

| Identifier | Statement  |
|------------|--|
| <b>0</b>   | <b>METHODOLOGY OF GLOBAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY</b>   |
| 0.A        | History  |
| 0.A.1      | Skills of historical analysis  |
| 0.A.1.a    | Investigate differing and competing interpretations of historical theories-multiple perspectives |
| 0.A.1.b    | Hypothesize about why interpretations change over time   |
| 0.A.1.c    | Explain the importance of historical evidence  |
| 0.A.2      | Understand the concepts of change and continuity over time                                       |
| 0.A.3      | The connections and interactions of people across time and space                                 |
| 0.A.4      | Time frames and periodization  |
| 0.A.5      | Roles and contributions of individuals and groups  |
| 0.A.6      | Oral histories   |
| 0.B        | Geography  |
| 0.B.1      | Elements of geography  |
| 0.B.1.a    | Human geography  |
| 0.B.1.b    | Physical geography   |
| 0.B.1.c    | Political geography  |
| 0.B.1.d    | Migration  |
| 0.B.1.e    | Trade  |
| 0.B.1.f    | Environment and society  |
| 0.B.1.g    | The uses of geography  |
| 0.B.2      | Critical thinking skills   |
| 0.B.2.a    | Asking and answering geographic questions  |
| 0.B.2.b    | Analyzing theories of geography  |
| 0.B.2.c    | Acquiring, organizing, and analyzing geographic information                                      |
| 0.B.3      | Identifying and defining world regions   |
| 0.C        | Economics  |
| 0.C.1      | Major economic concepts (scarcity, supply/demand, opportunity costs, production, resources)      |
| 0.C.2      | Economic decision making   |
| 0.C.3      | The interdependence of economics and economic systems throughout the world                       |
| 0.C.4      | Applying critical thinking skills in making informed and well-reasoned economic decisions        |
| 0.D        | Political science  |
| 0.D.1      | The purposes of government   |
| 0.D.2      | Political systems around the world   |
| 0.D.3      | Political concepts of power, authority, governance, and law                                      |
| 0.D.4      | Rights and responsibilities of citizenship across time and space                                 |
| 0.D.5      | Critical thinking skills   |
| 0.D.5.a    | Probing ideas and assumptions  |
| 0.D.5.b    | Posing and answering analytical questions  |
| 0.D.5.c    | Assuming a skeptical attitude toward questionable political statements                           |
| 0.D.5.d    | Evaluating evidence and forming rational conclusions   |
| 0.D.5.e    | Developing participatory skills  |
| <b>1</b>   | <b>ANCIENT WORLD—CIVILIZATIONS AND RELIGIONS (4000 BC - 500 AD)</b>                              |
| 1.A        | Early peoples  |
| 1.A.1      | Human and physical geography   |

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| 1.A.2             | Hunters and gatherers—nomadic groups   |
| 1.A.3             | Relationship to the environment  |
| 1.A.4             | Migration of early human populations   |
| 1.A.4.a           | Out of Africa  |
| 1.A.4.b           | Other theories   |
| 1.A.5             | Early government   |
| 1.A.5.a           | Purposes   |
| 1.A.5.b           | Decision making  |
| 1.A.5.c           | Move toward more complex government systems  |
| 1.B               | Neolithic Revolution and early river civilizations   |
| 1.B.1             | Compare and contrast (Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley, and Yellow River civilizations)                    |
| 1.B.1.a           | Human and physical geography of early river civilizations  |
| 1.B.1.b           | Traditional economies  |
| 1.B.1.c           | Political systems  |
| 1.B.1.d           | Social structures and urbanization   |
| 1.B.1.e           | Contributions  |
| 1.B.1.e.1         | Writing systems  |
| 1.B.1.e.2         | Belief systems   |
| 1.B.1.e.3         | Early technology—irrigation, tools, weapons  |
| 1.B.1.e.4         | Architecture   |
| 1.B.1.e.5         | Legal systems—Code of Hammurabi  |
| 1.B.2             | Identify demographic patterns of early civilizations and movement of people—Bantu migration (500 BC - 1500 AD) |
| 1.B.2.a           | Human and physical geography   |
| 1.B.2.b           | Causes of migration  |
| 1.B.2.c           | Impact on other areas of Africa  |
| 1.C               | Classical civilizations  |
| 1.C.1             | Chinese civilization   |
| 1.C.1.a           | Human and physical geography   |
