

World History CR

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
GS	Global Studies		
GS-1	The student will demonstrate an understanding of life in the classical civilizations and the contributions that these civilizations have made to the modern world.		
GS-1.1	Explain the influence of Athenian government and philosophy on other civilizations including the importance of Plato's Republic and the concepts of participatory government, citizenship, freedom, and justice.		
GS-1.2	Summarize the essential characteristics of Roman civilization and explain their impact today, including the influence of other civilizations on Rome's development, the changes to Rome's political system over time, the economic structure of Roman trade and labor, and factors contributing to the decline of the empire.	The Growth of Civilization	Section 2: Rome and Early Christianity
GS-1.3	Explain the rise and growth of Christianity during the classical era, including patterns of expansion across continents, the effects of diffusion on religious beliefs and traditions, and the influence of Christianity on culture and politics.	The Growth of Civilization Medieval Civilizations	Section 2: Rome and Early Christianity Section 4: Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages
GS-1.4	Explain the impact of religion in classical Indian civilization, including Hinduism and the effects of its beliefs and practices on daily life, changes that occurred as a result of Buddhist teachings, and the influence of religion on culture and politics.	The Dawn of Civilization The Growth of Civilization	Section 4: Ancient India and China Section 4: Empires of China and India

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GS-2	The student will demonstrate an understanding of the social, political, geographic, and economic changes that took place in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Americas from the time of the Byzantine Empire through the Middle Ages.		
GS-2.1	Explain the influence of the Byzantine Empire, including the role the Empire played in preserving Hellenistic (Greek) and learning.	Medieval Civilizations	Section 4: Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages
GS-2.2	Summarize the origins and expansion of Islam, including its basic beliefs, the emergence and the spread of an Islamic empire, the reasons for the split between Sunni and Shiite groups, and the changing role of women in the modern world.	Medieval Civilizations Contemporary Issues	Section 2: African Kingdoms Section 3: Africa and the Middle East
GS-2.3	Summarize the economic, geographic, and social influences of trans-Saharan trade on Africa, including education and the growth of cities.	Renaissance, Reformation, and Exploration	Section 3: Exploration and Expansion
GS-2.4	Compare the origins and characteristics of the Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations, including their economic foundations, their political organization, their technological achievements, and their cultural legacies of art and architecture.	The Growth of Civilizations	Section 3: The Americas
GS-2.5	Summarize the functions of feudalism and manorialism in medieval Europe, including the creation of nation-states as feudal institutions helped monarchies to centralize power and the evolution of the relationship between the secular states and Roman Catholic Church.	Medieval Civilizations	Section 4: Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages in Europe

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GS-2.6	Analyze the social, political, and economic upheaval and recovery that occurred in Europe during the Middle Ages, including the plague and the subsequent population decline, the predominance of religion and the impact of the Crusades, and the increasing interregional trade.	Medieval Civilizations	Section 4: Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages
GS-3	The student will demonstrate an understanding of the influence of the Western world in the spread of new ideas that took place from the Renaissance through the eighteenth century.		
GS-3.1	Compare the impact of the Renaissance and the Reformation on life in Europe, including changes in the status of women, the revolution in art and architecture, the causes and effects of divisions in religious affiliation, and the presence of social oppression and conflict.	Renaissance, Reformation, and Exploration	Section 1: Renaissance Section 2: The Reformation and Counter-Reformation Section 3: Exploration and Expansion
GS-3.2	Explain the long-term effects of political changes that occurred in Europe during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, including the emergence of a strong monarchial form of government and the changes in the governments of England and France as they compare with one another.	Medieval Civilizations Renaissance, Reformation, and Exploration Changes in Asia and Europe	Section 4: Kingdoms, Christianity, and the Middle Ages Section 1: Renaissance Section 2: The Reformation and Counter Reformation Section 2: Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
GS-3.3	Summarize the origins and contributions of the scientific revolution.	Changes in Asia and Europe	Section 2: Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution

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GS-3.4	Explain the ways that Enlightenment ideas spread through Europe and their effect on European society, including the role of academies, salons, and publishing; the connection between the Enlightenment and the scientific revolution; and the political and cultural influence of thinkers such as John Locke, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Baron de Montesquieu.	Changes in Asia and Europe	Section 2: Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
GS-4	The student will demonstrate an understanding of the effects of the economic, geographic, and political interactions that took place throughout the world during the nineteenth century.		
GS-4.1	Explain the significant political, commercial, and cultural changes that took place in China in the nineteenth century, including the unification of Chinese culture and the motivations and effects of China's changing attitudes toward foreign trade and interaction.	Changes in Asia and Europe	Section 1: New Asian Empires
GS-4.2	Explain the economic and cultural impact of European involvement on other continents during the era of European expansion.	Renaissance, Reformation, and Exploration Changes in Asia and Europe	Section 3: Exploration and Expansion Section 1: New Asian Empires Section 2: Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution
GS-4.3	Compare the key elements of the revolutions that took place on the European and American continents in the nineteenth century, including social and political motivations for these revolutions and the changes in social organization that emerged following them.	Changes in Asia and Europe	Section 2: Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution

