

Unit Topic Lesson	Objective	Objective	Objective	Objective
Era: The Start of Civilizations (Prehistory - 3000 B.C.)				
Introduction to World History				
Why Study History	Explain the purpose of studying history.	How does understanding the past help to understand the present.		
Before the Written Record				
Understanding Our Past	Explain how geography and history are linked.	Identify the methods that anthropologists and archaeologists use to find out about early people.	Describe the ways historians try to reconstruct the past.	
The Written Record				
The Dawn of History	Identify the advances that people made during the Old Stone Age.	Describe the ways we can learn about the religious beliefs of early people.	Explain why the Neolithic agricultural revolution was a turning point in history.	
Beginnings of Civilization	Explain how the first cities emerged.	Identify the basic features of civilizations.	Describe the ways that cultures can spread and change.	
Era: Emergence of the First Civilizations (6000 B.C. - A.D. 600)				
The First Civilizations (6000 B.C. - 587 B.C.)				
Ancient Kingdoms of the Nile	Explain how geography affected the development of ancient Egypt.	Identify the events and discoveries that marked the development of Egyptian civilization.	Explain how Egyptian kingdoms developed and why they collapsed.	
Egyptian Life and Culture	Describe Egyptian achievements in the arts and architecture.	Examine how the Egyptians expressed their religious beliefs.	Explain how farming and trade were carried on in Egypt.	
Sumerian Civilization	Explore how geography affected the development of the Sumerian civilization.	Identify the achievements of the Sumerian people.	Describe what life was like in Sumerian society.	
Empires of the Fertile Crescent	Explain why Sumerians were attacked by outsiders.	Examine the characteristics of Babylonian society.	Investigate which invaders conquered Babylon and why they failed to control it.	Describe the achievements of the Persians.
The Phoenicians and the Lydians	Examine how trade influenced Phoenician culture.	Describe how a money economy developed in Lydia.		
The Origins of Judaism	Explain how the migrating Hebrews found a homeland.	Explore how religious views affected Hebrew culture.		
Early Indian Civilizations (2500 B.C. - A.D. 550)				

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		Indus River Valley Civilizations	Examine the role geography and climate played in the settlement of the Indian subcontinent.	Investigate how people in the first Indus River valley civilization lived.		
		Indo-Aryan Migrants	Explain how life in northern India changed with the coming of the Indo-Aryans.	Identify the major contributions of the Indo-Aryans to ancient Indian society.		
		Hinduism and Buddhism	Describe the importance of religion in ancient Indian society.	Identify the principal elements of Hinduism.	Identify the basic beliefs of Buddhism.	
		Ancient Indian Dynasties and Empires	Explain how the Mauryan rulers increased their power.	Examine the reasons for the decline of Gupta rule.		
		Ancient Indian Life and Culture	Describe how women's rights were limited in ancient Indian society.	Identify the most important achievements of the Gupta period.		
Early Chinese Civilizations (1500 B.C. - A.D. 589)						
		Ancient Chinese Civilization	Explore the role that rivers played in Chinese life.	Investigate how geography influenced the development of Chinese culture.		
		The Shang Dynasty	Examine how the Chinese explained their early history.	Describe how the Shang government and economy were organized.	Identify the religious beliefs held by the Shang.	Explain why the Shang dynasty collapsed.
		The Zhou, Qin and Han Dynasties	Explain why the Zhou fell from power.	Describe how the Qin dynasty used power to maintain its authority.	Identify the achievements of the Han emperors.	
		Philosophies of Ancient China	Examine why the Chinese valued the concept of balance.	Explore what the Chinese philosopher Confucius taught.	Analyze how Daoism and Confucianism worked together in Chinese society.	Investigate how beliefs such as Legalism and Buddhism influenced Chinese history.
		Chinese Life and Culture	Explain why the family was a central institution in Chinese society.	Describe how farmers lived in ancient China.	Identify the artistic and scientific achievements of the Chinese.	
Era: Empires (2000 B.C. - A.D. 1500)						
Ancient Greece (2000 B.C. - 404 B.C.)						
		Early Greeks and the Rise of City-States	Analyze the role that geography played in early Greek history.	Explain the influence that Minoan and Mycenaean civilizations had on Greek civilization.	Describe the development of the Greek city-states.	

