

The global history and geography course content outline is designed to focus on the five social studies standards, common themes that recur across time and place, and eight historical units. Each unit lists the content, concepts and themes, and connections teachers should use to organize classroom instruction and plan for assessment. This curriculum provides students with the opportunity to explore what is happening in various regions and civilizations at a given time. In addition, it enables students to investigate issues and themes from multiple perspectives and make global connections and linkages that lead to in-depth understanding. As students explore the five social studies standards, they should have multiple opportunities to explore the content and intellectual skills of history and the social science disciplines. For each historical era, students will investigate global connections and linkages. These global connections and linkages include: cultural diffusion (ideas, technology, food, disease), belief systems, migrations, trade, multi-regional empires, and conflict

Methodology of Global History and Geography

SOCIAL STUDIES—Global History and Geography			
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES/PROCEDURES	MATERIALS/SUPPLIES	EVALUATION
A. History <ol style="list-style-type: none">Skills of historical analysis<ol style="list-style-type: none">Investigate differing and competing interpretations of historical theories- multiple perspectivesHypothesize about why interpretations change over timeExplain the importance of historical evidenceUnderstand the concepts of change and continuity over timeThe connections and interactions of people across time and spaceTime frames and periodizationRoles and contributions of individuals and groupsOral histories			
B. Geography <ol style="list-style-type: none">Elements of geography<ol style="list-style-type: none">Human geographyPhysical geographyPolitical geographyMigrationTradeEnvironment and societyThe uses of geographyCritical thinking skills<ol style="list-style-type: none">Asking and answering geographic questionsAnalyzing theories of geographyAcquiring, organizing, and analyzing geographic informationIdentifying and defining world religions			
C. Economics <ol style="list-style-type: none">Major economic concepts (scarcity, supply/demand, opportunity costs, production, resources)			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Economic decision making 3. The interdependence of economics and economic systems throughout the world 4. Applying critical thinking skills in making informed and well-reasoned economic 			
<p>D. Political Science</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The purposes of government 2. Political systems around the world 3. Political concepts of power, authority, governance, and law 4. Rights and responsibilities of citizenship across time and space 5. Critical thinking skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Probing ideas and assumptions b. Posing and answering analytical questions c. Assuming a skeptical attitude towards questionable political statements d. Evaluating evidence and forming rational conclusions e. Developing participatory skills 			

I. Unit One: Ancient World- Civilizations and Religions (4000 BC - 500 AD)

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES/PROCEDURES	MATERIALS/SUPPLIES	EVALUATION
<p>A. Early peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Humans and physical geography 2. Hunters and gatherers- nomadic groups 3. Relationship to the environment 4. Migration of early human populations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Out of Africa b. Other theories 5. Early government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Purposes b. Decision making c. Move toward more complex government systems 			
<p>B. Neolithic Revolution and early river civilizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare and contrast (Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley, and Yellow River civilizations) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Human and physical geography of early river civilizations b. Traditional economics c. Political systems d. Social structures and urbanization 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none">e. Contributions<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Writing systemsii. Belief systemsiii. Early technology- irrigation, tools, weaponsiv. Architecturev. Legal systems- code of Hammurabi2. Identify demographic patterns of early civilizations and movement of people- Bantu migration (500 BC - 1500 AD)<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Human and physical geographyb. Causes of migrationc. Impact on other areas of Africa			
<p>C. Classical civilizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Chinese civilization<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Human and physical geographyb. Chinese contributions: engineering, tools, writing, silk, bronzes, government systemc. Dynastic cyclesd. Mandate of Heaven2. Greek civilization<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Human and physical geographyb. The rise of city-states- Athens/Spartac. Contributions: art, architecture, philosophy, science- Plato, Socrates, Aristotled. Growth of democracy in Athens versus the Spartan political systeme. Alexander the Great and Hellenistic culture- cultural diffusion3. Roman Republic<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Human and physical geographyb. Contributions: law (Twelve Tables), architecture, literature, roads, bridges4. Indian (Maurya) Empire<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Human and physical geography (monsoons)b. Contributions: government system5. Rise of agrarian civilizations in Mesoamerica- Mayan (200 BC - 900 AD)<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Human and physical geographyb. Contributions: mathematics,			

