

Curriculum Map Template: Global Studies I (9th Grade)

| Timeline | Global 9 Content Themes | Content Knowledge Base | Key Vocabulary | CCSS Key Idea | CCSS Conceptual Understandings | NYS Standards |
|--|--|--|---|----------------|--|---------------|
| Unit 1 P.H. Chapters: 1, 2, 3, 6 | Common Elements in Civilization Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Geography</i> • <i>Basis of Government</i> • <i>Common Characteristics of Civilizations</i> • Movement • Interaction of Cultures • Technology Essential Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do Human Beings need to survive? • How did civilizations develop in response to Human need? • Why did Geographic features lead humans to settle in specific areas? • What systems were developed | Humanities- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomadic Lifestyle • Fertile Crescent: Development of each civilization- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mesopotamia Israel Egypt • Asian Civilizations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> China India • Mesoamerican Civilizations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Olmec Aztec Maya Inca • Neolithic Revolution • Art <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reflection of Daily Life Government and Religious structures and artworks As communication/writing Economics- Humans meeting their needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology • Government • Religion- Human reflection of importance • Barter System/Traditional Economy Geography- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Systems | Humanities- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Diffusion • Neolithic • Revolution • Nomad • Hunter/Gatherer • Public/Private • Stratification <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Class system • Politics • Theocracy • Bureaucracy • Religion • Monotheistic • Polytheistic • Hammurabi's Code Economics- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-Sufficiency • Labor Specialization • Needs/Wants • Productivity • Subsistence • Surplus • Resources • Natural • Artificial Geography- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable • Arable | 9.1 9.2 | 9.1a 9.1b 9.1c 9.1d 9.2a 9.2b | 2, 3, 4 |

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| | <p>in response to Human settlement?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did Human interaction impact development? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Tigris/Euphrates River ii. Nile River iii. Jordan River iv. Yangtze/Huang Rivers v. Indus River • Natural Advantage- Human interaction with Geography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Transportation /Communication ii. Food iii. Defense iv. Increase in Production • Positives/Negatives of Geography <p>Technology-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing Systems develop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cuneiform ii. Hieroglyphics iii. Aramaic • Irrigation • Mathematics • Tools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertile Crescent • Silt • Transportation • Trade • Seasonal Floods/Droughts <p>Technology-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation • Domestication • Tools • Scribe • Crop Rows • Crop Rotation • Horticulture | | | |
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| Unit 2 PH Chapters: 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 | Civilizations Reach “Golden Ages”- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Rise and Fall of Empires</i> <i>Revolutionary Cycle</i> <i>Civilization Decline</i> Increased Leisure leads to increased learning Once basic needs are met society becomes more complex Power, Authority, and Government Geography, Humans, and the Environment Threats from outside civilizations challenge empires Essential Questions: | Greco-Roman Humanities- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philosophy and Politics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Pericles Democracy, Republic, Oligarchy, Empire Spartans v. Athenians Romans v. Carthaginians and “Barbarians” Art and Architecture <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Acropolis Pantheon Coliseum Roman Forum Amphitheater Epics, Dramas, Comedies Codify Laws <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12 Tables Law Enforcement Inefficient, disconnected, corrupt Bureaucracies lead to rise of Empire Revolutionary Cycle Over-committed resources and lack of central control lead to Empire’s decline Economics- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary systems replace barter economy Greed, money, and power become | Humanities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Golden Age Hellenistic Greece <i>Pax Romana</i> Culture Scientific Method Empire Cultural Diffusion Trade War Exploration Empire Polytheism Caesar Senate Consul Assembly Forum Agora Romance Language Centurions Homer’s <i>Iliad</i> and <i>Odyssey</i> Tyrants Logic Dictator Citizen Isolation Dynasty Census | 9.3 | 9.3a 9.3b 9.3c 9.3d 9.4a 9.4c 9.4e | 2, 5 |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the purpose of Government? • What are the criteria for a “Golden Age?” • What are the common elements of declining governments or civilizations? • What factors led some civilizations to advance beyond others? • <i>What are the common characteristics of a strong leader?