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		Greek Government and Society	Explain the importance of Homer's works.	Identify major religious beliefs and practices of the ancient Greeks.	Describe changes that occurred in the governments of the Greek city-states.	
		Sparta and Athens	Analyze the society of Sparta.	Explain the development of democracy in Athens.		
		Daily Life in Athens	Explain the basis of Athens's economy.	Describe the family life and education in Athens		
		The Expansion of Greece	Explain how the Persian Wars began and what the results of those wars were.	Analyze the effects of Pericles's leadership on Athens.	Explain how the Peloponnesian War began and its results.	
The Golden Age of Greece (478 B.C. - 146 B.C.)						
		Greek Art of the Golden Age	Explain why the 400s B.C. are considered the golden age of Greek art and architecture.	Examine how Greek art of the golden age reflected the Greeks' view of themselves and the world.		
		Philosophers and Writers of the Golden Age	Explain the basic ideas of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.	Identify the achievements of Greek mathematicians and scientists of the golden age.	Identify the important literary forms that originated or flourished during Greece's golden age.	
		Alexander the Great	Detail how Philip II of Macedon paved the way for cultural change.	Examine what Alexander the Great accomplished.	Identify the factors that contributed to the breakup of Alexander's empire.	
		The Spread of Hellenistic Culture	Describe how society changed during the Hellenistic Age.	Explain how philosophers of the Hellenistic Age viewed ethics.	Identify how Hellenistic scientists added to the existing body of knowledge.	
Ancient Rome and the Rise of Christianity (600 B.C.– A.D. 500)						
		The Rise of Rome	Discuss how the Romans conquered the plain of Latium, the Italian peninsula, and then the entire Mediterranean world.	Explain how the Romans maintained control over their conquered lands.		
		From Republic to Empire	Characterize the internal instability of the Roman Empire.	Summarize the event in which Octavian, titled Caesar Augustus, was named emperor.		
		Culture and Society in the Roman World	Discuss how Roman culture and society were heavily influenced by the Greeks.	Relate how the Romans spread both Greek and Roman contributions throughout the empire.		

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		The Development of Christianity	Describe the public preaching of Jesus, a Jew from Palestine.	Summarize how Christianity spread throughout the empire and eventually became the state religion of Rome.		
		Decline and Fall	Explain why the Roman Empire gained a new lease on life under Diocletian and Constantine.	Analyze how ferocious warriors from Asia and Germany finally brought an end to the Roman Empire.		
Beginnings of the Americas (400–1500)						
		The Peoples of North America	Identify and describe the first inhabitants of the Americas -- the hunters and gatherers -- and describe later inhabitants, who practiced farming.	Discuss the great variety of climate and geographic features that contributed to the many different cultures that emerged in the Americas.		
		Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica	Characterize early Mesoamerican civilizations that flourished with fully developed political, religious, and social structures.	Explain how the Aztec succumbed to diseases brought by the Spanish.		
		Early Civilizations in South America	Describe the well-organized militaristic empire of the Inca.	Summarize how Incan communities undertook sophisticated building projects and established a high level of cultural development.	Describe the Spanish conquest of South American civilizations.	
Ancient Africa (750 B.C.–A.D. 1586)						
		Early Civilizations in Africa	Explain how geography affected cultural development.	Identify the achievements of the kingdom of Nubia.	Relate how outside influences led to change in North Africa.	
		Kingdoms of West Africa	Describe how rulers of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai built strong kingdoms.	Summarize the development of other West African kingdoms.	Analyze why gold and salt were important to early Africa.	
		Trade Routes of East Africa	Explain how religion influenced the development of Axum and Ethiopia.	Enumerate the effects of trade on city-states in East Africa.	Outline what archaeologists discovered about Great Zimbabwe.	
		Many Peoples, Many Traditions	Identify how the interaction of people and the environment led to diverse societies.	Describe how government, family, and religion held African societies together.	Illustrate how artistic and literary traditions reflected the values of African society.	
Era: Emergence of New Empires (A.D. 400 - A.D. 1600)						
The Byzantine Empire and Russia (A.D. 395 - A.D. 1589)						

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		The Byzantine Empire	Identify the factors that contributed to the growth and strength of the Byzantine Empire.	Explain how the Christian church came to be divided.	Analyze the cultural contributions made by the Byzantines.	Explain the factors that contributed to the downfall of the Byzantine Empire.
		The Rise of Russia	Explain why different peoples settled in eastern Europe.	Describe how Kievan Russia differed from the Byzantine Empire.		
		Russia and the Mongols	Identify the ways in which Mongol rule affected Kievan Russia.	Describe the effects of Moscow's growing power and independence.		
The Islamic World (A.D. 600–A.D. 1500)						
		The Rise of Islam	Discuss the new importance the Arabian Peninsula had in the fifth and sixth centuries as a result of the caravan trade.	Identify and describe the new religion of Islam that arose in the Arabian Peninsula and whose prophet was a man named Muhammad.		
		The Arab Empire and Its Successors	Summarize the situation after Muhammad's death in which his successor organized the Arabs and set in motion a great expansion.	Describe the internal struggles that weakened the empire and, by the close of the thirteenth century, ended the Arab Empire.		
		Islamic Civilization	Discuss the extensive trade network that brought prosperity to the Islamic world.	Identify and describe the Quran, which provided fundamental guidelines for all Muslims, not only in spiritual affairs but also in politics, economics, and social life.		
		The Culture of Islam	Report the great advances in the areas of mathematics and the natural sciences made by Muslim scholars.	Describe how Muslim art and architecture incorporated innovative, geometric styles of decoration.		
The Growing Civilizations in Asia (400–1650)						
		India after the Guptas	Discuss how Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam influenced the development of India.	Explain why India's location made it a center for trade and why conflicts among its states plagued its growth and prosperity.		

