

World History

Adopted 2016

Analyze the origins, structures, and interactions of societies in the ancient world from 3500 BCE/BC to 500 BCE/BC. [SSWH1](#)

- a. Compare and contrast Mesopotamian and Egyptian societies, include: religion, culture, economics, politics, and technology. [SSWH1.A](#)

- b. Describe the societies of India and China, include: religion, culture, economics, politics, and technology. [SSWH1.B](#)

- c. Explain the development of monotheism, include: the concepts developed by the ancient Hebrews. [SSWH1.C](#)

- d. Identify the Bantu migration patterns and contribution to settled agriculture. [SSWH1.D](#)

- e. Explain the rise of the Olmecs. [SSWH1.E](#)

Identify the major achievements of Chinese and Indian societies to 500 CE/AD. [SSWH2](#)

- a. Describe the development of Indian civilization, include: the rise and fall of the Maurya and Gupta Empires. [SSWH2.A](#)

- b. Describe the development of Chinese civilization under Zhou, Qin, and Han. [SSWH2.B](#)

- c. Explain the development and impact of Hinduism and Buddhism on India, and Confucianism on China. [SSWH2.C](#)

- d. Explain how geography contributed to the movement of people and ideas, include: Silk Roads and Indian Ocean Trade. [SSWH2.D](#)

Examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE/BC to 400 CE/AD. [SSWH3](#)

- a. Compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire. [SSWH3.A](#)

- b. Identify the ideas and impact of important individuals, include: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and Augustus Caesar. [SSWH3.B](#)

- c. Analyze the impact of Greek and Roman culture, politics, and technology. [SSWH3.C](#)

- d. Describe polytheism in the Greek and Roman world. [SSWH3.D](#)

- e. Explain the origins and diffusion of Christianity in the Roman world. [SSWH3.E](#)

- f. Analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire. [SSWH3.F](#)

Analyze impact of the Byzantine and Mongol empires. [SSWH4](#)

- a. Describe the relationship between the Roman and Byzantine Empires, include: the importance of Justinian and Empress Theodora. [SSWH4.A](#)
- b. Analyze the impact Byzantium had on Kiev, Moscow, and the Russian Empire. [SSWH4.B](#)
- c. Explain the Great Schism (East-West Schism) of 1054 CE/AD. [SSWH4.C](#)
- d. Explain the decline of Byzantium and the impact of the fall of Constantinople in 1453 CE/AD. [SSWH4.D](#)
- e. Describe the impact of the Mongols on Russia, China, and the Middle East, include: the role of Chinggis (Genghis) Khan in developing the Mongol Empire. [SSWH4.E](#)

Examine the political, economic, and cultural interactions within the Medieval Mediterranean World between 600 CE/AD and 1300 CE/AD. [SSWH5](#)

- a. Analyze the origins of Islam and the growth of the Islamic Empire. [SSWH5.A](#)
- b. Understand the reasons for the split between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims. [SSWH5.B](#)
- c. Assess the economic impact of Muslim trade routes to India, China, Europe and Africa. [SSWH5.C](#)
- d. Identify the contributions of Islamic scholars in science, math, and geography [SSWH5.D](#)
- e. Analyze the relationship between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. [SSWH5.E](#)

Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies before 1500 CE/AD. [SSWH6](#)

- a. Describe the development and decline of the Sudanic kingdoms (Ghana, Mali, Songhai); include the roles of Sundiata, and the pilgrimage of Mansa Musa to Mecca. [SSWH6.A](#)
- b. Describe the trading networks and distribution of resources by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold, salt, and slaves; include the Swahili trading cities. [SSWH6.B](#)
- c. Understand the blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity and their impact on early African societies. [SSWH6.C](#)

Analyze European medieval society with regard to culture, politics, society, and economics. [SSWH7](#)