| 1.C.1.b           | Chinese contributions (engineering, tools, writing, silk, bronzes, government system)                          |
| 1.C.1.c           | Dynastic cycles  |
| 1.C.1.d           | Mandate of Heaven  |
| 1.C.2             | Greek civilization   |
| 1.C.2.a           | Human and physical geography   |
| 1.C.2.b           | The rise of city-states—Athens/Sparta  |
| 1.C.2.c           | Contributions: art, architecture, philosophy, science—Plato, Socrates, Aristotle                               |
| 1.C.2.d           | Growth of democracy in Athens versus the Spartan political system  |
| 1.C.2.e           | Alexander the Great and Hellenistic culture—cultural diffusion   |
| 1.C.3             | Roman Republic   |
| 1.C.3.a           | Human and physical geography   |
| 1.C.3.b           | Contributions—law (Twelve Tables), architecture, literature, roads, bridges                                    |
| 1.C.4             | Indian (Maurya) Empire   |
| 1.C.4.a           | Human and physical geography (monsoons)  |
| 1.C.4.b           | Contributions—government system  |
| 1.C.5             | Rise of agrarian civilizations in Mesoamerica—Mayan (200 BC - 900 AD)  |
| 1.C.5.a           | Human and physical geography   |
| 1.C.5.b           | Contributions (mathematics, astronomy, science, arts, architecture, and technology)                            |

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| 1.C.5.c           | Role of maize   |
| 1.C.5.d           | Religion  |
| 1.C.6             | The status and role of women in classical civilizations         |
| 1.C.7             | The growth of global trade routes in classical civilizations    |
| 1.C.7.a           | Phoenician trade routes   |
| 1.C.7.b           | Silk Road   |
| 1.C.7.c           | Maritime and overland trade routes                              |
| 1.C.7.c.1         | Linking Africa and Eurasia                                      |
| 1.C.7.c.2         | Linking China, Korea, and Japan                                 |
| 1.D               | The rise and fall of great empires                              |
| 1.D.1             | Han Dynasty   |
| 1.D.1.a           | Human and physical geography                                    |
| 1.D.1.b           | Factors leading to growth                                       |
| 1.D.1.c           | Contributions   |
| 1.D.1.d           | Causes of decline   |
| 1.D.1.e           | Role of migrating nomadic groups from Central Asia              |
| 1.D.2             | Roman Empire  |
| 1.D.2.a           | Human and physical geography                                    |
| 1.D.2.b           | Factors leading to growth (engineering, empire building, trade) |
| 1.D.2.c           | Contributions   |
| 1.D.2.d           | Causes of decline   |
| 1.D.2.e           | Role of migrating nomadic groups from Central Asia              |
| 1.D.2.f           | Pax Romana  |
| 1.E               | The emergence and spread of belief systems                      |
| 1.E.1             | Place of origin and major beliefs                               |
| 1.E.1.a           | Animism—African   |
| 1.E.1.b           | Hinduism  |
| 1.E.1.c           | Buddhism  |
| 1.E.1.d           | Chinese philosophies (Confucianism, Daoism)                     |
| 1.E.1.e           | Judaism   |
| 1.E.1.f           | Christianity  |
| 1.E.1.g           | Islam   |
| 1.E.1.h           | Legalism  |
| 1.E.1.i           | Shintoism   |
| 1.E.1.j           | Jainism   |
| 1.E.2             | Expansion of Christianity, Islam, Confucianism, and Buddhism    |
| <b>2</b>          | <b>EXPANDING ZONES OF EXCHANGE AND ENCOUNTER (500 - 1200)</b>   |
| 2.A               | Gupta Empire (320-550 AD)                                       |
| 2.A.1             | Human and physical geography                                    |
| 2.A.2             | Artistic, scientific, and mathematical contributions            |
| 2.A.3             | Ties to Hinduism  |
| 2.A.4             | Organizational structure  |
| 2.B               | Tang and Song Dynasty (618-1126 AD)                             |
| 2.B.1             | Human and physical geography                                    |
| 2.B.2             | Contributions   |
| 2.B.3             | Chinese influence on Korea and Japan                            |
| 2.B.4             | Cultural flowering  |
| 2.B.5             | Growth of commerce and trade                                    |

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| 2.C        | Byzantine Empire (330-1453 AD)   |
