Grades 9-12: World History / Global Studies

Adopted 2020

World History / Global Studies 6.2

Era 1 - The Emergence of the First Global Age: Global Interactions and Colonialism

a. Use geographic representations to assess changes in political boundaries and the impact of European political and military control in Africa, Asia, and the Americas by the mid-18th century. 6.2.12.GEOSV.1.A

a. Determine the role of natural resources, climate, and topography in European exploration, colonization, and settlement patterns. 6.2.12.GEOPP.1.A

a. Compare and contrast the economic policies of China and Japan, and determine the impact these policies had on growth, the desire for colonies, and the relative positions of China and Japan within the emerging global economy. 6.2.12.GEOGE.1.A

b. Trace the movement of essential commodities (e.g., sugar, cotton) from Asia to Europe to America, and determine the impact trade on the New World's economy and society. 6.2.12.GEOGE.1.B

c. Assess the role of mercantilism in stimulating European expansion through trade, conquest, and colonization. 6.2.12.GEOGE.1.C

d. Determine the effects of increased global trade and the importation of gold and silver from the New World on inflation in Europe, Southwest Asia, and Africa. 6.2.12.GEOGE.1.D

a. Determine the extent to which various technologies, (e.g., printing, marine compass, cannonry, Arabic numerals) derived from Europe's interactions with Islam and Asia provided the necessary tools for European exploration and conquest. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.1.A

b. Analyze various motivations for the Atlantic slave trade and the impact on Europeans, Africans, and Americans. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.1.B

c. Explain how the new social stratification created by voluntary and coerced interactions among Native Americans, Africans, and Europeans in Spanish colonies laid the foundation for conflict. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.1.C

d. Compare slavery practices and other forms of coerced labor or social bondage common in East Africa, West Africa, Southwest Asia, Europe, and the Americas. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.1.D

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e. Compare and contrast the motivations for and methods by which various empires (e.g., Ming, Qing, Spanish, Mughal, Ottoman) expanded, and assess why some were more effective than others in maintaining control of their empires. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.1.E

f. Assess the political, social, and economic impact of the interactions between indigenous peoples and colonizers over different time periods (e.g., Columbian Exchange, forced labor, slave trade and slavery practices, spread of disease, lingering effects on cultures). 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.1.F

g. Assess the impact of economic, political, and social policies and practices regarding African slaves, indigenous peoples, and Europeans in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.1.G

Era 2 - Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and Enlightenment (1350–1700)

a. Compare the principle ideas of the Enlightenment in Europe (e.g., political, social, gender, education) with similar ideas in Asia and the Muslim / Islamic empires of the Middle East and North Africa. 6.2.12.CIVICSPR.2.A

b. Determine the reasons for, and the consequences of, the rise of powerful, centralized nation states in Europe (i.e., the French absolute monarchy and the English limited monarchy). 6.2.12.CIVICSPR.2.B

a. Make an evidence-based argument explaining the impact and development of religion in Europe on the political and cultural development of the colonies in the New World. 6.2.12.GEOPP.2.A

a. Relate the development of more modern banking and financial systems to European economic influence in the world. 6.2.12.ECONGE.2.A

a. Determine the factors that led to the Reformation and the impact on European politics. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.2.A

b. Explore the factors that laid the foundation for the Renaissance (i.e., Asian and Islamic, Ancient Greek and Roman innovations). 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.2.B

c. Assess the impact of the printing press and other technologies developed on the dissemination of ideas. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.2.C

a. Analyze the impact of new intellectual, philosophical, and scientific ideas on how humans viewed themselves and how they viewed their physical and spiritual worlds. 6.2.12.HISTORYUP.2.A

Era 3 - Age of Revolutions: Political and Industrial Revolutions, Imperialism, Reform and Global Impact (1750–1914)

a. Analyze the relationship between industrialization and the rise of democratic and social reforms, including the expansion of parliamentary government. 6.2.12.CIVICSPI.3.A

a. Cite evidence describing how and why various ideals became driving forces for reforms and revolutions in Latin America and across the world (e.g., liberty, popular sovereignty, natural rights, democracy, nationalism). 6.2.12.CIVICSPD.3.A

