Soviet participation. Describe how the tide of war 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>17.1 - Germany Detests the Treaty. 17.2 - Events Leading to WWII. 17.3 - Initial Invasions. 17.4 - Hitler's Takeover of Europe. 17.5 - WWII from 1939 to 1941. 17.6 - Churchill Changes the War. 17.7 - The USSR Enters WWII. 17.8 - America Enters WWII. 17.9 - The Impact of New Allies. 17.10 The Tides Turn</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 18: WWII's End & Fallout <i>(updated 4/6/21)</i>	SS.9.4.3.12.3(A) Describe the social, political and economic causes and main turning points of World War II. (A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement: 1900—1950)	How was the world impacted by World War II?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study how new technology affected the conduct and outcome of World War II. • Summarize the major military campaigns that occurred from June 1944 to August 1945. • Detail the events surrounding D-Day and the success of the attack. • Discuss the decision to use the atomic bomb on Japan • Compare the end of the European war with the conclusion of the war in the Pacific. • Explain how the Marshall Plan was designed to rebuild Europe. • Detail the events that caused and heightened the Cold War. • Describe how the Soviet Union carried out Communist policies after the death of Stalin. • Study how the Soviet Union expanded its influence and control in Eastern Europe. • Discuss how Western Europe moved toward greater political and economic unity during the Cold War. 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	18.1 - Technology's Affect on WWII. 18.2- Summer of 1944. 18.3 - D-Day. 18.4 - Use of the Atomic Bomb. 18.5 - War Conclusions in Europe & the Pacific. 18.6 - The Marshall Plan. 18.7 - The Cold War Begins. 18.8 - A Post-Stalin Soviet Union. 18.9 - The Expanding Influence of the Soviet Union. 18.10 Western Europe During the Cold War	CYU's Module Quiz
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 19: Cold War's Conclusion & Developments in Africa <i>(updated 4/6/21)</i>	SS.9.4.3.13.2(A) Evaluate the degree to which individuals and groups have shaped the development of various post-colonial governments. (The World After World War II: 1950—1989) SS.9.4.3.13.3(A) Explain how the Cold War shaped the global geopolitical climate, including proxy wars and the Non-Aligned Movement. (The World After World War II: 1950—1989) SS.9.4.3.13.4(A) Describe the response of the world community to human rights violations, including the response to apartheid in South Africa. (The World After World War II: 1950—1989)	What were the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War? What effects did imperialism have on Africa?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trace the political and social changes that the people of the United States and Canada experienced during the cold war years. • Detail the developments that changed superpower relations by the mid-1900s. • Describe the end of the Cold War and breakup of the Soviet Union. • List the effects imperialism had on the continent of Africa. • Discuss how African nations won their independence after World War II. • Identify which African nations gained their independence in the 1990s. • Describe what kinds of governments are in Africa. • Define apartheid and describe 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	19.1 - North America During the Cold War. 19.2 - Superpower Relations Change. 19.3 - The Cold War Ends. 19.4 - The Imperialistic Division of Africa. 19.5 - The African Independence Movement. 19.6 - African Nations Gain Independence. 19.7 - The Evolution of African Governments. 19.8 - The History of Apartheid. 19.9 - Modern-Day	CYU's Module Quiz