| 2.C.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 2.C.2      | Achievements (law—Justinian Code, engineering, art, and commerce)                  |
| 2.C.3      | The Orthodox Christian Church  |
| 2.C.4      | Political structure and Justinian Code   |
| 2.C.5      | Role in preserving and transmitting Greek and Roman cultures                       |
| 2.C.6      | Impact on Russia and Eastern Europe  |
| 2.D        | Early Russia   |
| 2.D.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 2.D.2      | Trade  |
| 2.D.3      | Kiev   |
| 2.D.4      | Russian Orthodox Church  |
| 2.E        | The spread of Islam to Europe, Asia, and Africa                                    |
| 2.E.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 2.E.2      | Organizational structure   |
| 2.E.3      | The development of Islamic law and its impact                                      |
| 2.E.4      | Social class: women and slavery in Muslim society                                  |
| 2.E.5      | Position of "people of the book"   |
| 2.E.6      | The golden age of Islam  |
| 2.E.6.a    | Contributions to mathematics, science, medicine, art, architecture, and literature |
| 2.E.6.b    | Role in preserving Greek and Roman culture   |
| 2.E.6.c    | Islamic Spain  |
| 2.E.7      | Trade  |
| 2.F        | Medieval Europe (500-1400)   |
| 2.F.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 2.F.2      | Frankish Empire—Charlemagne  |
| 2.F.3      | Manorialism  |
| 2.F.4      | Feudalism  |
| 2.F.4.a    | Social hierarchy and stratification  |
| 2.F.4.b    | Role of men and women  |
| 2.F.5      | Spiritual and secular role of the Church   |
| 2.F.6      | Monastic centers of learning   |
| 2.F.7      | Anti-Semitism  |
| 2.F.8      | Art and architecture   |
| 2.G        | Crusades   |
| 2.G.1      | Causes   |
| 2.G.2      | Impacts on Southwest Asia, Byzantium, and Europe                                   |
| 2.G.3      | Perspectives   |
| 2.G.4      | Key individuals—Urban II, Saladin, and Richard the Lion-Hearted?                   |
| <b>3</b>   | <b>GLOBAL INTERACTIONS (1200 - 1650)</b>   |
| 3.A        | Early Japanese history and feudalism   |
| 3.A.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 3.A.2      | Early traditions (Shintoism)   |
| 3.A.3      | Ties with China and Korea: cultural diffusion, Buddhism, and Confucianism          |
| 3.A.4      | Tokugawa Shogunate   |
| 3.A.5      | Social hierarchy and stratification  |
| 3.A.6      | Comparison to European feudalism   |
| 3.A.7      | Zen Buddhism   |

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| 3.B        | The rise and fall of the Mongols and their impact on Eurasia   |
| 3.B.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 3.B.2      | Origins—Central Asian nomadic tribes   |
| 3.B.3      | The Yuan Dynasty: a foreign non-Chinese dynasty  |
| 3.B.4      | Extent of empire under Ghengis Khan and Kublai Khan  |
| 3.B.5      | Impact on Central Asia, China, Korea, Europe, India, Southwest Asia  |
| 3.B.6      | Impact on the rise of Moscow   |
| 3.B.7      | Interaction with the West and global trade, Pax Mongolia (e.g., Marco Polo)  |
| 3.B.8      | Causes of decline  |
| 3.C        | Global trade and interactions  |
| 3.C.1      | Resurgence of Europe   |
| 3.C.1.a    | Hanseatic League and Italian city-states   |
| 3.C.1.b    | Trade fairs and towns  |
| 3.C.1.c    | Medieval guilds  |
| 3.C.1.d    | Commercial revolution  |
| 3.C.2      | Major trading centers—Nanjing/Calicut/Mogadishu/Venice   |
| 3.C.3      | Ibn Battuta  |
| 3.C.4      | Expansion of the Portuguese spice trade to Southeast Asia and its impact on Asia and Europe  |
| 3.D        | Rise and fall of African civilizations: Ghana, Mali, Axum, and Songhai empires   |
| 3.D.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 3.D.2      | Organizational structure   |
| 3.D.3      | Contributions  |
| 3.D.4      | Roles in global trade routes   |
| 3.D.5      | Spread and impact of Islam—Mansa Musa  |
| 3.D.6      | Timbuktu and African trade routes  |
| 3.E        | Social, economic, and political impacts of the plague on Eurasia and Africa  |
| 3.F        | Renaissance and humanism   |
| 3.F.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 3.F.2      | Shift in worldview—other-worldly to secular  |
| 3.F.3      | Greco-Roman revival (interest in humanism)   |
| 3.F.4      | Art and architecture (e.g., da Vinci and Michelangelo)   |
| 3.F.5      | Literature (e.g., Dante, Cervantes, Shakespeare)   |
| 3.F.6      | Political science (e.g., Machiavelli)  |