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		Two Golden Ages of China	Explain how Tany and Song rulers ensured Chinese unity and prosperity.	Describe how Chinese society reflected Confucian traditions.	Identify literary and artistic movements.	
		The Mongol and Ming Empires	Summarize how the Mongols conquered and ruled a huge empire.	Describe effects of Mongol rule on China.	Explain how Ming restored Chinese rule.	Outline the policies the Ming pursued regarding the outside world.
		Korea and Its Traditions	Describe how geography affected life in the Korean peninsula.	Explain how Korea maintained unity and independence despite Chinese influence.	Identify achievements of Choson dynasty.	
		The Emergence of Japan	Identify geographic features that influenced Japan's early development.	Explain how Chinese civilization influenced early Japanese traditions.	Describe the traditions that emerged at the Heian court.	
		Japan's Feudal Age	Explain how feudalism developed in Japan.	Summarize the changes that took place under the Tokugawa shoguns.	Describe the cultural and artistic traditions that emerged in feudal Japan.	
Beginnings of the Middle Ages (A.D. 432 - A.D. 1328)						
		The Rise of the Franks	Describe how Frankish rulers gained control of Europe.	Explain what caused the decline of Charlemagne's empire.		
		Feudalism and the Manorial System	Explore how feudalism helped shape political and social development in Europe during the Middle Ages.	Identify the ways in which the manorial system influenced economic growth in Europe during the Middle Ages.		
		The Church	Describe how the church hierarchy fit into society.	Explain how the practices of monasticism changed.	Explore how the church influenced life in medieval Europe.	
		The Struggle for Power in England and France	Explain how the kingdom of England was formed.	Identify the achievements of William the Conqueror and his successors.	Describe how Parliament and common law affected political developments in England.	Explore how the French kings gained power over their nobles.
		The Clash over Germany and Italy	Describe how the Holy Roman emperors used their power.	Explain how the struggle between the popes and emperors developed.		
The High Middle Ages (1000-1500)						
		The Crusades	Identify the main causes of the Crusades.	Describe the outcome of the First Crusade.	Describe the outcomes of the other major Crusades.	Explain how the Crusades affected Europe.
		The Revival of Trade	Explain factors that led to the revival of trade in Europe.	Describe goods traded in Europe and explain why fairs began.	Identify important business developments that resulted from the growth of trade.	

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		The Growth of Towns	Identify rights townspeople gained during the late Middle Ages.	Explain how merchant and craft guilds contributed to their communities.	Describe how the growth of cities helped lead to the decline of serfdom.	
		Life and Culture in the Middle Ages	Analyze changes in language and literature during the Middle Ages.	Examine changes in education during the Middle Ages.	Identify developments made in philosophy and science.	Describe the characteristic architecture of the later Middle Ages.
		Wars and the Growth of Nations	Identify how the Hundred Years' War affected England and France.	Analyze how Spain's rulers both strengthened and weakened their nation.	Explain why the Holy Roman Empire remained weak throughout the later Middle Ages.	
		Challenges to Church Power	Identify the factors that led to the decline of the Catholic Church in the later Middle Ages.	Describe how the Babylonian Captivity and the Great Schism affected the church.	Explain why teachers and priests challenged the church during the later Middle Ages.	
Era: Beginnings of a Modern World (1350 - 1800)						
The Renaissance and Reformation (1350-1700)						
		The Italian Renaissance	Identify the factors that led to the Italian Renaissance and describe the characteristics of Renaissance thought.	Explain how Renaissance writers combined classical teachings and Christian doctrine.	Describe how Renaissance art differed from art of the Middle Ages.	
		The Northern Renaissance	Explain how the ideas of the Italian Renaissance spread to other parts of Europe.	Describe how northern Renaissance writers differed from Italian Humanists.	List the principal characteristics of northern Renaissance art.	
		The Protestant Reformation	Discuss the developments that led to the Reformation.	Describe how Martin Luther protested against the Roman Catholic Church and began a new church.	Identify the factors that caused the spread of Protestantism.	Explain the role that Calvinism played in the Reformation.
		The Catholic Reformation	Describe how the Catholic Church responded to the Reformation.	Discuss the results of the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation.		
		Culture and Daily Life	Explain why Europeans believed in superstitions.	Describe the characteristics of daily life that were typical in Europe during the Reformation.	Explain how knowledge spread to European villages.	Identify the factors that caused changes in the daily lives of Europeans.
Islamic Empires in Asia (1450-1800)						

