

World History Pacing Guide 2021 Ganado High School

SP1: Chronological reasoning requires understanding processes of change and continuity over time, which means assessing similarities and differences between historical periods and between the past and present.

H1: The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.

- W2: a) Competition emphasized in contemporary mainstream USA (sports, economy, scientific innovation, status seeking)
b) Cooperation and Hunter-Gather Lifeways = generalists, egalitarian, non-sexist, 99.9999% cooperative human experience before agriculture and *stratification*
- W4: Neolithic Revolution
- W5: Early Civilization: Cradle of Civilization; advent of writing, the wheel, astronomy; the Israelites, Old Testament
- W6: Egypt and limits of diffusion/change (no wheel), society remarkable for paucity of change over millennia; can you have too much stability? Does too much stability = stagnation (Egyptian art as example); Akhenaton and monotheism
- W7: China's "dynastic cycle"; "mandate of heaven"
- W8: Ancient India: stratification and empire; Hinduism; Buddhism; "Asoka the Cruel" invent human and animal rights
- W9: Ancient Greece: the *polis* and emergence of democracy; Greek proto-science
- W10-12 Ancient Roman technological innovations, legal and governmental innovations; Early Christianity; The Silk Road
- W13 Chinese technological innovations, Confucianism and education
- W14 The advent and spread of Islam; Islamic scholarship, science, libraries
- W15 The Dark Ages in Europe and the loss of Greek/Roman heritage
- W18-19: The Renaissance
- W 20-22: European Expansion and Colonization; The Voyages of Zheng He
- W23: The Reformation and Enlightenments
- W 24: The Scientific Revolution
- W 25-27: The French and American Revolutions
- W 28-30: Colonization and Global Empires – Qing China
- W 31: The Opium Wars and Colonial Domination
- W 32: The Industrial Revolution and Meiji Restoration
- W 33: World War I and Russian Revolution; Pandemic of 1918
- W 34: The interwar years and The Great Depression
- W 35-36: World War II and Chinese Revolution
- W 37: The Cold War
- W 38: Contemporary World Problems

G1: The use of geographic representations and tools helps individuals understand their world.

- W1: Memorizing the globe, its political, economic and geographic features
- W3: Out of Africa Theory: How *Homo sapiens sapiens* populated the planet; tracing on map; period maps and ice age
- W4: Agriculture and Pastoralism: playing the species hand dealt; diffusion of knowledge, trade and domesticated species
- W5: Early Civilization: Cradle of Civilization; advent of writing, the wheel, astronomy and *diffusion of innovation*
- W8: Empire emerges in China and India
- W13: Ancient map-making
- W18: The Renaissance and Marco Polo
- W 20-22: European Expansion and Colonization; The Voyages of Zheng He
- W 28-30: Colonization and Global Empires; rewriting of boundaries
- W 33-40: Wars and Revolutions and Changing Political Boundaries (esp The Cold War and Eastern Bloc)

SP2: Thinking within the discipline involves the ability to identify, compare, and evaluate multiple perspectives about a given event to draw conclusions about that event since there are multiple points of view about events and issues.

H2: Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.

- W1: What is History? What is Pre-History?
- W2: a) Competition emphasized in contemporary mainstream USA (sports, economy, scientific innovation, status seeking)
b) Cooperation and Hunter-Gather Lifeways = generalists, egalitarian, non-sexist, 99.9999% cooperative human experience before agriculture and *stratification*
- W6: Pyramid builders: workers not slaves, but skilled professionals valued
- W7: Wet-rice agriculture and cooperation
- W8: India: Hinduism; Buddhism; "Asoka the Cruel" invent human and animal rights
- W9: Ancient Greece: competition, geographic isolation and conflict—advent of the Olympic games; roles of woman in AG
- W10-12: Ancient Rome: barbarians at the gates; Trade networks...The Silk Road
- W16 The Crusades

W17 The Black Death and its aftermath in Europe
W20-22: European expansion; the Columbian Exchange; genocide and “terra nullis”
W 28-30: Competition over colonies
W33-40: Wars and Revolutions yield new animosities and alliances

G2: Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.