| 3.F.7      | New scientific and technological innovations (Gutenberg's moveable type printing press, cartography, naval engineering, and navigational and nautical devices) |
| 3.G        | Reformation and Counter Reformation  |
| 3.G.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 3.G.2      | Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses: the challenge to the power and authority of the Roman Catholic Church  |
| 3.G.3      | Anti-Semitic laws and policies   |
| 3.G.4      | Henry VIII and the English Reformation   |
| 3.G.5      | Calvin and other reformers   |
| 3.G.6      | Counter Reformation (Ignatius Loyola, Council of Trent)  |
| 3.G.7      | Roles of men and women within the Christian churches   |
| 3.G.8      | Religious wars in Europe: causes and impacts   |
| 3.H        | The rise and impact of European nation-states/decline of feudalism Case studies: England—Elizabeth I: France—Joan of Arc                                       |

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| 3.H.1      | Forces moving toward centralization  |
| 3.H.2      | Role of nationalism  |
| <b>4</b>   | <b>THE FIRST GLOBAL AGE (1450 - 1770)</b>  |
| 4.A        | The Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)   |
| 4.A.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 4.A.2      | Restoration of Chinese rule, Chinese world vision  |
| 4.A.3      | The impact of China on East Asia and Southeast Asia  |
| 4.A.4      | China's relationship with the West   |
| 4.A.5      | Contributions  |
| 4.A.6      | Expansion of trade (Zheng He, 1405-1433)   |
| 4.B        | The impact of the Ottoman Empire on the Middle East and Europe   |
| 4.B.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 4.B.2      | Contributions  |
| 4.B.3      | Suleiman I (the Magnificent, the Lawgiver)   |
| 4.B.4      | Disruption of established trade routes and European search for new ones  |
| 4.B.5      | Limits of Ottoman Europe   |
| 4.C        | Spain and Portugal on the eve of the encounter   |
| 4.C.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 4.C.2      | Reconquista under Ferdinand and Isabella   |
| 4.C.3      | Expulsion of Moors and Jews  |
| 4.C.4      | Exploration and overseas expansion   |
| 4.C.4.a    | Columbus   |
| 4.C.4.b    | Magellan circumnavigates the globe   |
| 4.D        | The rise of Mesoamerican empires: Aztec and Incan empires before 1500  |
| 4.D.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 4.D.2      | Organizational structure   |
| 4.D.3      | Contributions  |
| 4.D.4      | Trade  |
| 4.E        | The encounter between Europeans and the peoples of Africa, the Americas, and Asia;<br>Case study: The Columbian exchange |
| 4.E.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 4.E.2      | European competition for colonies in the Americas, Africa, East Asia, and Southeast Asia—The "old imperialism "          |
| 4.E.3      | Global demographic shifts: Case study: The triangular trade and slavery  |
| 4.E.4      | The extent of European expansionism  |
| 4.E.5      | European mercantilism  |
| 4.E.6      | Spanish colonialism and the introduction of the Encomienda system to Latin America                                       |
| 4.E.7      | Dutch colonization in East Asia (Japan and Indonesia)  |
| 4.E.8      | Exchange of food and disease   |
| 4.F        | Political ideologies: global absolutism  |
| 4.F.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 4.F.2      | Thomas Hobbes, The Leviathan   |
| 4.F.3      | Jacques-Benigne Bossuet: Absolutism and Divine right theory  |
| 4.F.4      | Case studies: Akbar the Great, Suleiman the Magnificent, Philip II, Louis XIV, Ivan the Terrible, and Peter the Great    |
| 4.G        | The response to absolutism: The rise of parliamentary democracy in England   |
| 4.G.1      | Background—Magna Carta   |
| 4.G.2      | Divine Right of Monarchy—Stuart rule   |

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| 4.G.3      | Puritan Revolution—Oliver Cromwell  |
| 4.G.4      | Glorious Revolution—John Locke and the English Bill of Rights   |
| <b>5</b>   | <b>AN AGE OF REVOLUTION</b>   |
| 5.A        | The Scientific Revolution   |
| 5.A.1      | The development of scientific methods   |
| 5.A.2      | The work of Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, and Descartes  |
| 5.B        | The Enlightenment in Europe   |
| 5.B.1      | The writings of Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu  |
| 5.B.2      | The impact of the Enlightenment on nationalism and democracy  |