<ul style="list-style-type: none">astronomy, science, arts, architecture, technologyc. Role of maized. Religion <p>6. The status and role of women in classical civilizations</p> <p>7. The growth of global trade routes in classical civilizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Phoenician trade routesb. Silk Roadc. Maritime and overland trade routes<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Linking Africa and Eurasiaii. Linking China, Korea, and Japan			
<p>D. The rise and fall of great empires</p> <p>1. Han Dynasty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Human and physical geographyb. Factors leading to growthc. Contributionsd. Causes of declinee. Role of migrating nomadic groups from Central Asia <p>2. Roman Empire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Human and physical geographyb. Factors leading to growth (engineering, empire building, trade)c. Contributionsd. Causes of declinee. Role of migrating nomadic groups from Central Asiaf. Pax Romana			
<p>E. The emergence and spread of belief systems</p> <p>1. Place of origin and major beliefs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Animism - Africanb. Hinduismc. Buddhismd. Chinese philosophies (Confucianism, Daoism)e. Judaismf. Christianityg. Islamh. Legalismi. Shintoismj. Jainism			

2. Expansion of Christianity, Islam, Cnfucianism, and Buddhism			
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Unit Two: Expanding Zones of Exchange and Encounter

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES/PROCEDURES	MATERIALS/SUPPLIES	EVALUATION
A. Gupta Empire (320-550 AD) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human and physical geography Artistic, scientific, and mathematical contributions Ties to Hinduism Organizational structure 			
B. Tang and Song Dynasty (618-1126 AD) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human and physical geography Contributions Chinese influence on Korea and Japan Cultural flowering Growth of commerce and trade 			
C. Byzantine Empire (330-1453 AD) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human and physical geography Achievements (law-Justinian Code, engineering, art, and commerce) The Orthodox Christian Church Political structure and Justinian Code Role in preserving and transmitting Greek and Roman cultures Impact on Russia and Eastern Europe 			
D. Early Russia <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human and physical geography Trade Kiev Russian Orthodox Church 			
E. The spread of Islam to Europe, Asia, and Africa <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human and physical geography Organizational structure The development of Islamic law and its impact Social class: women and slavery in Muslim society Position of "people of the book" The golden age of Islam <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contributions to mathematics, science, medicine, art, architecture, and literature Role in preserving Greek and Roman culture 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Islamic Spain 7. Trade 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F. Medieval Europe (500-1400) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Frankish Empire- Charlemagne 3. Manorialism 4. Feudalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Social hierarchy and stratification b. Role of men and women 5. Spiritual and secular role of the Church 6. Monastic centers of learning 7. Anti-Semitism 8. Art and architecture 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. Crusades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Causes 2. Impacts on Southwest Asia, Byzantium, and Europe 3. Perspectives 4. Key individuals- Urban II, Saladin, and Richard the Lion-Hearted 			

Unit Three: Global Interactions (1200-1650)

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES/PROCEDURES	MATERIALS/SUPPLIES	EVALUATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Early Japanese history and feudalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Early traditions (Shintoism) 3. Ties with China and Korea: cultural diffusion, Buddhism, and Confucianism 4. Tokugawa Shogunate 5. Social hierarchy and stratification 6. Comparison to European feudalism 7. Zen Buddhism 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. The rise and fall of the Mongols and their impact on Eurasia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Origins- Central Asian nomadic tribes 3. The Yuan Dynasty: a foreign non-Chinese dynasty 4. Extent of empire under Ghengis Khan and Kublai Khan 5. Impact on Central Asia, China, Korea, Europe, India, Southwest Asia 6. Impact on the rise of Moscow 7. Interaction with the West and global trade, Pax Mongolia (e.g., Marco Polo) 			