W2: Human and our Ancestors in Cosmic and Global Temporal Context (earth history or 24 hours); Hunter-Gatherer
W3: Out of Africa Theory: “The Journey of Man” video (Spencer Wells), incorporate multiple perspectives (traditional cultural perspectives—including Dine); Worksheet and Tracing Human Migration on Map
W4: Agriculture and Pastoralism: playing the species hand dealt; diffusion of knowledge, trade and domesticated species
W5: Comparative Mythologies: *The Epic of Gilgamesh* and the Biblical story of “The Flood”; “Mesopotamia was a mess” –rivers and waterways: boon to agriculture and trade
W6: Egypt and the sacred geo-economics of the Nile River: Pyramids as piles of surplus energy
W7: China, wet-rice agriculture and river systems
W9: Ancient Greece: competition, geographic isolation and conflict
W10: Ancient Rome: road-builders and construction of a Mediterranean civilization; climate change and the fall of empire (Huns displaced by climate changes, Germanic peoples put pressure on Rome, Rome falls)
W17 The Black Death and its aftermath in Europe
W20-22: European expansion; the Columbian Exchange; genocide and “terra nullis”
W32: The Industrial Revolution, advent of non-renewable fossil fuels and beginning of human-influenced climate change
W33-40: The environmental impact of war and global trade; pandemics

SP3: Historians and Social Scientists gather, interpret, and use evidence to develop claims and answer historical, economic, geographical, and political questions and communicate their conclusions.

H3: Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.

W4: Neolithic Revolution: accumulation (grain, social stratification); surplus and specialization; Near Eastern Religions
W6: Moneyless trade: Egypt and the system of barter (why is barter coming back in USA and elsewhere?)
W7: Confucianism, Taoism and Legalism: East Asian civilizational bedrock emerges
W8: Ancient India and Hindu/Buddhist/Jain influence
W9: Athens and Sparta: rival political and social systems
W10-12: Rome: *Pax Romana* and maintenance of empire
W12: Early Christianity and its spread
W15-17 The Catholic Church, daily life in Middle Ages Europe and the Crusades/Black Death
W18: The Renaissance and rebirth of Classical culture
W20-22: European expansion; diffusion of innovation, commerce, language and religion; Columbian Exchange
W23: The Reformation and Enlightenment, rise of secular society
W24: The Scientific Revolution
W32: The Industrial Revolution
W33: Marxism and Totalitarianism
W34: Nationalism, Fascism and Nazi-ism
W32-40: Capitalism and Globalization

G3: Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth’s surface.

W-3: Out of Africa Theory: “The Journey of Man” video
W5-8: rivers and waterways: boon to agriculture and trade
W10-12: Barbarians defeat, displace and become “Romans”; Christian Rome
W17: The Crusades
W18: The Mongols and their massive mobile empire
W20-22: European Expansion and genocide of native peoples
W39: World Economy, Globalization and Migration

SP4: Thinking within the discipline involves the ability to analyze relationships among causes and effects and to create and support arguments using relevant evidence.

H4: Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.

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- W5: Stratification: God/Kings and their pantheons/pyramids of stratified supports (priests, warriors, farmers, traders, slaves)
- W17; W38: Religious and Ideological Conflict...the Crusades and 9/11
- W18: The Renaissance and Classical learning rebirth, Islamic contributions
- W19: The Mongols and their Empire – spreading language, secular government and cultural forms
- W20-22: European Expansion, genocide, slavery, trade
- W 24: The Scientific Revolution -- a universal method and its economic promise
- W 25-27: The French and American Revolutions – templates for self-government
- W 28-30: Colonization and Global Empires – Qing China
- W 31: The Opium Wars and Colonial Domination – racism and economic division of labor
- W 32: The Industrial Revolution and Meiji Restoration – Japan becomes model for non-Western modernization
- W 33: World War I and Russian Revolution; Pandemic of 1918
- W 34: The Interwar Years and The Great Depression
- W 35-36: World War II and Chinese Revolution
- W 37: The Cold War
- W 38: Contemporary World Problems : globalization...its promise and peril

G4: Global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographic reasoning.

- W1-40 Climate change/environmental-cultural adaptation and global ripples of change across historical periods
- W3: Out of Africa Theory: “The Journey of Man” video (Spencer Wells), incorporate multiple perspectives (traditional cultural perspectives—including Dine); Worksheet and Tracing Human Migration on Map
- W5: Cradle of Civilization: *diffusion of innovation*
- W8: India and China: emergence of “empire” as political geographical rubric
- W9: Ancient Greece: competition, geographic isolation and conflict—advent of the Olympic games
- W17: The Crusades and the seeds of the Renaissance
- W20-22: European Expansion
- W 24: The Scientific Revolution – a method for all times and cultures
- W 25-27: The French and American Revolutions
- W 28-30: Colonization and Global Empires – Qing China
- W 31: The Opium Wars and Colonial Domination
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