| 5.B.3      | The enlightened despots—Maria Theresa and Catherine the Great   |
| 5.C        | Political revolutions   |
| 5.C.1      | Human and physical geography of revolutions   |
| 5.C.2      | American Revolution   |
| 5.C.2.a    | Impact of the Enlightenment on the American Revolution  |
| 5.C.2.b    | Impact of the American Revolution on other revolutions  |
| 5.C.3      | French Revolution   |
| 5.C.3.a    | Causes  |
| 5.C.3.b    | Key individuals (Robespierre and Louis XVI)   |
| 5.C.3.c    | Impact on France and other nations  |
| 5.C.3.d    | Rise to power of Napoleon and his impact (Napoleonic Code)  |
| 5.C.4      | Independence movements in Latin America; Case studies: Simon Bolivar, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Jose? de San Marti?n |
| 5.C.4.a    | Causes  |
| 5.C.4.b    | Impacts   |
| 5.D        | The reaction against revolutionary ideas  |
| 5.D.1      | Human and physical geography  |
| 5.D.2      | Balance of power politics and the Congress of Vienna (Klemens von Metternich)                                     |
| 5.D.3      | Revolutions of 1848   |
| 5.D.4      | Russian absolutism: reforms and expansion   |
| 5.D.4.a    | Impact of the French Revolution and Napoleon  |
| 5.D.4.b    | 19th-century Russian serfdom  |
| 5.D.4.c    | Expansion of Russia into Siberia  |
| 5.E        | Latin America: The failure of democracy and the search for stability  |
| 5.E.1      | Human and physical geography  |
| 5.E.2      | Roles of social classes: land-holding elite, creoles, mestizos, native peoples, and slaves                        |
| 5.E.3      | Roles of the Church and military  |
| 5.E.4      | Role of cash crop economies in a global market  |
| 5.E.5      | The Mexican Revolution (1910-1930)  |
| 5.E.5.a    | Cause and effect  |
| 5.E.5.b    | Roles of Porfirio Diaz, Francisco "Pancho" Villa, and Emiliano Zapata   |
| 5.E.5.c    | Economic and social nationalism   |
| 5.F        | Global nationalism  |
| 5.F.1      | Human and physical geography  |
| 5.F.2      | Role in political revolutions   |
| 5.F.3      | Force for unity and self-determination  |
| 5.F.3.a    | Unification of Italy and Germany (Camillo Cavour, Otto von Bismarck)  |
| 5.E.5.b    | Asian and Middle Eastern nationalism  |

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| 5.F.3.b.1  | India (Indian National Congress, Moslem League)  |
| 5.F.3.b.2  | Turkey—Young Turks   |
| 5.F.4      | Zionism  |
| 5.F.5      | Force leading to conflicts   |
| 5.F.5.a    | Balkans before World War I   |
| 5.F.5.b    | Ottoman Empire as the pawn of European powers  |
| 5.G        | Economic and social revolutions  |
| 5.G.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 5.G.2      | Agrarian revolution  |
| 5.G.3      | The British Industrial Revolution  |
| 5.G.3.a    | Capitalism and a market economy  |
| 5.G.3.b    | Factory system   |
| 5.G.3.c    | Shift from mercantilism to laissez-faire economics—Adam Smith, <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>            |
| 5.G.3.d    | Changes in social classes  |
| 5.G.3.e    | Changing roles of men, women, and children   |
| 5.G.3.f    | Urbanization   |
| 5.G.3.g    | Responses to industrialization   |
| 5.G.3.g.1  | Utopian reform—Robert Owen   |
| 5.G.3.g.2  | Legislative reform   |
| 5.G.3.g.3  | Role of unions   |
| 5.G.3.g.4  | Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and command economies   |
| 5.G.3.g.5  | Sadler Report and reform legislation   |
| 5.G.3.g.6  | Parliamentary reforms—expansion of suffrage  |
| 5.G.3.g.7  | Writers (Dickens and Zola)   |
| 5.G.3.g.8  | Global migrations (19th century)   |
| 5.G.3.g.9  | Writings of Thomas Malthus ( <i>Essay on the Principles of Population</i> )                            |
| 5.G.4      | Mass starvation in Ireland (1845-1850)   |
| 5.G.4.a    | Growth of Irish nationalism  |
| 5.G.4.b    | Global migration   |
| 5.H        | Imperialism  |
| 5.H.1      | Reasons for imperialism—nationalistic, political, economic, "The White Man's Burden", Social Darwinism |
| 5.H.2      | Spatial characteristics—"new imperialism"  |
| 5.H.3      | British in India   |
| 5.H.3.a    | British East India Company   |
| 5.H.3.b    | Sepoy Mutiny   |
| 5.H.4      | British, French, Belgians, and Germans in Africa   |
| 5.H.4.a    | Scramble for Africa  |
| 5.H.4.b    | The Congress of Berlin   |
| 5.H.4.c    | African resistance—Zulu Empire   |
| 5.H.4.d    | Boer War   |
| 5.H.4.e    | Cecil Rhodes   |
| 5.H.4.f    | 19th-century anti-slave trade legislation  |
| 5.H.5      | European spheres of influence in China   |