- a. Explain the manorial system and feudal relationships, include: the status of peasants and feudal monarchies and the importance of Charlemagne. [SSWH7.A](#)
- b. Explain the political impact of Christianity and the role of the church in medieval society. [SSWH7.B](#)
- c. Describe how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities, include: the impact of the Bubonic Plague. [SSWH7.C](#)
- d. Describe the causes and impact of the Crusades on the Islamic World and Europe. [SSWH7.D](#)

Describe the diverse characteristics of societies in Central and South America. [SSWH8](#)

- a. Explain the rise and fall of the Mayan, Aztec, and Inca Empires.** [SSWH8.A](#)
 - b. Compare and contrast the Mayan, Aztec, and Incan societies, include: religion, culture, economics, politics, and technology.** [SSWH8.B](#)
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Analyze change and continuity in the Renaissance and Reformation. [SSWH9](#)

- a. Explain the social, economic, and political changes that contributed to the rise of Florence.** [SSWH9.A](#)
 - b. Identify artistic and scientific achievements of the Renaissance.** [SSWH9.B](#)
 - c. Explain the main characteristics of humanism.** [SSWH9.C](#)
 - d. Explain the importance of Gutenberg and the invention of the printing press.** [SSWH9.D](#)
 - e. Analyze the impact of the Protestant Reformation, include: the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.** [SSWH9.E](#)
 - f. Describe the English Reformation, include: the role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.** [SSWH9.F](#)
 - g. Describe the Counter Reformation at the Council of Trent and the role of the Jesuits.** [SSWH9.G](#)
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Analyze the causes and effects of exploration and expansion into the Americas, Africa, and Asia. [SSWH10](#)

- a. Explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors.** [SSWH10.A](#)
 - b. Analyze the global, economic, and cultural impact of the Columbian Exchange.** [SSWH10.B](#)
 - c. Explain the role of improved technology in exploration.** [SSWH10.C](#)
 - d. Examine the effects of the Transatlantic Slave Trade on Africa and on the colonies in the Americas.** [SSWH10.D](#)
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Examine political and social changes in Japan and in China from the fourteenth century CE/AD to mid-nineteenth century CE/AD. [SSWH11](#)

- a. Describe the impact of the Tokugawa Shogunate policies on the social structure of Japan.** [SSWH11.A](#)
 - b. Describe the impact of the Qing and Ming Dynasty policies on the social structure of China.** [SSWH11.B](#)
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Describe the development and contributions of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal empires. [SSWH12](#)

- a. Describe the development and geographical extent of the Ottoman, Safavid, and the Mughal Empires.** [SSWH12.A](#)
 - b. Describe the cultural contributions of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires.** [SSWH12.B](#)
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Examine the intellectual, political, social, and economic factors that changed the world view of Europeans from the sixteenth century CE/AD to the late eighteenth century CE/AD. [SSWH13](#)

- a. Explain the scientific contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and how these ideas changed the European worldview. [SSWH13.A](#)
 - b. Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau, and their relationship to politics and society. [SSWH13.B](#)
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Analyze the Age of Revolutions. [SSWH14](#)

- a. Examine absolutism through a comparison of the reigns of Louis XIV and Tsar Peter the Great. [SSWH14.A](#)
 - b. Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825). [SSWH14.B](#)
 - c. Explain Napoleon's rise to power, the role of geography in his defeat, and the consequences of France's defeat for Europe. [SSWH14.C](#)
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Describe the impact of industrialization and urbanization. [SSWH15](#)

- a. Analyze the process and impact of industrialization in Great Britain, Germany, and Japan. [SSWH15.A](#)
 - b. Examine the political and economic ideas of Adam Smith and Karl Marx. [SSWH15.B](#)
 - c. Examine the social impact of urbanization, include: women and children. [SSWH15.C](#)
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Analyze the rise of nationalism and worldwide imperialism. [SSWH16](#)