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a. Use a variety of resources from multiple perspectives to analyze the responses of various governments to pressure from the people for self-government, reform, and revolution. 6.2.12.CIVICSDP.3.A

b. Use data and evidence to compare and contrast the struggles for women's suffrage and workers' rights in Europe and North America and evaluate the degree to which each movement achieved its goals. 6.2.12.CIVICSDP.3.B

a. Debate if the role of geography or enlightened ideals had the greater influence on the independence movements in Latin America. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.3.A

a. Use geographic tools and resources to investigate the changes in political boundaries between 1815 and 1914 and make evidence-based inferences regarding the impact of imperialism. 6.2.12.GEOGI.3.A

a. Analyze the interrelationships between the "agricultural revolution," population growth, industrialization, specialization of labor, and patterns of landholding in 19th century Britain. 6.2.12.ECONGI.3.A

b. Construct a claim based on evidence regarding on the interrelationships between the Industrial Revolution, nationalism, competition for global markets, imperialism, and natural resources in different regions of the world. 6.2.12.ECONGI.3.B

c. Compare the impact of imperialism on economic development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America regarding barriers or opportunities for future development and political independence. 6.2.12.ECONGI.3.C

a. Determine how, and the extent to which, scientific and technological changes, transportation, and new forms of energy brought about social, economic, and cultural changes in the world. 6.2.12.ECONET.3.A

b. Compare the characteristics of capitalism, socialism, and communism to determine why each system emerged and its success in leading to economic growth and stability. 6.2.12.ECONET.3.B

b. Explain how industrialization and urbanization affected class structure, family life, the daily lives of men, women, and children, and the environment. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.3.B

a. Analyze the extent to which racism was both a cause and consequence of imperialism and evaluate the impact of imperialism from multiple perspectives. 6.2.12.HISTORYUP.3.A

c. Analyze the impact of the policies of different European colonizers on indigenous societies and explain the responses of these societies to imperialistic rule. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.3.C

Era 4 - Half-Century of Crisis and Achievement: The Era of the Great Wars

a. Compare and contrast socialism, communism, fascism, and liberal democracy, analyze the extent to which they promote and protect civil, political, social and economic rights for people, and explain the reasons for their growth or decline around the world. 6.2.12.CIVICSPI.4.A

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a. Analyze the motivations, causes, and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Ukrainians, Jews in the Holocaust and assess the responses by individuals, groups, and governments and analyze large-scale atrocities including 20th century massacres in China. 6.2.12.CIVICSHR.4.A

b. Assess government responses to incidents of ethnic cleansing and genocide. 6.2.12.CIVICSPI.4.B

a. Use geographic representations to compare the changes in political boundaries in Europe pre- and post-WWI. 6.2.12.GEOSP.4.A

b. Determine how geography impacted military strategies and major turning points during World War II. 6.2.12.GEOSP.4.B

a. Use evidence to explain how the fall of the Ottoman Empire and the rise of regional powers led to the creation of new nations in the Middle East. 6.2.12.GEOGI.4.A

a. Analyze government responses to the Great Depression and their consequences, including the growth of fascist, socialist, and communist movements and the effects on capitalist economic theory and practice. 6.2.12.ECONEM.4.A

a. Analyze the extent to which nationalism, industrialism, territorial disputes, imperialism, militarism, and alliances led to World War I. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.4.A

b. Assess the short- and long-term demographic, social, economic, and environmental consequences of the violence and destruction of the two World Wars. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.4.B

c. Analyze the extent to which the legacy of World War I, the global depression, ethnic and ideological conflicts, imperialism, and traditional political or economic rivalries caused World War II. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.4.C

d. Assess the extent to which world war, depression, nationalist ideology, communism, and liberal democratic ideals contributed to the emergence of movements for national self-rule or sovereignty in Africa and Asia. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.4.D

e. Explain the role of colonized and indigenous peoples in the war efforts of the Allies and the Central/Axis Powers in both World Wars. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.4.E

f. Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women in western countries were transformed during this time period and explore the reasons why this transformation did not occur outside of the western world. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.4.F

g. Use a variety of resources from different perspectives to analyze the role of racial bias, nationalism, and propaganda in mobilizing civilian populations in support of "total war." 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.4.G

h. Compare and contrast World Wars I and II in terms of technological innovations (i.e., industrial production, scientific research, war tactics) and social impact (i.e., national mobilization, loss of life, and destruction of property). 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.4.H

a. Analyze the impact of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations from the perspectives of different nations. 6.2.12.HISTORYUP.4.A