| 5.H.5.a    | Opium Wars (1839 - 1842 and 1858 - 1860) and the Treaty of Nanjing                                     |
| 5.H.5.a.1  | Unequal treaties   |
| 5.H.5.a.2  | Extraterritoriality  |



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| 5.H.5.b    | Boxer Rebellion  |
| 5.H.5.c    | Sun Yat-sen (Sun Yixian) and the Chinese Revolution (1910-1911)  |
| 5.H.6      | Multiple perspectives toward imperialism   |
| 5.H.6.a    | Immediate/long-term changes made under European rule   |
| 5.H.6.b    | Long-term effects in Europe and the rest of the world  |
| 5.I        | Japan and the Meiji restoration  |
| 5.I.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 5.I.2      | The opening of Japan   |
| 5.I.2.a    | Commodore Matthew Perry  |
| 5.I.2.b    | Impact upon Japan of Treaty of Kanagawa  |
| 5.I.3      | Modernization, industrialization   |
| 5.I.4      | Japan as an imperialist power  |
| 5.I.4.a    | First Sino-Japanese War (1894 - 1895)  |
| 5.I.4.b    | Russo-Japanese War   |
| 5.I.4.c    | Annexation of Korea  |
| 5.I.4.d    | Dependence on world market   |
| <b>6</b>   | <b>A HALF CENTURY OF CRISIS AND ACHIEVEMENT (1900 - 1945)</b>  |
| 6.A        | World War I  |
| 6.A.1      | Europe: the physical setting   |
| 6.A.2      | Causes   |
| 6.A.3      | Impacts  |
| 6.A.4      | Effects of scientific/technological advances on warfare  |
| 6.A.5      | Armenian Massacre  |
| 6.A.6      | Collapse of the Ottoman Empire   |
| 6.A.7      | The war as reflected in literature, art, and propaganda  |
| 6.B        | Revolution and change in Russia—causes and impacts   |
| 6.B.1      | Czar Nicholas II   |
| 6.B.2      | The Revolution of 1905   |
| 6.B.3      | March Revolution and provisional government  |
| 6.B.4      | Bolshevik Revolution   |
| 6.B.5      | V.I. Lenin's rule in Russia  |
| 6.B.6      | Stalin and the rise of a modern totalitarian state: industrialization, command economy, collectivization |
| 6.B.7      | Russification of ethnic republics  |
| 6.B.8      | Forced famine in Ukraine   |
| 6.B.9      | Reign of Terror  |
| 6.C        | Between the wars   |
| 6.C.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 6.C.2      | Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations   |
| 6.C.3      | Modernization and westernization of a secular Turkey—Kemal Ataturk                                       |
| 6.C.4      | Women's suffrage movement  |
| 6.C.5      | Great Depression—causes and impacts  |
| 6.C.6      | Weimar Republic and the rise of fascism as an aftermath of World War I                                   |
| 6.C.7      | Japanese militarism and imperialism  |
| 6.C.7.a    | Manchuria, 1931  |
| 6.C.7.b    | Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945)   |
| 6.C.8      | Policy of appeasement—Munich Pact  |

| Identifier | Statement  |
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| 6.C.9      | Colonial response to European imperialism; Case studies: Mohandas Gandhi, Reza Khan, Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek), Mao Zedong; Zionism, Arab nationalism, the Amritsar massacre—Indian nationalism, Salt March, civil disobedience |
| 6.C.10     | Arabic and Zionist nationalism   |
| 6.D        | World War II—causes and impact   |
| 6.D.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 6.D.2      | The Nazi and Japanese states   |
| 6.D.3      | Key individuals—Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt  |
| 6.D.4      | Key events—Dunkirk, the Blitz, D-Day, Hitler's second front, the war in the Pacific  |
| 6.D.5      | The Nazi Holocaust: the extermination of Jews, Poles, other Slavs, Gypsies, disabled, and others   |
| 6.D.6      | Resistance   |
| 6.D.7      | Japan's role—Nanjing, Bataan, Pearl Harbor   |
| 6.D.8      | War in China —Long March   |
| 6.D.9      | Impacts of technology on total war   |
| 6.D.10     | Hiroshima and Nagasaki   |
| 6.D.11     | War crime trials   |
| 6.D.12     | Global spatial arrangements—post-World War II world  |
| <b>7</b>   | <b>THE 20TH CENTURY SINCE 1945</b>   |
| 7.A        | Cold War balance of power  |
| 7.A.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 7.A.2      | The world in 1945: physical setting  |
| 7.A.3      | United States occupation of Germany and Japan  |
| 7.A.3.a    | The adoption of democratic systems of government   |
| 7.A.3.b    | Economic rebuilding of Germany and Japan   |
| 7.A.4      | Emergence of the superpowers   |
| 7.A.5      | Political climate of the Cold War  |
| 7.A.5.a    | Marshall Plan  |
| 7.A.5.b    | Truman Doctrine  |