8. Causes of decline			
C. Global trade and interactions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resurgence of Europe <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hanseatic League and Italian city-states b. Trade fairs and towns c. Medieval guilds d. Commercial revolution 2. Major trading centers- Nanjing, Calicut, Mogadishu, Venice 3. Ibn Battuta 4. Expansion of the Portuguese spice trade to Southeast Asia and its impact on Asia and Europe 			
D. Rise and fall of African civilizations: Ghana, Mali, Axum, and Songhai empires <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Organizational structure 3. Contributions 4. Roles in global trade routes 5. Spread and impact of Islam- Mansa Musa 6. Timbuktu and African trade routes 			
E. Social, economic, and political impacts of the plague on Eurasia and Africa			
F. Renaissance and humanism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Shift in worldview- other-worldly to secular 3. Greco-Roman revival (interest in humanism) 4. Art and architecture (e.g., da Vinci and Michelangelo) 5. Literature (e.g., Dante, Cervantes, Shakespeare) 6. Political science (e.g., Machiavelli) 7. New scientific and technological innovations (Gutenberg's moveable type printing press, cartography, naval engineering, and navigational and nautical devices) 			
G. Reformation and Counter Reformation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Martin Luther's <i>Ninety-Five Theses</i>: the challenge to the power and authority of the Roman Catholic Church 3. Anti-Semitic laws and policies 4. Henry VIII and the English Reformation 5. Calvin and other reformers 6. Counter Reformation (Ignatius Loyola, Council of Trent) 7. Roles of men and women within the Christian churches 			

8. Religious wars in Europe: casues and impacts			
H. The rise and impact of European nation-states/decline of feudalism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case studies: England- Elizabeth I, France- Joan of Arc <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Forces moving toward centralization b. Role of nationalism 			

Unit Four: The First Global Age (1450-1770)

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES/PROCEDURES	MATERIALS/SUPPLIES	EVALUATION
A. The Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Restoration of Chinese rule, Chinese world vision 3. The impact of China on East Asia and Southeast Asia 4. China's relationship with the West 5. Contributions 6. Expansion of trade (Zheng He, 1405-1433) 			
B. The impact of the Ottoman Empire on the Middle East and Europe <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Contributions 3. Suleiman I (the Magnificent, the Lawgiver) 4. Disruption of established trade routes and European search for new ones 5. Limits of Ottoman Europe 			
C. Spain and Portugal on the eve of the encounter <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical gepgraphy 2. Reconquista under Ferdinand and Isabella 3. Explusion of Moors and Jews 4. Exploration and overseas expansion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Columbus b. Magellan circumnavigates the globe 			
D. The rise of Mesoamerican empires: Aztec and Incan empires before 1500 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Organizational structure 3. Contributions 4. Trade 			
E. The encounter between Europeans and the peoples of Africa, the Americans, and Asia <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Case study: The Columbian exchange 2. Human and physcial geography 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. European competition for colonies in the Americas, Africa, East Asia, and Southeast Asia- The "old imperialism" 4. Global demographic shifts 5. Case study: The triangular trade and slavery 6. The extent of European expansion 7. European mercantilism 8. Spanish colonialism and the introduction of the Encomienda system to Latin America 9. Dutch colonization in East Asia (Japan and Indonesia) 10. Exchange of food and disease 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F. Political ideologies: global absolutism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Thomas Hobbes, <i>The Leviathan</i> 3. Jacques-Nenigne Bossuet: Absolutism and Divine right theory 4. Case Studies: Akbar the Great, Suleiman the Magnificent, Philip II, Louis XIV, Ivan the Terrible, and Peter the Great 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. The response to absolutism: The rise of parliamentary democracy in England <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background- Magna Carta 2. Divine Right of Monarchy- Stuart Rule 3. Puritan Revolution- Oliver Cromwell 4. Glorious Revolution- John Locke and the English Bill of Rights 			

Unit Five: An Age of Revolution (1750-1914)