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GS-4.4	Explain the causes and effects of political, social, and economic transformation in Europe in the nineteenth century, including the significance of nationalism, the impact of industrialization for different countries, and the effects of democratization.	Changes in Asia and Europe The Great War: World War I	Section 2: Absolutism, Enlightenment, and Revolution Section 3: Industrialization Section 1: Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism
GS-4.5	Compare the political actions of European, Asian, and African nations in the era of imperial expansion, including the response of the Ottoman Empire to European commercial power, the motives and results of Russian expansion, the importance of British power in India, the collapse of Chinese government and society, the reasons for and the effects of Japan's transformation and expansion, and the resistance to imperialism.	Changes in Asia and Europe The Great War: World War I	Section 1: New Asian Empires Section 1: Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism
GS-5	The student will demonstrate an understanding of the effects of economic, geographic, and political interactions that took place throughout the world during the early twentieth century.		
GS-5.1	Summarize the causes of World War I, including political and economic rivalries, ethnic and ideological conflicts, and nationalism and propaganda.	The Great War: World War I	Section 1: Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism Section 2: World War I
GS-5.2	Summarize the worldwide changes that took place following World War I, including the significance of the Russian Revolution; the rise of nationalist movements in India, Africa, and Southeast Asia; the revolutions and political change in China; and the creation of new states in Europe.	The Great War: World War I World War II	Section 1: Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism Section 2: World War I Section 3: The Aftermath Section 1: Instability in Europe

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GS-5.3	Explain the impact of the Great Depression and political responses in Germany, Britain, and the United States, including Nazism, Fascism, retrenchment, and the New Deal.	The Great War: World War I World War II	Section 3: The Aftermath Section 1: Instability in Europe
GS-5.4	Explain the causes, key events, and outcomes of World War II, including the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire; the role of appeasement and isolationism in Europe and the United States; the major turning points of the War and the principal theaters of conflict; the importance of geographic factors during the War; and the political leaders during the time.	World War II	Section 1: Instability in Europe Section 2: World War II Section 3: Post World War II
GS-5.5	Compare the ideologies and global effects of totalitarianism, Communism, Fascism, Nazism, and democracy in the twentieth century, including Lenin's adaptation of Marxism in Russia, the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Europe, and militarism in Japan prior to World War II.	The Great War: World War I World War II	Section 1: Reform, Nationalism, and Imperialism Section 3: The Aftermath Section 1: Instability in Europe
GS-5.6	Exemplify the lasting impact of World War II, including the legacy of the Holocaust, the moral implications of military technologies and techniques such as the atomic bomb, the human costs of the war, and the establishment of democratic governments in European countries.	World War II	Section 2: World War II Section 3: Post World War II
GS-6	The student will demonstrate an understanding of the effects of economic, geographic, and political interactions that have taken place throughout the world from the period of the Cold War to the present day.		

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GS-6.1	Summarize the ideologies and global effects of Communism and democracy, including the effects of totalitarianism and Communism in China and the effects of Communism in Eastern Europe and Soviet Union.	Contemporary Issues	Section 1: Europe and North America Section 2: Asia and Latin America Section 3: Africa and the Middle East
GS-6.2	Summarize the worldwide effects of the Cold War, including the competition for power between the United States and the Soviet Union, the changing relationships between the Soviet Union and China, the response by popular culture, and the collapse of the communist states.	World War II Contemporary Issues	Section 3: Post World War II Section 1: Europe and North America
GS-6.3	Compare the challenges and successes of the movements toward independence and democratic reform in various regions following World War II, including the role of political ideology, religion, and ethnicity in shaping governments and the course of independence and democratic movements in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.	World War II Contemporary Issues	Section 3: The Aftermath Section 2: Asia and Latin America Section 3: Africa and the Middle East
GS-6.4	Summarize the impact of economic and political interdependence on the world, including efforts to control population growth, economic imbalance and social inequality and efforts to address them, the significance of the world economy for different nations, and the influence of terrorist movements on politics in various countries.	Contemporary Issues	Section 1: Europe and North America Section 2: Asia and Latin America Section 3: Africa and the Middle East