| 7.A.5.c    | Berlin airlift and a divided Germany   |
| 7.A.5.d    | North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)/Warsaw Pact—expanding membership and role of NATO  |
| 7.A.5.e    | Hungarian Revolt   |
| 7.A.5.f    | Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia  |
| 7.A.5.g    | Nuclear weapons and space  |
| 7.A.5.h    | Surrogate superpower rivalries; Case studies: (Egypt, Congo, Angola, Chile, Iran, Iraq, Vietnam, Guatemala)  |
| 7.A.5.i    | Role of nonaligned nations   |
| 7.A.6      | Korean War   |
| 7.A.6.a    | United States role in the division of Korea  |
| 7.A.6.b    | Comparison of Korea and Germany  |
| 7.A.6.c    | Conduct of the war   |
| 7.B        | Role of the United Nations   |
| 7.B.1      | Peace keeping  |
| 7.B.2      | Social and economic programs   |
| 7.B.3      | Contemporary social conditions   |
| 7.C        | Economic issues in the Cold War and Post-Cold War era  |
| 7.C.1      | Human and physical geography   |

| Identifier | Statement   |
|------------|---|
| 7.C.2      | A comparison of market versus command economies (Western Europe versus Soviet Union)        |
| 7.C.3      | Economic recovery in Europe and Japan   |
| 7.C.3.a    | Western Germany becomes a major economic power  |
| 7.C.3.b    | European economic community/Common Market/ European Union—steps toward European integration |
| 7.C.3.c    | Japan becomes an economic superpower  |
| 7.C.4      | Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): oil crisis in the 1970s               |
| 7.C.5      | Pacific Rim economies/economic crisis   |
| 7.C.6      | North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), 1997  |
| 7.D        | Chinese Communist Revolution  |
| 7.D.1      | Human and physical geography  |
| 7.D.2      | Communist rise to power (1936-1949);, Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek), Mao Zedong            |
| 7.D.3      | Communism under Mao Zedong  |
| 7.D.3.a    | Great Leap Forward  |
| 7.D.3.b    | The Cultural Revolution and the Red Guard   |
| 7.D.4      | Communism under Deng Xiaoping   |
| 7.D.4.a    | Economic reforms—Four Modernizations  |
| 7.D.4.a.1  | Limited privatization   |
| 7.D.4.a.2  | Dismantling of Communes   |
| 7.D.4.a.3  | Introduction of "responsibility system"   |
| 7.D.4.a.4  | Foreign investment  |
| 7.D.4.b    | Fifth modernization—democracy   |
| 7.D.4.b.1  | April/May 1989  |
| 7.D.4.b.2  | Tiananmen Square  |
| 7.D.5      | Return of Hong Kong—July 1,1997   |
| 7.D.6      | The social system in communist China versus dynastic China                                  |
| 7.E        | Collapse of European imperialism  |
| 7.E.1      | Human and physical geography  |
| 7.E.2      | India— independence and partition   |
| 7.E.2.a    | Political system  |
| 7.E.2.b    | Muslim/Hindu conflicts  |
| 7.E.2.c    | Status of the caste system  |
| 7.E.2.d    | Roles of Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru   |
| 7.E.2.e    | Nonalignment  |
| 7.E.2.f    | Kashmir and Punjab  |
| 7.E.3      | African independence movements and Pan Africanism   |
| 7.E.3.a    | Changing political boundaries in Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, and Kenya)                         |
| 7.E.3.b    | Roles of Jomo Kenyatta and Kwame Nkrumah  |
| 7.E.3.c    | Continuance of economic linkages with former colonial powers                                |
| 7.E.3.d    | Ethnic tensions versus nationalism: Nigeria and civil war                                   |
| 7.E.3.e    | Apartheid—policy of racial separation and segregation                                       |
| 7.E.3.e.1  | Historical circumstances  |
| 7.E.3.e.2  | African National Congress   |
| 7.E.3.e.3  | Leadership—Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu, F. W. de Klerk                                     |
| 7.E.3.f    | Political and economic instability—Congo (Zaire) or any other examples                      |
| 7.E.3.g    | Ethnic tensions: Rwanda—Hutu-Tutsi  |
| 7.E.4      | Southeast Asia  |

| Identifier | Statement  |
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| 7.E.4.a    | Vietnam/Ho Chi Minh  |
| 7.E.4.b    | Cambodia/Pol Pot/Khmer Rouge   |
| 7.E.7.c    | Aung San Suu Kyi—Myanmar   |
| 7.F        | Conflicts and change in the Middle East  |
| 7.F.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 7.F.2      | The creation of the State of Israel, Arab Palestinians, and Israel's Arab neighbors  |
| 7.F.3      | Roles of individuals—Golda Meir, Yasir Arafat, Anwar Sadat, King Hussein, Yitzhak Rabin, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) |