- a. Compare and contrast the rise of the nation state in Germany under Otto von Bismarck and Japan during the Meiji Restoration. [SSWH16.A](#)
 - b. Assess imperialism in Africa and Asia, include: the influence of geography and natural resources. [SSWH16.B](#)
 - c. Examine anti-imperial resistance, include: Opium Wars, Boxer Rebellion, and the Indian Revolt of 1857. [SSWH16.C](#)
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Demonstrate an understanding of long-term causes of World War I and its global impact. [SSWH17](#)

- a. Identify causes of the war, include: nationalism, entangling alliances, militarism, and imperialism. [SSWH17.A](#)
 - b. Describe conditions on the war front for soldiers, include: new technology and war tactics. [SSWH17.B](#)
 - c. Explain the major decisions made in the Versailles Treaty, include: German reparations and the mandate system that replaced Ottoman control. [SSWH17.C](#)
 - d. Analyze the destabilization of Europe in the collapse of the great empires. [SSWH17.D](#)
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Examine the major political and economic factors that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II. [SSWH18](#)

- a. Determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of the Bolsheviks under Lenin to Stalin's first Five Year Plan. [SSWH18.A](#)
- b. Describe the rise of fascism in Europe and Asia by comparing the policies of Benito Mussolini in Italy, Adolf Hitler in Germany, and Hirohito in Japan. [SSWH18.B](#)
- c. Describe the nature of totalitarianism and the police state that existed in the Soviet Union, Germany, and Italy and how they differ from authoritarian governments. [SSWH18.C](#)
- d. Explain the aggression and conflict leading to World War II in Europe and Asia; include the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Spanish Civil War, the Rape of Nanjing in China, and the German violation of the Treaty of Versailles. [SSWH18.D](#)

Demonstrate an understanding of the global political, economic, and social impact of World War II. [SSWH19](#)

- a. Describe the major conflicts and outcomes, include: North African, Pacific, and European theatres. [SSWH19.A](#)
- b. Identify Nazi ideology and policies that led to the Holocaust and its consequences. [SSWH19.B](#)
- c. Analyze the impact of the military and diplomatic negotiations between the leaders of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States. [SSWH19.C](#)
- d. Explain Post-World War II policies and plans for economic recovery, include: the Marshall Plan for Europe, MacArthur's plan for Japan, and the formation of the United Nations, NATO, and the Warsaw Pact. [SSWH19.D](#)

Demonstrate an understanding of the global social, economic, and political impact of the Cold War and decolonization from 1945 to 1989. [SSWH20](#)

- a. Explain the arms race, include: development of nuclear weapons, and efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. [SSWH20.A](#)
- b. Describe the formation of the state of Israel and the Arab-Israeli Conflict. [SSWH20.B](#)
- c. Analyze the rise of nationalism and the revolutionary movements in Asia (i.e. India and China) and Africa. [SSWH20.C](#)
- d. Analyze opposition movements to existing political systems, include: anti-apartheid, Tiananmen Square, and the fall of the Berlin Wall. [SSWH20.D](#)

Examine change and continuity in the world since the 1960s. [SSWH21](#)

- a. Identify ethnic conflicts and new nationalisms, include: Pan-Africanism, Pan-Arabism, and the conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Rwanda. [SSWH21.A](#)
- b. Describe the reforms of Khrushchev and Gorbachev and the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 that produced independent countries. [SSWH21.B](#)
- c. Analyze terrorism as a form of warfare in the contemporary world. [SSWH21.C](#)
- d. Examine the rise of women as major world leaders, include: Golda Meir, Indira Gandhi, and Margaret Thatcher. [SSWH21.D](#)

Analyze globalization in the contemporary world. [SSWH22](#)

a. Describe the cultural and intellectual integration of countries into the world economy through the development of television, satellites, and computers. [SSWH22.A](#)

b. Analyze global economic and political connections; include multinational corporations, the United Nations, OPEC, and the World Trade Organization. [SSWH22.B](#)

c. Explain how governments cooperate through treaties and organizations to minimize the negative effects of human actions on the environment. [SSWH22.C](#)