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		The Ottoman Empire	Discuss how the Ottoman Turks used firearms to expand their lands and appointed local rulers to administer conquered regions.	Characterize the creation of a strong Ottoman Empire with religious tolerance and artistic achievements.		
		The Rule of the Safavids	Relate how the Safavids used their faith as a unifying force to bring Turks and Persians together.	Describe how the Safavid dynasty reached its height under Shah Abbas.		
		The Grandeur of the Moguls	Explain how the Moguls united India under a single government with a common culture.	Discuss how the introduction of foreigners seeking trade opportunities in India hastened the decline of the Mogul Empire.		
The World of East Asia (1400-1800)						
		China at Its Height	Summarize how China opened its doors to Europeans but closed those doors when it observed the effect of Western ideas on Chinese society.	Discuss how Chinese art and culture flourished between 1500 and 1800.		
		Chinese Society and Culture	Describe the rapid increase in population that led to rural land shortages.	Summarize Chinese society and its organization around the family.	Relate how architecture, decorative arts, and literature flourished during this period.	
		Tokugawa Japan and Korea	Identify the three powerful political figures who unified Japan.	Describe how between 1500 and 1800, Japan experienced many peasant uprisings.	Explain why Korea could not withstand invasions by the Japanese and Manchus.	
Era: The First Global Age (1350 - 1800)						
Europe and Asia (1415–1796)						
		China and Europeans	Characterize early contact between Portugal and China.	Explain why China and Great Britain went to war in the mid-1800's.	Describe how internal rebellions contributed to the decline of the Qing dynasty.	
		The Search for Spices	Explain why Europeans crossed the seas.	Identify how Portugal's eastward explorations led to the development of a trading empire.	Trace how Columbus's voyages affected the search for a passage to the Indies.	
		Diverse Traditions of Southeast Asia	Determine the key geographic features of Southeast Asia.	Summarize the impact Indian civilization had on new kingdoms and empires.	Identify the factors that contributed to the growth of Vietnamese culture.	

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		European Footholds in Southeast Asia and India	Explain how the Portuguese and the Dutch built empires in the East.	Describe how Spain controlled the Philippines..	Analyze how the decline of Mughal India affected European traders.	
		Encounters in East Asia	Illustrate how European trade with China was affected by the Manchu conquest.	Explain why Korea isolated itself from other nations.	Describe the attitude Tokugawa shoguns took toward foreign traders.	
Europe, the Americas, and Africa (1492–1750)						
		Conquest in the Americas	Summarize the first encounters between the Spanish and Native Americans.	Describe how Spanish conquistadors conquered the Aztec and Incan empires.	Explain why the Spanish were victorious.	
		Spanish and Portuguese Colonies in the Americas	Outline Spain's rule in the Americas.	Describe colonial society and culture.	Explain challenges to Spanish power.	
		Struggle for North America	Identify problems in New France.	Describe colonies' new traditions of government.	Assess how power struggles affected Europeans and Native Americans.	
		Turbulent Centuries in Africa	Explain how Europeans in Africa led to slave trade.	Describe how slave trade gave rise to new African states.	Identify battling groups in southern Africa.	
		Changes in Europe	Summarize how European explorations led to a global exchange.	Identify the impact that the commercial revolution and mercantilism had on European economies.	Describe how changes affected ordinary people.	
The Age of Absolutism (1550–1800)						
		Extending Spanish Power	Summarize how Spanish power increased.	Describe how arts flourished during the Golden Age.	State why the Spanish economy declined in the late 1600's.	
		France Under Louis XIV	Summarize how France rebuilt after the religious wars.	Explain how Louis XIV strengthened royal power.	Contrast the successes and failures of Louis XIV.	
		Triumph of Parliament in England	Outline how the Tudors and Stuarts differed in their relations with Parliament.	Analyze how the English Civil War led to the rise of the Commonwealth.	Identify the causes and results of the Glorious Revolution.	
		Rise of Austria and Prussia	Identify the causes and results of the Thirty Years' War.	Relate how Austria and Prussia emerged as great powers.	Describe how European diplomats tried to maintain the balance of power.	
		Absolute Monarchy in Russia	Describe how Peter the Great tried to make Russia into a modern state.	Identify the steps Peter the Great took to expand Russia's borders.	Explain how Catherine the Great strengthened Russia.	
Era: Enlightenment and Revolution (1550 - 1900)						

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Revolution and Enlightenment, 1550–1800					
	Civil War and Revolution	Explore what led to the conflicts between Charles I and Parliament.	Examine how the rebellion in Ireland helped start the English Civil War.	Identify who would have supported the two sides in the English Revolution.	Investigate what led to the downfall of republican government in England.
	Constitutional Monarchy in England	Explain how religious attitudes affected the rules of Charles II and James II.	Describe how Parliament reduced the power of the monarchy after the Restoration.	Identify the principal features of Britain's limited constitutional monarchy.	
	The Scientific Revolution	Discuss how the Scientific Revolution gave Europeans a new way to view humankind's place in the universe.			
	The Enlightenment	Describe how eighteenth-century intellectuals used the ideas of the Scientific Revolution to reexamine all aspects of life.	Relate how people gathered in salons to discuss the ideas of the philosophers.		
	The Impact of the Enlightenment	Discuss how Enlightenment beliefs were reflected in the art, music, and literature of the time.	Summarize how Enlightenment thought influenced the politics of Europe in the eighteenth century.		
	Colonial Empires and the American Revolution	Explain how the colonies of Latin America and British North America were developing in ways that differed from their European mother countries.	Analyze why the American colonies revolted against Great Britain and formed a new nation.		
The French Revolution and the Napoleon Era (1789–1815)					
	On the Eve of Revolution	Describe the social structure of the old regime.	Outline why France faced economic troubles in 1789.	Explain why Louis XVI called the Estates General.	Summarize why a Paris crowd stormed the Bastille.
	Creating a New France	Describe how popular revolts contributed to the French Revolution.	Enumerate the moderate reforms enacted by the National Assembly.	Explain how foreign reaction to the revolution helped lead to war.	
	Radical Days	Explain why radicals abolished the monarchy.	Describe how the excesses of the Convention led to the Directory.	Specify what impact the revolution had on women and daily life.	
	The Age of Napoleon Begins	Explain how Napoleon rose to power.	Specify how revolutionary reforms changed under Napoleon.	Describe how Napoleon built an empire in Europe.	