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES/PROCEDURES	MATERIALS/SUPPLIES	EVALUATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Scientific Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of scientific methods 2. The work of Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, and Descartes 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> B. The Enlightenment in Europe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The writings of Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu 2. The impact of the Enlightenment on nationalism and democracy 3. The enlightened despots- Maria Theresa and Catherine the Great 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Political revolutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography of revolutions 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. American Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Impact of the Enlightenment on the American Revolution b. Impact of the American Revolution on other revolutions 3. French Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Causes b. Key individuals (Robespierre and Louis XVI) c. Impact on France and other nations d. Rise to power of Napoleon and his impact (Napoleonic Code) 4. Independence movements in Latin America <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Case studies: Simon Bolivar, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Jose de San Martin b. Causes c. Impacts 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D. The reaction against revolutionary ideas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Balance of power politics and the Congress of Vienna (Klemens von Metternich) 3. Revolutions of 1848 4. Russian absolutism: reforms and expansion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Impact of the French Revolution and Napoleon b. 19th-century Russian serfdom c. Expansion of Russia into Siberia 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E. Latin America: The failure of democracy and the search for stability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Roles of social classes: land-holding elite, creoles, mestizos, native peoples, and slaves 3. Roles of the Church and military 4. Role of cash crop economies in a global market 5. The Mexican Revolution (1910-1930) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Causes and effect b. Roles of Porfirio Diaz, Francisco "Pancho" Villa, and Emiliano Zapata c. Economic and social nationalism 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F. Global nationalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Role in political revolutions 3. Force for unity and self-determination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Unification of Italy and Germany (Camillo Cavour, Otto von Bismarck) b. Asian and Middle Eastern nationalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. India (Indian National Congress, Moslem 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> League) ii. Turkey- Young Turks 4. Zionism 5. Force leading to conflicts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Balkans before World War I b. Ottoman Empire as the pawn of European powers 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. Economic and social revolutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Agrarian revolution 3. The British Industrial Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capitalism and a market economy b. Factory system c. Shift from mercantilism to laissez- faire economics- Adam Smith, <i>The Wealth of Nations</i> d. Changes in social classes e. Changing roles of men, women, and children f. Urbanization g. Responses to industrialization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Utopian reform- Robert Owen ii. Legislative reform iii. Role of unions iv. Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and command economies v. Sadler Report and reform legislation vi. Parliamentary reforms- expansion of suffrage vii. Writers (Dickens and Zola) viii. Global migrations (19th century) ix. Writings of Thomas Malthus, <i>Essay on the Principles of Population</i> 4. Mass starvation in Ireland (1845-1850) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Growth of Irish nationalism b. Global migration 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H. Imperialism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reasons for imperialism- nationalistic, political, economic, "The White Man's Burden," Social Darwinism 2. Spatial characteristics- "new imperialism" 3. British in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. British East India Company b. Sepoy Mutiny 4. British, French, Belgians, and Germans in Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Scramble for Africa b. The Congress of Berlin c. African resistance- Zulu Empire d. Boer War 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Cecil Rhodes f. 19th-century anti-slave trade legislation <p>5. European spheres of influence in China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Opium Wars (1839-1842 and 1858-1860) and the Treaty of Nanjing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Unequal treaties ii. Extraterritoriality b. Boxer Rebellion c. Sun Yat-sen (Sun Yixian) and the Chinese Revolution (1910-1911) <p>6. Multiple perspectives toward imperialism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Immediate/long-term changes made under European rule b. Long-term effects in Europe and the rest of the world 			
<p>I. Japan and the Meiji restoration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. The opening of Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Commodore Matthew Perry b. Impact of Treaty of Kanagawa upon Japan 3. Modernization, industrialization 4. Japan as an imperialist power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. First Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) b. Russo-Japanese War c. Annexation of Korea d. Dependence on world market 			

Unit Six: A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement (1900-1945)