| 7.F.3.a    | Arab-Israeli wars  |
| 7.F.3.b    | Peace treaties   |
| 7.F.4      | Role of terrorism  |
| 7.F.5      | Turkey and Iraq —Kurds   |
| 7.F.6      | Migration of Jews from Europe, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Africa   |
| 7.F.7      | The Iranian Revolution   |
| 7.F.7.a    | Causes and impact  |
| 7.F.7.b    | Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini versus Reza Pahlavi  |
| 7.F.8      | Persian Gulf War—Saddam Hussein  |
| 7.F.9      | Islamic fundamentalism (Iran, Libya, Afghanistan, Algeria, Turkey)   |
| 7.G        | Collapse of communism and the breakup of the Soviet Union  |
| 7.G.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 7.G.2      | Background events, 1970 to 1987  |
| 7.G.3      | Poland's Solidarity and Lech Walesa  |
| 7.G.4      | Mikhail Gorbachev (perestroika and glasnost)   |
| 7.G.5      | Fall of the Berlin Wall and the reunification of Germany—causes and impacts  |
| 7.G.6      | Ethnic conflict in former satellite states, e.g., Kosovo, Bosnia   |
| 7.G.7      | Changing political boundaries  |
| 7.G.8      | Challenges faced by post-communist Russia—the world of Boris Yeltsin   |
| 7.H        | Political and economic change in Latin America   |
| 7.H.1      | Latin America: physical setting  |
| 7.H.2      | Argentina  |
| 7.H.2.a    | Peron  |
| 7.H.2.b    | The Mothers of the Plaza De Maya   |
| 7.H.3      | Fidel Castro's Cuban Revolution—causes and impact  |
| 7.H.4      | Nicaragua and the Sandinistas  |
| 7.H.5      | Guatemala and the indigenous peoples   |
| 7.H.6      | Changing role of the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America  |
| 7.H.7      | Latin American immigration to the United States  |
| 7.H.8      | Return of the Panama Canal   |
| <b>8</b>   | <b>GLOBAL CONNECTIONS AND INTERACTIONS</b>   |
| 8.A        | Social and political patterns and change   |
| 8.A.1      | Human and physical geography   |
| 8.A.2      | Population pressures and poverty (China, India, Africa, and Latin America)   |
| 8.A.2.a    | One-child policy—China   |
| 8.A.2.b    | Family planning—India  |
| 8.A.2.c    | Mother Theresa   |
| 8.A.2.d    | Cycles of poverty and disease  |
| 8.A.3      | Migration  |
| 8.A.3.a    | Urbanization   |

| Identifier | Statement   |
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| 8.A.3.b    | Global migration; 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 |
| 8.A.4      | Modernization/tradition—finding a balance   |
| 8.A.4.a    | Japan   |
| 8.A.4.b    | Middle East (Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Afghanistan, and Algeria)   |
| 8.A.4.c    | African   |
| 8.A.4.d    | Latin America   |
| 8.A.5      | Scientific and technological advances   |
| 8.A.5.a    | Treatment of infectious diseases  |
| 8.A.5.b    | Improved standard of living   |
| 8.A.6      | Urbanization—use and distribution of scarce resources (Africa, India, Latin America)  |
| 8.A.7      | Status of women and children  |
| 8.A.7.a    | Economic issues, e.g., child labor  |
| 8.A.7.b    | Social issues, e.g., abuse and access to education  |
| 8.A.7.c    | Political issues, e.g., participation in the political process  |
| 8.A.8      | Ethnic and religious tensions: an analysis of multiple perspectives   |
| 8.A.8.a    | Northern Ireland  |
| 8.A.8.b    | Balkans: Serbs, Croats, and Muslims   |
| 8.A.8.c    | Sikhs and Tamils  |
| 8.A.8.d    | Indonesian Christians   |
| 8.A.8.e    | China—Tibet   |
| 8.A.8.f    | Indonesia—East Timor  |
| 8.B        | Economic issues   |
| 8.B.1      | North/South dichotomy: issues of development (post-colonialism)   |
| 8.B.1.a    | Africa  |
| 8.B.1.b    | Latin America   |
| 8.B.2      | Korea's economic miracle  |
| 8.B.3      | Economic interdependence  |
| 8.B.4      | World hunger  |
| 8.C        | The environment and sustainability  |
| 8.C.1      | Pollution—air, water, toxic waste (Europe)  |
| 8.C.2      | Deforestation (Amazon Basin)  |
| 8.C.3      | Desertification (Sahel)   |
| 8.C.4      | Nuclear safety (Chernobyl)  |
| 8.C.5      | Endangered species (Africa)   |
| 8.D        | Science and technology  |
| 8.D.1      | Information age/Computer Revolution /Internet   |
| 8.D.2      | Impact of satellites  |
| 8.D.3      | Green Revolution  |
| 8.D.4      | Space exploration   |
| 8.D.5      | Literacy and education  |
| 8.D.6      | Medical breakthroughs—disease control/life expectancy/genetics  |
| 8.D.7      | Epidemics—AIDS  |
| 8.D.8      | Nuclear proliferation   |