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		The End of an Era	Identify the challenges that threatened Napoleon's empire.	Describe the events that led to Napoleon's defeat.	Enumerate the goals of the Congress of Vienna.	
The Revolutions in Europe and Latin America (1790–1848)						
		An Age of Ideologies	Identify the goals of conservatives.	Describe how liberalism and nationalism challenged the old order.	Outline why Europe was plagued by revolts after 1815.	
		Revolutions of 1830 and 1848	Explain why revolutions occurred in France in 1830 and 1848.	Discuss how revolution spread in 1830.	Summarize the results of the 1848 revolutions.	
		Latin American Wars of Independence	Analyze the causes of discontent in Latin America.	Explain how Haitians, Mexicans, and people in Central America won independence.	Describe how the nations of South America won independence.	
The Industrial Revolution (1600-1901)						
		Origins of the Industrial Revolution	Explain why the Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain.	Describe how inventions in the textile industry led to other new inventions.	Analyze the effects that developments in transportation and communication had on the spread of the Industrial Revolution.	
		The Factory System	Explain how the increased use of machinery affected workers and working conditions.	Identify the differences between the middle class and the working class.	Analyze how the lives of women changed during the Industrial Revolution.	
		New Methods and Business Organizations	Explain how and why the methods of production changed during the Industrial Revolution.	Identify what caused corporations to emerge and the effects they had on business.	Define the business cycle and explain how it affected society.	
		Living and Working Conditions	Identify Adam Smith's ideas and explain how they affected people's views of industrialism.	Explain the causes of reform movements.	Analyze how workers tried to improve their lives.	
		Socialism	Describe the type of society that early socialists wanted to establish.	Explain how Robert Owen put his socialist beliefs into action.	Explain what Karl Marx believed would happen to the capitalist world of the 1800s.	Identify some of the competing ideas that arose out of Marxism.
Society and Culture in the Industrial Age (1800-1928)						
		Advances in Technology and Communication	Examine how the development of electricity led to other technological advances.	Identify the invention that improved communications.	Analyze the importance of the internal combustion engine.	

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		Advances in Science and Medicine	Explain how cell theory changed over time.	Investigate why Darwin's theory was so significant and controversial.	Describe how scientific discoveries changed the nature of medicine and surgery.	Identify the advances made in the field of physics.
		Social Sciences in the Industrial Age	Explore how science influenced the study of politics, economics, and history.	Examine how archaeology, anthropology, and sociology explored cultures.	Investigate how the study of the human mind developed.	
		Society and Culture in the Industrial Age	Explain why people emigrated.	Analyze why cities grew and how they changed as they grew.	Identify the ways in which public education changed society.	Describe how the leisure activities we know today began to develop.
		Literature, Music, and Art in the Industrial Age	Explore the ideas that drove the romantic movement.	Identify the artists, writers, and musicians of the romantic movement.	Explain how realism differs from romanticism.	Explore the other artistic movements that emerged during this time.
Era: Imperialism and Democracy (1800 - 1914)						
Imperialism (1800–1914)						
		European Claims in North Africa	Explain why the French wanted to gain control of North Africa.	Identify the events and aims that promoted British expansion in North and East Africa.		
		European Claims in Sub-Saharan Africa	Describe what patterns of colonization Europeans followed in West Africa.	Identify what Europeans gained by colonizing central and East Africa.	Explain why South Africa was so important to the colonial powers.	Examine the effect imperialism had on all of Africa.
		A Western-Dominated World	Outline causes of the "new imperialism".	Explain why western imperialism was so successful.	Describe how governments ruled their empires.	
		European Challenges to the Muslim World	Identify stresses in the Muslim world.	Define problems faced by the Ottoman empire.	Outline how Egypt sought to modernize.	Explain the European powers' interest in Iran.
		The British Take Over India	Summarize the causes and effects of the Sepoy Rebellion.	Assess how British rule affected India.	Explain how Indians viewed western culture.	Trace the origins of Indian nationalism.
		China and the New Imperialism	Enumerate trade rights westerners sought in China.	Summarize the internal problems that Chinese reformers tried to solve.	Describe how the Qing dynasty came to an end.	
Shifting Global Patterns (1800–1914)						
		Japan Modernizes	Outline how discontent in society and the opening of Japan led to the Meiji restoration.	Summarize the main reforms under the Meiji.	State how Japanese military strength promoted imperialism.	