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Report on the influence of war, economic depression, and genocide on the arts, cultural values, and social ideas. 6.2.12.HISTORYUP.4.B

c. Compare and contrast the actions of individuals as perpetrators, bystanders, and rescuers during events of persecution or genocide, and describe the long-term consequences of genocide for all involved. 6.2.12.HISTORYUP.4.C

a. Generate an evidence-based argument to explain the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India. 6.2.12.HISTORYCA.4.A

b. Assess the causes of revolution in the 20th century (i.e., Russia, China, India, and Cuba), and determine the impact on global politics. 6.2.12.HISTORYCA.4.B

c. Evaluate how the Allied countries responded to the expansionist actions of Germany, Italy, and Japan. 6.2.12.HISTORYCA.4.C

Era 5 - The 20th Century Since 1945: Challenges for the Modern World

a. Analyze the structure and goals of the United Nations and evaluate the organization's ability to protect human rights, to mediate conflicts, and ensure peace. 6.2.12.CIVICSPI.5.A

a. Assess the progress of human and civil rights protections around the world since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 6.2.12.CIVICSHR.5.A

1. Explain how World War II led to aspirations for self-determination and compare and contrast the methods used by African and Asian countries to achieve independence. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.5.A.1

a. Use a variety of sources to explain the impact of migration on the way of life in the country of origin and the new country (e.g., social, economic, political structures). 6.2.12.GEOPP.5.A

a. Use geographic data to interpret the factors of post-independence struggles in South Asia (e.g., the struggle over the partitioning of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan, as well as later tensions over Kashmir). 6.2.12.GEOSV.5.A

a. Use maps and primary sources to evaluate the impact of geography and economics on the decisions made by the Soviet Union and the United States to expand and protect their spheres of influence. 6.2.12.GEOGI.5.A

a. Compare and contrast free market capitalism and Western European democratic socialism with Soviet communism. 6.2.12.ECONET.5.A

b. Articulate a point of view which assesses the reasons for and consequences of the growth of communism and shift toward a market economy in China. 6.2.12.ECONET.5.B

a. Evaluate the role of the petroleum industry in world politics, the global economy, and the environment. 6.2.12.ECONGE.5.A

a. Analyze the reasons for the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union and evaluate the impact of these events on changing national boundaries in Eastern Europe and Asia. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.5.A

b. Cite evidence describing the role of boundary disputes and limited natural resources as sources of conflict. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.5.B

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Relate the lingering effects of colonialism to the efforts of Latin American, African, and Asian nations to build stable economies and national identities. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.5.C

d. Assess the influence of television, the Internet, and other forms of electronic communication on the creation and diffusion of cultural and political information worldwide. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.5.D

e. Explain how and why differences in ideologies and policies between the United States and the USSR resulted in a cold war, the formation of new alliances (e.g., NATO, SEATO, Warsaw Pact), and periodic military clashes (e.g., Korean War, Middle East). 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.5.E

f. Assess the impact of Gandhi's methods of civil disobedience and passive resistance in India and determine how his methods were later used by people from other countries. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.5.F

g. Analyze how feminist movements and social conditions have affected the lives of women in different parts of the world, and evaluate women's progress toward social equality, economic equality, and political equality in various countries. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.5.G

h. Assess the impact of the international arms race, the space race, and nuclear proliferation on international politics from multiple perspectives. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.5.H

Era 6 - Contemporary Issues

a. Use historic case studies or a current event to assess the effectiveness of multinational organizations in attempting to solve global issues. 6.2.12.CIVICSPI.6.A

a. Evaluate the effectiveness of responses by governments and international organizations to tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences. 6.2.12.CIVICSHR.6.A

b. Make an evidence-based argument on the tensions between national sovereignty and global priorities regarding economic development and environmental sustainability and its impact on human rights. 6.2.12.CIVICSHR.6.B

a. Make evidence-based inferences to determine the global impact of increased population growth, migration, and changes in urban-rural populations on natural resources and land use. 6.2.12.GEOPP.6.A

a. Evaluate efforts of governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations to address economic imbalances, social inequalities, climate change, health and/or illiteracy. 6.2.12.ECONGE.6.A

b. Assess the role government monetary policies, central banks, international investment, and exchange rates play in maintaining stable regional and global economies. 6.2.12.ECONGE.6.B

c. Relate the rise of the Internet and social media to global economy. 6.2.12.ECONGE.6.C

a. Evaluate the impact of terrorist movements on governments, individuals and societies. 6.2.12.HISTORYCC.6.A