</i> • How do different civilizations respond differently to outside threats? • What positives and negatives resulted from Cultural Diffusion? | <p>intertwined</p> <p><u>Geography-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greece- Mountains lead to isolation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lead to City-States Isolated cultures Natural Defense Strong Navy • Effect on food • Protected Harbors • Centralize Location • Rome- Hills create natural protection, River provides sustenance and transportation • Technology helps overcome geographic distance <p><u>Technology-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements lead to greater quality of life • Leads to increased centralized power <p>Indo-Asian</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confucianism as glue binding families together • Hinduism and belief in reincarnation firm social stratification into culture • Gupta Empires • Tang and Song Dynasties • Theocracy and Mandate of Heaven allowed Dynasties to form • Threat from rival empire (Mongol) leads to isolationism • Rise of Islam <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Islamic Empires spread from | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribute • Unification/reunification • Hinduism • Buddhism • Confucianism • Taoism • Legalism • Gentry • Plebian • Patricians • Mandate of Heaven • Filial Piety • Caste <p>Economics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary • <i>Latifundia</i> • Imperialism • Monopoly <p>Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mediterranean Sea • Adriatic Sea • Aegean Sea • Himalayas • Tributary • Steppe <p>Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering • Terrace Farming • Great Wall • Hadrian’s Wall • Arches • Aqueducts • Ships | | | | |
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| | | <p>Middle East into Africa</p> <p>II. Golden Age of Islam preserves and spreads much classical knowledge</p> <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monopolization of resources <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Himalaya Mountains isolated Chinese and Indian cultures • China's exposure to Mongolia left it susceptible to attack • Trade: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Silk Road Ganges and Indus rivers Asian Steppes <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives Mongols military advantage, leading to conquering • Provides China with ability to defend itself • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete • Roads • Masonry • Phalanx • Gunpowder • Stirrups • Masonry • Pictographic Writing • Fertilization | | | |
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| Unit 3 PH Chapters: 7, 8, 13, | <p>The Post-Classical Age</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dark Ages – Nation-States • Isolationism • Self-sufficiency • Uncertainty and Instability • Stagnant Innovation • Religious Zeal/ Institutionalization • Feudalism • Power Struggle • Clash between Nobles, Monarchs, and Church • Rebirth of Trade and Human interaction • Introduction of Middle Class <p>Essential Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do different civilizations around the world respond to power vacuums? • What is Feudalism based on? | <p>Europe</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline of Roman Empire creates power vacuum • Eastern (Byzantine Empire) • Western (Feudalism) • Religion and government co-exist atop social/power pyramid • Feudal system develops in response to vacuum left by the fall of Rome • Manor system creates self-sustaining micro-societies and isolation • Rivalry between lords and crusades lead to consolidation of power • Nobility cedes power/land to stronger lords who become monarchs • Clashes with Catholic Church over power • Absolutism and the rise of Nation-States • Shunning/blaming “the other” (Jews, Muslims) • Reformation/Counter-Reformation • Shift from Feudal/de-centralized to nation-state/centralized authority <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection as capital • Specialization of Labor | <p>Humanities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feudalism • Manor System • Social Class • Serf • Vassal • Knight • Liege • Lord • Shogun • Samurai • Bushido • Merchants • Chivalry • Artisans • Pope • Bishop • Schism • Theology • Neoclassicism • Black Death • Secular • Vernacular • Absolutism • Reform • Renaissance • Slavery • Pathogens • Benedictine Monks • Charlemagne | 9.4 9.5 9.6 9.7 | 9.4a, 9.4b, 9.4c, 9.4d, 9.4e 9.5a, 9.5b, 9.5c, 9.5d, 9.5e, 9.5f, 9.5g 9.6a, 9.6b, 9.6c, 9.6d 9.7a, 9.7b, 9.7c 9.7e | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are common elements of de-centralized societies? • Why does cultural stagnation result from de-centralization of government? • How does a lack of centralized structure lead to the rise of church power? • What positives and negatives resulted from revival of trade? • What effect did the Black Plague have on world civilizations? • How did changing power dynamics in the Middle East affect European trade? • What role did economics play in the development of Africa and Asia? • How did advancements in thinking affect | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stratification/ rigid class structure • Trade revival leads to artisan/merchant guilds and introduction of middle class • Reversion to barter/traditional economy • Religious favors/salvation as capital to advance political power of church • Land Grabs • Corruption • Greed • Stray from ideology • Revolutionary Cycle leads to Reformation • Crusades • Revival of Trade/C.D. • Exposure to pathogens • Consolidation of Power • Reliance on foreign goods leads to exploration of new routes to Asia • Exploration funded by nation-states • Some Nation-States adopt Mercantilism as means for funding government • Some Nation-States tax populace as means for funding government • Demand drives exploration and Trade fuels colonialism <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade routes exploit geographic positioning • Water routes lead to exposure from Vikings • Central location leads to enrichment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boyars • Czar/Tsar • Divine Right to Rule v. Social Contract • Magna Carta • Illumination • Thomas Aquinas • Normans • Matrilineal • Power Vacuum <p>Economics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guilds • Barter • Indulgences • Surplus • Deficit • Commodity • Competition • Supply and Demand • Mercantilism • Columbian Exchange • Commodities • Encomienda <p>Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade routes • Isthmus • Islands • Constantinople • Harbor • Archipelago • Monsoons • Sahara Desert | | | |
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| | <p>European society?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What role did institutionalized education play in the development of Europe? • How did Absolute Monarchs rise to power, and what positives and negatives result from their rules? • What is the relationship between government and businesses? | <p>from trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliance on trade to Asia sets up European dependence <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher value placed on military technology and fighting skill • Castles built in response to limited natural protection • Translation and consolidation of classical texts • Printing Press <p>Asia</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese decline spurred by isolationism and Mongol invasion • Rise of Mongols as invasionary force across Asia and into Europe • Japan's Feudal Age arises • Establishment of the Silk Road • Marco Polo's exploration • Golden Horde • Ottoman Turks take over Byzantine Empire <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item specialization and monopoly of technology lead re-invigorated Chinese economy on the back of silk • Spices from India provide economic stimulation to cities along trade routes • Cities develop at major intersections of trade routes • Ottoman Empire closes land route | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalahari Desert • Savannah • Gobi Desert • Korean Peninsula • Rain Forest • Congo Jungle • Adulus <p>Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-field System • Horse Collar • Botany • Monasteries • Corsair • Canons • Longbows • Caravans • Canons • Smelting | | | |
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| | | <p>from Europe to Asia, forcing European trade routes West</p> <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan's geography creates isolated City-States • City-States mirror Ancient Greece • City-States go to war to consolidate power • Nation-State emerges under Tokugawa Shogunate (successful power consolidation) • Introduction of Revolutionary Cycle • Exposure to Mongols leads to Great Wall • Need for new trade routes • Natural advantage of Constantinople/Istanbul's location <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caravan • Mountain roads • Caravels and Clippers <p>Africa</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moorish conquests re-establish Islamic rule in Northern Africa • Timbuktu becomes cultural hub for Muslim learning • Trade with other nations leads to advances in culture, but exposes Africans to future harm • <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt | | | | |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Muslims introduce Gold Standard• Ivory• Rice• Coinage <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Salt creates oases of civilization amongst harsh terrain• Camel domestication allows for trans-desert travel• Nile River• Cape of Good Hope <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Animal husbandry• Salt Mining• Iron ore mining | | | | |