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		Southeast Asia and the Pacific	Discuss the impact of European colonization on Southeast Asia.	Explain how Siam remained independent.	Outline the ways imperialism spread to the Philippines and other Pacific islands.	
		Self-Rule for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand	Summarize how Canada achieved self-rule.	Give examples that show how European settlement changed the course of Australian history.	Identify how New Zealand emerged as an independent nation.	
		Economic Imperialism in Latin America	Describe the political and economic problems that faced new Latin American nations.	Relate how Mexico struggled for stability.	Analyze United States influence in Latin America.	
		Impact of Imperialism	Explain how imperialism led to new economic patterns.	Describe cultural impact of imperialism.	Summarize how new political tensions developed as a result of imperialism.	
Advancement of Western Democracies (1815–1914)						
		Britain Becomes More Democratic	Summarize why reformers sought to change Parliament in the 1800's.	Describe the values Queen Victoria represented.	Identify how the Liberal and Conservative parties helped bring a new era to British politics.	
		A Century of Reform	Identify the social and economic reforms that benefited British workers and others.	Explain how British women worked to win the vote.	Specify the goals of Irish nationalists.	
		Division and Democracy in France	Outline the domestic and foreign policies of Napoleon III.	Describe the impact of the of the Dreyfus affair and other challenges of the Third Republic.	Specify the steps the French government took toward reform in the early 1900's.	
		Expansion of the United States	Explain how the United States extended its territory.	Outline the ways American democracy grew before and after the Civil War.	Summarize the impact that economic growth and social reform had on the United States.	
Society and Democracy, 1870–1914						
		The Growth of Industrial Prosperity	Describe how new sources of energy and consumer products transformed the standard of living for all social classes in many European countries.	Summarize how working class leaders used Marx's ideas to form socialist parties.		

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		The Emergence of Mass Society	Characterize the varied middle class in Victorian Britain and their belief in the principles of hard work and good conduct.	Discuss how the new opportunities for women and the working class improved their lives.		
		The National State and Democracy	Discuss how new political parties and labor unions challenged the governments of western Europe.	Explain how international rivalries led to conflicts in the Balkans and World War I.		
		Toward the Modern Consciousness	Describe how innovative artistic movements during the late 1800s and early 1900s rejected traditional styles.	Explain how extreme nationalism and racism led to an increase in anti-Semitism.	Summarize how developments in science changed how people saw themselves and their world.	
Nationalism in Europe (1806-1913)						
		The Unification of Italy	Describe the events that led to nationalistic movements for unification in Italy.	Identify the important leaders in the fight for the unification of Italy.	Explain the problems Italy faced after unification.	
		The Unification of Germany	Explain how Prussia replaced Austria as the leading German state in Europe.	Identify the ways in which German unification differed from Italian unification.	Describe the changes in German government that occurred as a result of unification.	
		Opposition to Bismarck	Explain the problems Bismarck faced as chancellor of the German Empire.	Describe how Germany became industrialized under Bismarck's leadership.	Identify the factors that led to the decline of Bismarck's power as chancellor.	
		Reform and Revolution in Russia	Explain the geographical and cultural factors that made Russia different from the rest of Europe.	Describe the characteristics of Russian domestic and foreign policies.	Identify the reform movements that occurred in Russia and their results.	
		Unrest in Austria-Hungary	Explain what led to the formation of the Dual Monarchy and what problems it faced.	Describe how the decline of the Ottoman Empire affected European politics.	Discuss how ethnic clashes in southern Europe set the stage for a showdown among the major powers.	
Era: The World at War (1914 - 1945)						
World War I (1914–1919)						
		The Stage Is Set	Summarize efforts toward peace in the early 1900's.	Describe how nationalism and international rivalries pushed Europe toward war.	Outline causes and effects of the European alliance system.	

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		The Guns of August	Describe how ethnic tensions in the Balkans sparked a political assassination.	Relate how the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia widened.	Explain how historians view the outbreak of World War I.	
		A New Kind of Conflict	Identify why a stalemate developed on the Western Front.	Assess how technology made World War I different from other wars.	Explain how the war became a global conflict.	
		Winning the War	Explain how World War I became a total war.	Specify the effect that the continuing conflict had on morale.	Summarize causes and results of the American entry into the war.	
		Making the Peace	Identify the costs of the war.	Enumerate the issues faced by the delegates to the Paris Peace Conference.	Explain the dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles and other peace settlements.	
Revolution in Russia (1917–1939)						
		Two Revolutions in Russia	Explain why the revolution occurred in Russia in March 1917.	Outline why Lenin and the Bolsheviks launched the November revolution.	Analyze why the Communists defeated their opponents in the Russian civil war.	
		From Lenin to Stalin	Describe how the Communist state developed under Lenin.	Summarize the effects of Stalin's five-year plans.	Explain why Stalin launched the Great Purge.	Assess how Soviet foreign policy affected relationships with the western powers.
		Life in a Totalitarian State	Explain how Stalin created a totalitarian state.	Summarize how communism changed Soviet society.	Relate how state control affected the arts in the Soviet Union.	
The Great Depression and Rise of Dictatorships (1919-1936)						
		The Postwar Era	Explain how scientific theories affected thinking in other areas of life.	Identify ways in which writers, musicians, painters, and architects experimented with new forms.	Describe how popular culture and consumerism affected societies.	
		Postwar Prosperity Crumbles	Identify the weaknesses that appeared in the global economy during the postwar era.	Describe how nations initially responded to the Great Depression.	Explain how the New Deal marked a shift in the U.S. government's relationship with its citizens and the economy.	
		Political Tensions After World War I	Describe the difficulties that France faced during the postwar years.	Explain how the British government dealt with its domestic problems.	Identify the problems that weakened eastern European governments.	
		Fascist Dictatorships in Italy and Germany	Describe how Benito Mussolini transformed Italy into a fascist state.	Explain why the Weimar Republic failed.	Trace how Adolf Hitler became an important figure in Germany.	Describe how the Nazis used power in Germany.