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 20: The Middle East & Asia <i>(updated 4/6/21)</i>	SS.9.4.3.11.7(A) Describe European imperialism; explain its effects on interactions with colonized peoples in Africa and Asia. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750—1922) SS.9.4.3.11.8(A) Compare and contrast the approaches of China and Japan to Western influence. (The Age of Revolutions: 1750—1922) SS.9.4.3.13.1(A) Trace the political and economic changes in China from the Communist Revolution until recent times. (The World After World War II: 1950—1989) SS.9.4.3.13.3(A) Explain how the Cold War shaped the global geopolitical climate, including proxy wars and the Non-Aligned Movement. (The World After World War II: 1950—1989) SS.9.4.3.14.1(A) Analyze the causes and consequences of the long-term unrest in the Middle East. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)	How did the Middle East emerge as an important aspect of the global economy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how nationalism established independent nations and created conflict in the Middle East after World War II. Summarize how issues of peace and war have been decided in the Middle East since the mid-1960s. Discuss how people in the Middle East have handled the conflict between traditional ways and modern values. Describe the changes that have taken place since the 1970s in the Middle East. Detail the history of the British colonization of India. State the methods Gandhi used in India's struggle for independence from British rule. Describe the factors that divided and the factors that unified nationalist forces in China. Study the Chinese history from the end of World War II to the present. Summarize how nationalism, the Cold War, and the rise of a global economy have affected Southeast Asia. Learn about the Korean national division. 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	20.1 - Nationalism in the Middle East. 20.2 - Hostilities Over Resources. 20.3 - Middle Eastern Traditions & Values. 20.4 - Political & Economic Shifts. 20.5 - Disputes Over Indian Land. 20.6 - Mahatma Gandhi. 20.7 - Chinese Nationalism. 20.8 - Post-WWII China. 20.9 - Southeast Asia. 16.10 Korean Division	CYU's Module Quiz
Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
Module 21: Asia & Latin America <i>(updated 4/6/21)</i>	SS.9.4.3.13.3(A) Explain how the Cold War shaped the global geopolitical climate, including proxy wars and the Non-Aligned Movement. (The World After World War II: 1950—1989)	How did WWII affect East Asia? How did WWII affect Latin America?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the History of Korea from 1910 to the present. Create a timeline of events in Vietnam's history from World War II to the present. List the factors that have contributed to the economic success of Japan. Create a timeline of important events in Japan's history between World War II and the present. Detail the challenges that have 	Direct Instruction Graphic Aids	21.1 - History of Korea. 21.2 - History of Vietnam. 21.3 - Japan's Economic Success. 21.4 - History of Japan. 21.5 - South Asian Challenges. 21.6 - Postwar Economic Expectations in	CYU's Module Quiz

Curriculum Map - Social Studies - World History

Unit	Benchmarks	Essential Questions	Learning Objectives	Instructional Strategies	Resources	Assessments
Months 1-12						
<p>Module 22: Central & South America <i>(updated 4/6/21)</i></p>	<p>SS.9.4.3.13.2(A) Evaluate the degree to which individuals and groups have shaped the development of various post-colonial governments. (The World After World War II: 1950—1989)</p> <p>SS.9.4.3.14.2(A) Analyze the social, political and economic impact of globalization and technological advancement, including the effects on the economies of developing countries and the impact on political power and political boundaries. (The New Global Era: 1989 to Present)</p>	<p>How has trade affected economies and societies in South America? How has the US government intervention affected Central America?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the leftist governments controlling key countries of Latin America. List key events in relations between the United States and Cuba since the 1950s. Discuss the political and economic crises faced by Mexico and the Caribbean after World War II. Describe how the North American Free Trade Agreement has impacted the lives of the Mexican people. Summarize the instability of the governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic since World War II. Summarize the factors that led to conflicts in Central America from the 1970s to the 1990s. Determine whether United States intervention helped or harmed Central American countries. Describe how democracy has advanced in South America since the late 1980s. List the changes in government in Argentina, Chile, and Brazil since the 1980s. Discuss the positive and negative influences of trade with South American countries. 	<p>Direct Instruction Graphic Aids</p>	<p>21.1 - Governments in Latin America. 21.2 - US & Cuban Relations. 21.3 - Concerns in Mexico & the Caribbean. 21.4 - The North American Free Trade Agreement. 21.5 - Instability in Haiti & the Dominican Republic. 21.6 - Central American Conflicts. 21.7 - US Intervenes in Central America. 21.8 - South American Democracies. 21.9 - Government in South America. 21.10 - Pros & Cons of South American Trade.</p>	<p>CYU's Module Quiz</p>