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| Unit 4 PH Chapters: 14, 15, 16 | <p>Imperialism and Colonialism around the world</p> <p>Essential Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the positive consequences of colonization for the “Mother Country” and the colonies? • What are the negative consequences of colonization for the “Mother Country” and the colonies? | <p>Europe</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age of Absolutism brought central power to Europe • Centralization of power/wealth caused expansion abroad • Enter age of colonization and imperialism • Direct Rule v. Indirect Rule • <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mercantilism reigns in Europe • Need for goods, gold fuels competitive practices in trade • Each nation attempts self-sufficiency by colonizing different parts of the world • Competing nations didn’t want to trade with each other • This led to a race to grab up the most colonies <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe dominated Western Hemisphere (Africa, Americas) • China, Mongols, Russia, Mughal empire fought over Eastern Hemisphere (Asia, Middle East) • Exhaustion of resources drive Europeans outward <p><u>Technology</u></p> | <p>Humanities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Darwinism • “White Man’s Burden” • <p>Economics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | 9.7 9.8 | 9.7d, 9.7f | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technological superiority allowed Europeans to conquer most of the world <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Guns II. Ships III. Armor • <p>Asia</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Africa</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempted ouster of Muslim dynasties by African kings • Infighting and lack of centralization leads to dominance by Europeans • Slave Trade depletes Africa of its major resource, people • <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of European trade creates wealth gap • Interest in European goods causes slave trade to become incentivized <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. African tribes fight with each other in order to feed slave | | | | |
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| | | <p>trade</p> <p>II. Entire tribes and communities wiped out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cape Town established as primary port on main trade route to Asia • <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Americas</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | | | | |
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| Unit 5 PH Chapters: 16, 17, 18, 19 | <p>Pre-Modern World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change, Re-birth, Nation-States – Revolution • <u>Revolutions:</u> -Philosophical -Economic -Religious -Socio-political <p>Essential Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did changes in economics, philosophy, and technology influence the structure of power in the world? • What factors contributed to the rise of the Middle class? • How did the rise of the Middle Class change the power dynamics of world governments? • What is the | <p>Europe</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy and renewal of interest in classical works <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. New take on old works II. Build-up and adaptation of political/social thoughts • Theocracy v. Monarchy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Church and State fight for power/control II. Both lose grip on the people • Science/reason v. religion • Shift from Autocracy to democratic republics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Glorious Revolution II. French Revolution III. Russian Revolution IV. Dumas in Austro-Hungary V. Middle class takes over nobility • Increases in population create political instability • Society shifts focus from groups to individuals • Great Migration • <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift from manor system to trade/money-based system • Educated middle class gain economic | <p>Humanities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Darwinism • <i>Magna Carta</i> • Reformation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Lutheranism II. Anglicanism • Emigrate • Immigrate • Push/Pull Factors • Estates General • Bourgeoisie • Salon • <i>Sans Culottes</i> • Tennis Court Oath • Bolshevik • Menshevik • Rasputin • Robespierre • <i>Ancien Regime</i> <p>Economics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karl Marx • Adam Smith • Free Market Capitalism • Jacques Necker • Deficit Spending • Trade Deficit • Positive Trade Balance • <p>Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Technology</p> | 9.7 9.8 | 9.7d, 9.7f | |

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| | <p>relationship between government and businesses?</p> | <p>influence with increased purchasing power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agrarian v. Manufacturing • Population increases <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Migration II. Need for more resources III. Monopolization of land led to rise of cities • Shift from land and titles as currency to money as currency • Industrial Revolution <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakdown of natural advantage causes duress • Natural resources strained by human interference • <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Asia</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><u>Economics</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><u>Technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Africa</p> <p><u>Humanities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • | | | |
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| | | <u>Economics</u> • <u>Geography</u> • <u>Technology</u> • Americas <u>Humanities</u> • <u>Economics</u> • <u>Geography</u> • <u>Technology</u> • | | | | |
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