Unit	Topic	Lesson	Objective	Objective	Objective	Objective
		Dictatorship in the Soviet Union	Identify the terms of the New Economic Policy.	Describe how Stalin shaped the Soviet economy.	Explain why Stalin imprisoned and executed millions of Soviet people.	
Nationalist Movements Around the World (1898-1938)						
		The British Empire in the Postwar Era	Identify what caused the end of British rule in Egypt and the Middle East.	Describe how the people of India pursued independence.	Explain the British response to calls for change in other parts of the empire.	
		Turkey, Persia, and Africa	Explain Turkey's development into a modern republic.	Identify the ideas regarding modern nationalism adopted by Persia.	Describe the effect of World War I on African attitudes toward colonialism.	
		Unrest in China	Describe how resentment of foreign interests led to the downfall of the Qing dynasty.	Identify the ways the nationalist movement in China changed under the leadership of Sun Yixian and Chiang Kai-shek.	Explain the development of communism in China.	
		Imperialism in Japan	Explain the Japanese pursuit of expansion that began in the late 1800s.	Describe the changes in Japanese life during rapid modernization.	Identify the effects of the military on Japan during the 1920s and the 1930s.	
		Latin America Between the Wars	Describe the significant changes in Latin American nations after World War I.	Explain why authoritarian regimes gained power in many Latin American nations.	Describe the relationship between Latin America and the United States.	
World War II (1921-1945)						
		Threats to World Peace	Analyze why Japan and Italy were able to carry out aggressive territorial policies in the 1930s.	Explain why the League of Nations was unable to stop international aggression.	Describe how Spain's civil war led to a fascist dictatorship there.	
		Hitler's Aggressions	Explain how Hitler took over Austria and Czechoslovakia.	Discuss how and why Great Britain and France attempted to avoid another war.	Describe how Great Britain and France prepared for war.	Discuss why Hitler and Stalin created the Nazi-Soviet Pact, and how Western nations responded to Hitler's invasion of Poland.
		Axis Gains	Explain how German control of Norway, Denmark, and the Low Countries benefited Hitler.	Describe the success of German forces in France.	Identify the Battle of Britain and the reasons the Germans could not win it.	Describe the role of the United States at the beginning of the war and how that role changed.
		The Soviet Union and the United States	Identify the steps the Axis Powers took to gain control of eastern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa.	Describe how Germany planned to gain control of the Soviet Union, and evaluate the Soviets' Defense.	Explain how Japan's goals in the Pacific led to war with Britain and the United States.	

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		The Holocaust	Explain how the Final Solution was developed.	Describe conditions in the concentration camps.	Identify ways different people resisted the Holocaust.	
		The End of the War	Identify the outcomes of Allied military actions in the Soviet Union, North Africa, Italy, and the Atlantic.	Describe how the Allies were able to achieve victory in Europe.	List the steps the Allies took to end the war with Japan.	
Era: The Modern Age (1945 - Present)						
Europe and North America in the Postwar Years (1945-1968)						
		Aftermath of the War in Europe	Describe the origins of the postwar settlement for Europe.	Explain why Germany was divided into four occupation zones and what developed as a result.	Explore how the United Nations is organized.	Identify the problems the Allies faced in keeping the peace.
		Origins of the Cold War	Examine how and why the alliance between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union ended.	Investigate how the United States attempted to stop the spread of communism and aid Europe.	Describe how Germany became two separate countries.	Identify the Cold War alliances that developed in Europe.
		Reconstruction, Reform, and Reaction in Europe	Describe the West German "miracle".	Explain why the British met with mixed success in stimulating economic growth.	Explore how France maintained an independent position in European affairs.	Analyze how the Soviet Union changed under new leadership.
		The United States and Canada	Examine the major domestic problems the United States faced in the postwar era.	Investigate how the policy of containment led to foreign conflict.	Identify the challenges the Canadian people responded to in the postwar era.	
Asia (1945-Present)						
		South Asia After Empire	Explain how differences between Hindus and Muslims led to a divided India.	Identify problems that India faced after independence.	Describe how Pakistan and Bangladesh developed after the partition of India.	
		Communist China and Its Influence	Describe how Mao Zedong's government tried to rebuild China after World War II.	Identify what happened at Tianamen Square and what the consequences were for China.	Explain why Korea was divided and how the two Koreas have developed since 1953.	Explain why China and Taiwan have been in conflict.
		The Japanese Miracle	Identify the factors that allowed Japan to recover effectively after World War II.	Describe the economic and social changes that occurred in Japan from the 1950s onward.	Explain how the relationship between Japan and the United States changed in the years since World War II.	
		Independence Struggles in Southeast Asia	Describe the causes and effects of dictatorships in the Philippines and Indonesia.	Explain how the Vietnam War affected Vietnam, Laos, and Camodia.	Identify the problems that the nations of Southeast Asia faced as they struggled to create stable governments.	

