West Virginia Social Studies

World Studies

Civics

1 Describe the roles of citizens and their responsibilities (e.g., classical civilizations, feudal systems, developing nation states and neo-feudal systems, democratic and communist regimes, and 21st century society). SS.W.1

2 Analyze and connect the status, roles, and responsibilities of free men, women, children, slaves, and migrants across time in various civilizations. SS.W.2

3 Analyze and evaluate various ways of organizing systems of government to illustrate the continuity and change in the role of government over time (e.g., Hammurabi's Code, the Twelve Tables of Rome, Justinian Code, Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights, Articles of Confederation (1777), U.S. Constitution, Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, and Treaty of Versailles). SS.W.3

4 Compare and contrast political ideologies in order to analyze the evolving role of government in world affairs prior to the year 1900 (e.g., democracies, republics, dictatorships, various types of monarchies, oligarchies, theocracies, and parliamentary systems). SS.W.4

5 Research and categorize multiple current and historical world aid organizations and assess the importance of global volunteerism as a 21st century citizen (e.g., Amnesty International, Doctors Without Borders, Human Rights Campaign, International Red Cross, Invisible Children, Peace Corps, etc.). SS.W.5

Economics

6 Examine and illustrate the trade patterns (e.g., resource allocation, mercantilism, and other economic systems) of regions of the world across time and explain their significance to the evolution of global economics. SS.W.6

7 Identify types of exchange systems (e.g., barter, money) and the role forms of currency play in acquiring goods and services. SS.W.7

8 Analyze the importance of family, labor specialization, industrialization, and regional commerce in the development of global trade systems. SS.W.8

9 Define scarcity, demonstrate the role of opportunity costs in decision making, and examine economic reasons for the rise and fall of civilizations (e.g., Roman Empire, the Crusades and Imperialism, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). SS.W.9

Ge

Skip to main content

10 Use different types of maps, terminology, and geographic tools to analyze features on Earth to investigate and solve geographic questions. SS.W.10

11 **Explain how altering the environment has brought prosperity to some places and created environmental dilemmas for others.** SS.W.11

12 **Apply geography skills to help investigate issues and justify possible resolutions involving people, places, and environments.** SS.W.12

13 **Explain how migration of people and movement of goods and ideas can enrich cultures, but also create tensions.** SS.W.13

14 **Explain how the uneven distribution of resources in the world can lead to conflict, competition, or cooperation among nations, regions, and cultural groups.** SS.W.14

15 **Use maps, charts, and graphs to depict the geographic implications of world events.** SS.W.15

History

16 **Demonstrate an understanding of classical civilizations (e.g., Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome, Han Dynasty, Mesoamerican Civilizations, and Mauryan Dynasty) and the influence of those civilizations across time and space.** SS.W.16

Compare and contrast the causes and effects of the rise and decline of classical civilizations.

Analyze the impact of religion on classical civilizations.

17 **Demonstrate an understanding of "post-classical" societies and the influence of those societies on the history of the world in areas of social, political, and economic change.** SS.W.17

1 Analyze contributions of post-classical societies. SS.W.17.1

2 Compare and contrast societies in Europe, Asia, and the Americas, after the fall of the Classical Civilizations. SS.W.17.2

3 Examine social, political, and economic change over time with regards to post classical societies. SS.W.17.3

4 Evaluate how some societies are similar and different in the Post-Classical Era (e.g., The Mongols compared to traditional empires, Feudalism in Asia, Europe, and America). SS.W.17.4

18 **Demonstrate an understanding of the changes in society because of the Renaissance, Reformation, Age of Exploration, and the Enlightenment.** SS.W.18

1 Compare the impacts of the Renaissance on life in Europe (e.g., Humanism, art, literature, music, and architecture). SS.W.18.1

2 Analyze the religious reformations and their effects on theology, politics, and economics. SS.W.18.2

3 Summarize the origins and contributions of the scientific revolution. SS.W.18.3

4 Explain how European needs/wants for foreign products contributed to the Age of Exploration. SS.W.18.4

Skip to main content

5 Explain the ways that Enlightenment ideas spread through Europe and their effect on society (e.g., John Locke, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Baron de Montesquieu. SS.W.18.5

19 Demonstrate an understanding of global politics after the 16th century focusing on the long-term effects of political changes resulting from the emergence of strong monarchial governments. SS.W.19

20 Analyze the Industrial Revolution and determine its impact on the evolution of society. SS.W.20

1 Explain the factors (environmental, societal, cultural, and technological) that led to the Industrial Revolution. SS.W.20.1

2 Evaluate methods that helped the spread of Industrialization. SS.W.20.2

21 Analyze the causes and effects of political revolutions and determine their impact on the formation of governments and on the citizens of a society (e.g., French, Latin America, Haiti, Italian Unification, German Unification, etc.). SS.W.21

22 Many states had various motives for imperial expansion and its effects varied. SS.W.22

1 Compare the political actions of European, Asian, and African nations in the era of imperial expansion. SS.W.22.1

2 Assess the impact of colonization on both the mother countries and their colonies. SS.W.22.2

23 Explain the causes and effects of political, social, and economic transformation in Europe in the 19th century, including the significance of nationalism, the impact of industrialization on different countries, and the effects of democratization which lead to World War I. SS.W.23

24 Analyze the causes and effects of the Great Depression during the Interwar period and how this led to the rise of totalitarian regimes around the world (e.g., the rise of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, USSR under Stalin, and East Asia). SS.W.24

25 Evaluate causes and effects of World War II on the 20th/21st century including western democracies and totalitarian regimes mobilizing for war. Students will analyze consequences of World War II including: SS.W.25

1 The East/West divide leading to the Cold War. SS.W.25.1

2 Mass atrocities in the 20th century. SS.W.25.2

3 Economic impact of World War II in the East and West because of World War II. SS.W.25.3

26 Analyze causes, perspectives, and effects of the Cold War. SS.W.26

1 Ideological differences between the East and West. SS.W.26.1

Skip to main content

2 The evolution of proxy wars and movements to redistribute land in Latin America, Asia, and Africa. SS.W.26.2

27 Analyze decolonization and independence movements across the globe in the 20th century (India-Gandhi, South Africa-Apartheid, African/Asian Independence from Britain). SS.W.27

28 Evaluate the global causes and consequences of globalization in the 20th century. SS.W.28

1 Explain environmental interactions (e.g., diseases such as Spanish Flu, Ebola, HIV/AIDs, as well as human interaction with the natural environment). SS.W.28.1

2 Examine continuities and changes in economies and new technologies (e.g., growth of free market economies, knowledge economies, regional trade agreements, and multi-national corporations). SS.W.28.2

3 Discuss social and cultural changes resulting from globalization (e.g., Global Culture, social media). SS.W.28.3