Grade 7: World History and Geography: Medieval and Early Modern Times

How did the distant regions of the world become more interconnected through medieval and early modern times?	**How did the distant regions of the world become more interconnected through medieval and early modern times?**
What were the multiple ways people of different cultures interacted at sites of encounter? What were the effects of their interactions?	**What were the multiple ways people of different cultures interacted at sites of encounter? What were the effects of their interactions?**
How did the environment and technological innovations affect the expansion of agriculture, cities, and human population? What impact did human expansion have on the environment?	**How did the environment and technological innovations affect the expansion of agriculture, cities, and human population? What impact did human expansion have on the environment?**
Why did many states and empires gain more power over people and territories over the course of medieval and early modern times?	**Why did many states and empires gain more power over people and territories over the course of medieval and early modern times?**
How did major religions (Ju Isl Hinduism, and Sikhism)	**1 The World in 300 CE** 1

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How interconnected were the distant regions of the world in 300 CE? 1.A

and cultural systems (Confucianism, the Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment) develop and change over time? How did they spread to multiple cultures?

2 Rome and Christendom, 300 CE–1200 2

- a How did the environment and technological innovations affect the growth and contraction of the Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire, and medieval Christendom? What impact did human expansion have on the environment? 2.A
- b How was Rome a site of encounter? 2.B
- c How did the Roman Empire gain and maintain power over people and territories? 2.C
- d How did the religion of Christianity develop and change over time? How did Christianity spread through the empire and to other cultures? 2.D
- e Did the Roman Empire fall? 2.E
- f How did the decentralized system of feudalism control people but weaken state power? 2.F

3 Southwestern Asia, 300–1200: Persia and the World of Islam 3

- a How did the environment affect the development and expansion of the Persian Empire, Muslim empires, and cities? What impact did this expansion have on the environment? 3.A
- b How did Islam develop and change over time? How did Islam spread to multiple cultures? 3.B
- c What were the multiple ways people of different cultures interacted at the sites of encounter, such as Baghdad? 3.C
- d Why was Norman Sicily a site of encounter? 3.D
- e What were the effects of the exchanges at Cairo? 3.E
- f How did the Muslim empires and institutions help different regions of Afroeurasia become more interconnected? 3.F

4 South Asia, 300–1200 4

- a Under the Gupta Empire, how did the environment, cultural and religious changes, and technological innovations affect the people of India? 4.A
- b How did Indian monks, nuns, merchants, travelers, and empires from what is now modern India and other parts of South Asia spread religious ideas and practices and cultural styles of art and architecture to Central and Southeast Asia? 4.B
- c How did the religions of Hinduism and Buddhism spread and change over time? 4.C

5 East Asia, 300–1300: China and Japan 5

- a How did the Tang and Song Dynasties gain and maintain power over people and territories? 5.A
- b How did the environmental conditions and technological innovations cause the medieval economic revolution? What were the effects of this revolution? 5.B

  Why was Quanzhou such an important site of encounter? 5.C

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- d How did Chinese culture, ideas and technologies, and Buddhism influence Korea and Japan? 5.D
- e What influence did samurai customs and values have on the government and society of medieval Japan? 5.E

6 The Americas, 300–1490 6

- a How did the environment affect the expansion of agriculture, population, cities, and empires in Mesoamerica and the Andean region? 6.A
- b Why did the Maya civilization, the Aztec Empire, and the Inca Empire gain power over people and territories? 6.B
- c How did Mesoamerican religion develop and change over time? 6.C
- d Under the Aztecs, why was Tenochtitlán a site of encounter? 6.D

7 West Africa, 900–1400 7

- a How did the environment affect the development and expansion of the Ghana and Mali Empires and the trade networks that connected them to the rest of Afroeurasia? 7.A
- b Why was Mali a site of encounter? What were the effects of the exchanges at Mali? 7.B
- c How did Arab/North African and West African perspectives differ on West African kingdoms? 7.C

8 Sites of Encounter in the Medieval World, 1150–1490 8

- a How did the Mongol Empire destroy states and increase the interconnection of Afroeurasia? 8.A
- b What were the effects of the exchanges at Majorca and Calicut? 8.B
- c How did increasing interconnection and trade, competition between states (and their people), and technological innovations lead to voyages of exploration? 8.C

9 Global Convergence, 1450–1750 9

- a What impact did human expansion in the voyages of exploration have on the environment, trade networks, and global interconnection? 9.A
- b What were the causes of colonialism? What were the effects of colonialism on the colonized people? 9.B
- c What were the effects of exchanges at Tenochtitlán/Mexico City in the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries? 9.C
- d Was slavery always racial? 9.D
- e How did the gunpowder empires (Ming/Manchu China, Mughal India, Safavid Persia, Ottoman Empire, Russia, Spain, later France and England) extend their power over people and territories? 9.E

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The Impact of Ideas, 1500–1750 10

a How did the Reformation divide the Christian Church, millions of people, and European states? 10.A

b How did world religions change and spread during the early modern period? 10.B

c What were the effects of the Renaissance and the Scientific Revolution? 10.C

d Why were natural rights, the social contract, and other ideas of the Enlightenment revolutionary? 10.D