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		Asian Paths to Prosperity	Explain what led Asian governments to impose tight controls in their countries.	Describe the problems Asian countries faced as they tried to develop their economies and how they solved those problems.	Explain how economic success in Asian countries affected the West.	
South Asia and the Middle East (1945–Present)						
		Nations of South Asia	Explain why India was partitioned.	Discuss how India has dealt with political, economic, and social change.	Identify problems Pakistan and Bangladesh faced.	Show how South Asia is linked to world affairs.
		Forces Shaping the Modern Middle East	Point out how diversity and nationalism shaped the Middle East.	Identify political and economic patterns that emerged.	Explain why an Islamic revival grew.	Describe how women's lives vary in the Middle East.
		Nation Building in the Middle East: Three Case Studies	Outline issues that Turkey faced.	Analyze why Egypt was a leader in the Arab world.	Summarize causes and results of the revolution in Iran.	
		The Middle East and the World	Describe how the Cold War increased tensions in the Middle East.	Analyze why Arab-Israeli conflict was difficult to resolve.	Restate why conflicts arose in Lebanon and the Persian Gulf.	
Africa (1945–Present)						
		Achieving Independence	Explain how the colonial legacy contributed to a growing spirit of nationalism.	Trace routes to freedom that Ghana, Kenya, and Algeria followed.	Summarize how the Cold War affected Africa.	
		Programs for Development	Discuss barriers to unity and stability in Africa.	Outline economic choices that African nations faced.	Identify critical issues that affect Africa today.	Give examples of how modernization affected patterns of life in Africa.
		Three Nations: A Closer Look	Enumerate the pressures for change in Nigeria.	Describe the effects dictatorship had on Congo.	Discuss the outcome of Tanzania's socialism experiment.	
		Struggles in Southern Africa	Identify challenges that Zimbabwe faced.	Explain how the long struggle to end apartheid led to a new South Africa.	Discuss how the Cold War affected southern African nations.	
Latin America (1945–Present)						
		Forces Shaping Modern Latin America	Explain why Latin America is culturally diverse.	Summarize conditions that contributed to unrest in Latin American Countries.	Analyze forces that shaped political, economic, and social patterns in Latin America.	
		Latin America, the United States, and the World	Describe how communist rule affected Cuba.	Identify policies the United States followed in Latin America.	Point out global issues that link Latin America to other regions of the world.	

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		Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean	Compare conditions that have changed and those that have remained the same in Mexico.	Determine why Central American countries suffer civil wars.	Restate causes of Haiti's political and economic struggles.	
		Focus on Argentina and Brazil	Identify challenges Argentina has faced on the road to democracy.	Describe how Brazil's government changed in the late 1900's.	Determine what has limited Brazil's "economic miracle".	
The Superpowers in the World Today (1969-Present)						
		The Industrial Powers of North America	Explore how the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal affected political attitudes in the United States.	Analyze the changes that have occurred in the economy of the United States since 1970.	Explain how American foreign policy changed in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s.	Identify the major challenges Canada faced in the late 1900s.
		Europe	Describe how Margaret Thatcher's leadership affected Britain.	Explain the challenges European nations faced in the late 1900s.	Identify the steps European nations took toward unity in the late 1900s.	
		The Fall of Communism	Explain what events led to the fall of the Soviet Union.	Explore how Russia fared under Boris Yeltsin.	Describe how Eastern Europe was affected by the fall of communism.	
		A Day That Changed the World	Explain how the United States was attacked on September 11, 2001, and how people responded.	Describe how the events of September 11, 2001, affected the U.S. economy.	List the immediate steps that U.S. leaders and their allies took to find those responsible for the attacks and bring them to justice.	
The Modern Era (1945-Present)						
		The Arts and Literature	List trends that occurred in painting, sculpture, and architecture after World War II.	Identify the major themes of music, dance, film, and drama after 1945.	Explain how poetry and novels expressed the mood of the times.	Describe how public support of cultural activities changed after World War II.
		Science and Technology	List the advances in travel and space exploration that have occurred since 1945.	Explain the effect miniaturization and computerization have had on modern life.	Describe the technological improvements that have been made in medical science.	Discuss the environmental concerns scientists have identified.
		Human Rights and the Spread of Democratic Ideals	List some recent examples of human rights abuses.	Explain how the nations of the world have dealt with human rights violations.	Discuss how democratic ideals and practices spread in the late 1900s.	