

## Skills and Strategies

- Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values. (History.1)
- Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time. (Geography.12)
- Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas. (Geography.13)
- Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions. (Geography.14)
- Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world. (Geography.15)
- The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues. (Government.16)
- Individuals, governments and businesses must analyze costs and benefits when making economic decisions. A cost-benefit analysis consists of determining the potential costs and benefits of an action and then balancing the costs against the benefits. (Economics.19)
- The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence. (Economics.20)
- The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies. (Economics.21)
- Students should understand the concept of "time" not simply as the measurement of years or time periods, but as a continuum of significant events of the past. Students can achieve this through the study of people, issues, events, systems, cultures, societies and environments through time. (IB.B)
- Students should understand the concept of "place and space" (how place/space is categorized, and the significance of place/space in humanities disciplines). (IB.B)
- Students should understand how change necessitates an examination of the forces that shape the world. It may be viewed as positive or negative based on people's perceptions. The concept of "change" addresses both the processes and results of change—natural and artificial, intentional and unintentional. (IB.B)
- Students should understand the concept of systems (everything is connected to a system or systems, systems provide structure and order to both natural and artificial domains). (IB.B)
- Students should understand the concept of "global awareness" (engage students in a broader global context and encourage understanding of, and respect for, other societies and cultures, emphasize the need to understand one's own culture in order to understand others' cultures). (IB.B)
- Students should be able to demonstrate technical, analytical, decision-making, and investigative skills. (IB.C)

- Students should be comfortable using a variety of formats to organize and present their work (including oral presentations, essays, reports, expositions) and using a variety of media and technologies. They should understand that every presentation is unique and hence shows their new perspective. (IB.D)

### Pre-Requisites for this Course

- Time line skills
- Geographic tools
- Geographic features
- Types of government
- Five major religions
- Characteristic of major civilizations
- Understanding migration

### Unit 1: Islam

- ✓ I can explain historical issues from multiple perspectives.
- ✓ I can explain how geography impacted the movement of people, products, and ideas.
- ✓ I can describe how trade and transportation facilitated cultural diffusion.
- ✓ I can discuss how the development of cities encouraged specialization and its impact on the economy.
- Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance. (History.5)
  - ✓ I can identify and explain the significance of Islamic achievements in medicine, science, mathematics, and geography.
  - ✓ I can explain how Islamic achievements spread to Europe as a result of Muslim conquest.

## Unit 2: Africa

- ✓ I can explain historical issues from multiple perspectives.
  - ✓ I can explain how geography impacted the movement of people, products, and ideas.
  - ✓ I can describe how trade and transportation facilitated cultural diffusion.
  - ✓ I can discuss how the development of cities encouraged specialization and its impact on the economy.
- Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes. (History.8)
    - ✓ I can analyze the influence of trade routes on commerce and culture.
  - The advent of the trans-Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies. (History.9)
    - ✓ I can describe the system of slavery in Africa prior to European influence.
    - ✓ I can describe the European concept of slavery and how it affected Africa.
    - ✓ I can explain impacts of African slavery and the diaspora.

## Unit 3: Asia

- ✓ I can explain historical issues from multiple perspectives.
  - ✓ I can explain how geography impacted the movement of people, products, and ideas.
  - ✓ I can describe how trade and transportation facilitated cultural diffusion.
  - ✓ I can discuss how the development of cities encouraged specialization and its impact on the economy.
- Germanic invasions helped to break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and manorial systems. Later invasions helped establish Mongol dominance in central Asia and led to the destruction of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks. (History.3)
    - ✓ I can explain how the Mongols conquered central Asia.
  - Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist. (History.4)
    - ✓ I can describe the failure of the Mongols to conquer Japan and the impact on Japanese culture.
    - ✓ I can explain how the Mongols unified China and Korea.

- Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes. (History.8)
  - ✓ I can analyze the influence of trade routes on commerce and culture.
- With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states. (Government.18)
  - ✓ I can explain why feudalism became obsolete in Japan.

#### Unit 4: Europe (Middle Ages)

- ✓ I can explain historical issues from multiple perspectives.
- ✓ I can explain how geography impacted the movement of people, products, and ideas.
- ✓ I can describe how trade and transportation facilitated cultural diffusion.
- ✓ I can discuss how the development of cities encouraged specialization and its impact on the economy.
- The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity. (History.2)
  - ✓ I can identify and explain the significance of Greek achievements in governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, and literature and history.
  - ✓ I can identify and explain the significance of Roman achievements in governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, and literature and history.
  - ✓ I can explain the impact of the Roman Empire on the spread of Christianity.
- Germanic invasions helped to break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and manorial systems. Later invasions helped establish Mongol dominance in central Asia and led to the destruction of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks. (History.3)
  - ✓ I can explain the impact of Germanic invasions on Europe.
  - ✓ I can discuss the development of the feudal and manorial systems.
  - ✓ I can describe the impact of the Turks on the Byzantine Empire.
- Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the

Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance. (History.5)

- ✓ I can explain how Islamic achievements spread to Europe as a result of Crusades.
- ✓ I can explain how Islamic achievements spread to Europe as a result of trade.
- ✓ I can explain the impact of an Islamic achievement on Western Europe.
- Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were a radical departure from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments. (Government.17)
  - ✓ I can identify the components of Greek Democracy.
  - ✓ I can identify the components of the Roman Republic.
  - ✓ I can compare and contrast the components of Greek Democracy and the Roman Republic with modern democratic governments.
  - ✓ I can compare and contrast the components of Greek Democracy and the Roman Republic with monarchies and theocracies.
- With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states. (Government.18)
  - ✓ I can explain why feudalism became obsolete in Europe.
  - ✓ I can explain why nation-states developed.

### Unit 5: Later Europe

- ✓ I can explain historical issues from multiple perspectives.
- ✓ I can explain how geography impacted the movement of people, products, and ideas.
- ✓ I can describe how trade and transportation facilitated cultural diffusion.
- ✓ I can discuss how the development of cities encouraged specialization and its impact on the economy.
- The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes. (History.6)
  - ✓ I can identify and explain causes of significant achievements during the Renaissance and their effects on cultural, scientific, and social changes.
- The Reformation introduced changes in religion including the emergence of Protestant faiths and a decline in the political power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church. (History.7)



- ✓ I can describe changes in the power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church that led to the emergence of Protestant faiths.
- European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization. (History.10)
  - ✓ I can list three examples of the influence of European exploration.
  - ✓ I can list three examples of the influence of European conquests.
  - ✓ I can list three examples of the influence of European colonization.
- The Columbian exchange (i.e., the exchange of fauna, flora and pathogens) among previously unconnected parts of the world reshaped societies in ways still evident today. (History.11)
  - ✓ I can explain how exploration, conquest, and colonization led to the exchange of people, goods, and ideas.