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES/PROCEDURES	MATERIALS/SUPPLIES	EVALUATION
<p>A. World War I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Europe: the physical setting 2. Causes 3. Impacts 4. Effects of scientific/technological advances on warfare 5. Armenian Massacre 6. Collapse of the Ottoman Expire 7. The war as reflected in literature, art, and propoganda 			
<p>B. Revolution and change in Russia- causes and impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Czar Nicholas II 2. The Revolution of 1905 3. March Revolution and provisional government 4. Bolshevik Revolution 5. V.I. Lenin's rule in Russia 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Stalin and the rise of a modern totalitarian state: industrialization, command economy, collectivization 7. Russification of ethnic republics 8. Forced famine in Ukraine 9. Reign of Terror 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> C. Between the wars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations 3. Modernization and westernization of a secular Turkey- Kemal Ataturk 4. Women's suffrage movement 5. Great Depression- causes and impacts 6. Weimar Republic and the rise of fascism as an aftermath of World War I 7. Japanese militarism and imperialism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Manchuria, 1931 b. Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945) 8. Policy of appeasement- Munich Pact 9. Colonial response to European imperialism 10. Case studies: Mohandas Gandhi, Reza Khan, Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kaishek), Mao Zedong, Zionism, Arab nationalism, the Amritsar massacre- Indian nationalism, Salt March, civil disobedience 11. Arabic and Zionist nationalism 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. World War II- causes and impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. The Nazi and Japanese states 3. Key individuals- Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt 4. Key events- Dunkirk, the Blitz, D-Day, Hitler's second front, the war in the Pacific 5. The Nazi Holocaust: the extermination of Jews, Poles, other Slavs, Gypsies, disabled, and others 6. Resistance 7. Japan's role- Nanjing, Bataan, Pearl Harbour 8. War in China- Long March 9. Impacts of technology on total war 10. Hiroshima and Nagasaki 11. War crime trials 12. Global spatial arrangements- post-World War II world 			

<p>A. Cold War balance of power</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human and physical geography The world in 1945: physical setting United States occupation of Germany and Japan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The adoption of democratic systems of government Economic rebuilding of Germany and Japan Emergence of the superpowers Political climate of the Cold War <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Marshall Plan Truman Doctrine Berlin airlift and a divided Germany North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)/Warsaw Pact- expanding membership and role of NATO Hungarian Revolt Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia Nuclear weapons and space Surrogate superpower rivalries Case studies: Egypt, Congo, Angola, Chile, Iran, Iraq, Vietnam, Guatemala Role of nonaligned nations Korean War <ol style="list-style-type: none"> United States role in the division of Korea Comparison of Korea and Germany Conduct of the war 			
<p>B. Role of the United Nations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Peace keeping Social and economic programs Contemporary social conditions 			
<p>C. Economic issues in the Cold War and Post-Cold War era</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Human and physical geography Comparison of market versus command economies (Western Europe versus Soviet Union) Economic recovery in Europe and Japan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Western Germany becomes a major economic power European economic community/Common Market/European Union- steps toward European integration Japan becomes an economic superpower Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): oil crisis in the 1970s Pacific Rim economies/economic crisis 			

6. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), 1997			
D. Chinese Communist Revolution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Communist rise to power (1936-1949), Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek), Mao Zedong 3. Communism under Mao Zedong <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Great Leap Forward b. The Cultural Revolution and the Red Guard 4. Communism under Deng Xiaoping <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Economic reforms- Four Modernizations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Limited privatization ii. Dismantling of Communes iii. Introduction of "responsibility system" iv. Foreign investment b. Fifth modernization- democracy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. April/May 1989 ii. Tiananmen Square 5. Return of Hong Kong- July 1, 1997 6. The social system in communist China versus dynastic China 			
E. Collapse of European imperialism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. India- independence and partition <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Political system b. Muslim/Hindu conflicts c. Status of the caste system d. Roles of Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru e. Nonalignment f. Kashmir and Punjab 3. African independence movements and Pan Africanism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Changing political boundaries in Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, and Kenya) b. Roles of Jomo Kenyatta and Kwame Nkrumah c. Continuance of economic linkages with former colonial powers d. Ethnic tensions versus nationalism: Nigeria and civil war e. Apartheid- policy of racial separation and segregation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Historical circumstances ii. African National Congress iii. Leadership- Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu, F.W. de Klerk f. Political and economic instability- Congo (Zaire) or any other examples 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Ethnic tensions: Rwanda- Hutu/Tutsi 4. Southeast Asia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vietnam/Ho Chi Minh b. Cambodia/Pol Pot/Khmer Rouge c. Aung San Suu Kyi- Myanmar 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F. Conflicts and change in the Middle East <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. The creation of the State of Israel, Arab Palestinians, and Israel's Arab Neighbors 3. Roles of individuals- Golda Meir, Yasir Arafat, Anwar Sadat, King Hussein, Yitzhak Rabin, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Arab-Israeli wars b. Peace treaties 4. Role of terrorism 5. Turkey and Iraq- Kurds 6. Migration of Jews from Europe, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Africa 7. The Iranian Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Causes and impact b. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini versus Reza Pahlavi 8. Persian Gulf War- Saddam Hussein 9. Islamic fundamentalism (Iran, Libya, Afghanistan, Algeria, Turkey) 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. Collapse of communism and the breakup of the Soviet Union <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Background events, 1970 to 1987 3. Poland's Solidarity and Lech Walesa 4. Mikhail Gorbachev (perestroika and glasnost) 5. Fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany- causes and impacts 6. Ethnic conflict in former satellite states, e.g., Kosovo, Bosnia 7. Changing political boundaries 8. Challenges faced by post-communist Russia- the world of Boris Yeltsin 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H. Political and economic change in Latin America <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Latin America: physical setting 2. Argentina <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Peron b. The Mothers of the Plaza De Maya 3. Fidel Castro's Cuban 4. Nicaragua and the Sandinistas 5. Guatemala and the indigenous peoples 			

6. Changing role of the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America 7. Latin American immigration to the United States 8. Return of the Panama Canal			
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Unit Eight: Global Connections and Interactions

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ACTIVITIES/PROCEDURES	MATERIALS/SUPPLIES	EVALUATION
A. Social and political patterns and change <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Population pressures and poverty (China, India, Africa, and Latin America) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. One-child policy- China b. Family planning- India c. Mother Theresa d. Cycles of poverty and disease 3. Migration <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Urbanization b. Global migration c. Suggested case studies: Turkish, Italian, and Russian immigration to Germany, North African immigration to France, Latin American and Asian immigration to the United States, and Hutu and Tutsis immigration 4. Modernization/tradition- finding a balance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Japan b. Middle East (Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Afghanistan, and Algeria) c. African d. Latin America 5. Scientific and technological advances <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Treatment of infectious diseases b. Improved standard of living 6. Urbanization- use and distribution of scarce resources (Africa, India, Latin America) 7. Status of women and children <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Economic issues, e.g., child labor b. Social issues, e.g., abuse and access to education c. Political issues, e.g., participation in the political process 8. Ethnic and religious tensions: an analysis of multiple perspectives <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Northern Ireland b. Balkans: Serbs, Croats, and Muslims c. Sikhs abn Tamils d. Indonesian Christians e. China-Tibet 			

f. Indonesia- East Timor			
B. Economic Issues <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. North/South dichotomy: issues of development (post-colonialism) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Africa b. Latin America 2. Korea's economic miracle 3. Economic interdependence 4. World hunger 			
C. The environment and sustainability <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pollution- air, water, toxic waste (Europe) 2. Deforestation (Amazon Basin) 3. Desertification (Sahel) 4. Nuclear safety (Chernobyl) 5. Endangered species (Africa) 			
D. Science and technology <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information age/Computer Revolution/Internet 2. Impact of satellites 3. Green Revolution 4. Space exploration 5. Literacy and education 6. Medical breakthroughs- disease control/life expectancy/genetics 7. Epidemics- AIDS 8. Nuclear proliferation 			