World History/Geography Curriculum Map

Timeline	Units	Standards/Focus Topics	Key Vocabulary	Compelling Questions	COMMENTS
1-1.5 Wks	UNIT 1 Geography	 PART A Unit 1 - Geography - Five Themes; Culture; Forms of Government; Forms of economy HS.G.MM.1 – Analyze how cultural, economic and environmental factors contribute to migration patterns and population distribution at multiple scales. HS.G.MM.2 – Evaluate reasons for the spatial distribution of human populations at different scales H.S.G.HI.3 – Explain how people create natural and cultural regions to interpret Earth's complexity. HS.G.HE.1 – Assess the reciprocal relationship between physical environment and culture within local, national and global scales. HS.G.HE.2 – Analyze how human settlements are influenced by or influence the relationship between people and the environment. HS.G.GR.2 – Analyze how environmental factors influence population distributions from place to place. HS.G.KGE.1 - Explain how Kentuckians view sense of place differently based on cultural and environmental characteristics of varying regions of the state. HS.G.KGE.2 - Explain how the geography of Kentucky influences the development of the state. 	Location Movement Human environment interaction Region Culture Democracy Republic Dictatorship Monarchy Theocracy Market economy Command economy Ethnocentrism Racism	What factors cause cultures to change?	

2 Weeks	Unit 2: Religions	Unit 2: World Religions - Hinduism; Buddhism; Judaism; Christianity; Islam HS.WH.CH.2 – Explain Continuities and changes within the religion, ideology, science, and arts of the nation- states in multiple global regions between 1300-1750.	Monotheism Polytheism Atheism Agnostic Deism Karma Nirvana Prophets Synagogue Mosque Bible Koran Torah	How do religions impact society?	Should we include the Five main world religions as key vocabulary?
3-3.5 weeks	Unit 3: Middle East	 Unit 3: Middle Eastterrorism, Israeli/Palestinian, Iranian Rev./hostage crisis, OPEC, Women's Issues/current issues HS.WH.CO.3 – Analyze how superpower rivalries created new political alliances, led to proxy wars and resulted in the rise of international organizations from 1950-present. HS.WH.CO.6 – Analyze methods used by state and non-state actors seeking to alter the global order which emerged during the post-World War period, including protests, social media campaigns, non-violent actions, boycotts, terrorism, guerilla warfare and other methods from 1945-present. 	Terrorism (state- sponsored vs nationalist) Diaspora Zionism Theocracy Shah Khomeini Islamic Fundamentalism OPEC Sharia Law	How have internal religious conflict affected the political structures in the Middle East?	

2-3 Weeks	Unit 4: Europe 1300-	Unit 4: Europe 1300-1700 (Renaissance,	Renaissance	Renaissance - How did
	1700	Reformation, Exploration, Absolutism)	Reformation	Renaissance ideas spur
		HS.WH.CH.3 – Analyze changes and continuities within	Indulgence	change in Europe?
		and among the Indian Ocean Maritime System, Trans-	Columbian Exchange	
		Saharan System and Silk Roads due to technology and	Conquistadors	Reformation - How did
		the opening of the Atlantic System between 1300-1750.	Triangle Trade	questions the Church
		HS.WH.CH.6 – Analyze changes and continuities	Absolute monarch	change the balance of
		regarding views of government power and accepted	Limited monarch	power in Europe?
		sources of legitimacy in multiple global regions from	Divine right of kings	
		1750-present.	2 mile nghi er tillige	Discovery - How did
		HS.WH.CE.1 – Examine effects of the movement of		permanent contact
		people, cultures, goods, diseases and technologies		between the old and
		through established systems of connection, including		new world affect both?
		the Silk Roads, Trans Saharan Trade Routes and Indian		
		Ocean Maritime System between 1300-1450.		
		HS.WH.CE.2 – Analyze the political, economic,		
		geographic and social causes and effects of exploration		
		and colonization between 1450-1750.		
		HS.WH.CE.3 – Assess demographic, social and cultural		
		consequences of forced migration and the expansion of		
		plantation-based slavery into the Americas between		
		1500-1888.		
		HS.WH.CE.5 – Analyze the political, social and		
		economic causes and effects of early industrialization in		
		Europe and North America between 1750-1850.		
		HS.WH.CH.1 – Analyze the rise and fall of major states		
		and empires in Africa, Asia, Middle East, Europe, and		
		the Americas between 1300-1500. (Inca to European		
		rise/influence)		

3-3.5 Weeks	Unit 5: Europe 1700- 1900	Unit 5: Europe 1700-1900 (Enlightenment, French Revolution, Napoleon, Industrial Revolution) HS.WH.CH.5 – Analyze how continuities in the desire for cheap labor led to slavery and other systems of forced labor across the globe between 1300-1888. HS.WH.CE.4 – Analyze causes and effects of political revolutions in multiple global regions from 1750-present.	Natural rights Social contract Bourgeoisie Constitution Dictator Scorched earth policy Mechanization Child Labor Laws	Enlightenment - How did the enlightenment period cause revolutions around the world? Revolutions - How do revolutions have positive and negative on the governments and their society?	
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3-3.5	Unit 6: Imperialism and World War I; Russian	PART B Unit 6: Imperialism/World War I, Russian Revolution, World War II	Imperialism White man's burden	Imperialism - How does imperialism increase	
weeks	Revolution; World War	 HS.WH.CH.4 – Analyze the connections between industrialization and the development of total war between 1900-1950. HS.WH.CH.5 – Analyze how continuities in the desire for cheap labor led to slavery and other systems of forced labor across the globe between 1300-1888. HS.WH.CH.7 – Evaluate how non-Westernized empires and nations adapted and developed Western technologies and industrial practices to fit new cultural contexts from 1850-present. HS.WH.CE.6 – Examine the causes and effects of imperialism from multiple perspectives between 1750- 1900. HS.WH.CE.8 – Determine the causes of the World Wars and their global effects between 1900-1945. HS.WH.CO.2 – Analyze examples of conflict created by global expansionist policies and actions between 1750- 1945 across global regions. HS.WH.KH.1 – Describe the impact of world history on Kentuckians and how Kentucky impacted the world. HS.G.HI.1 - Analyze how the forces of cooperation and conflict within and among people, nations and empires influence the division and control of Earth's surface and resources. 	Nationalism Alliances Militarism Communism Bolsheviks Armistice Appeasement Holocaust Genocide	 modernization and slavery at the same time? Wars - How does imperialism and nationalism cause world conflict? Revolutions - How do revolutions have positive and negative on the governments and their society? WWII - How does global conflict impact future generations and future conflicts. 	

2 Weeks	Unit 7: Cold War in Europe	 Unit 7: Cold War Europe: Policies, McCarthyism, Germany/Berlin, Space Race, Bay of Pigs, Arms Race, Cuban Missile Crisis HS.WH.CO.3 – Analyze how superpower rivalries created new political alliances, led to proxy wars and resulted in the rise of international organizations from 1950-present. HS.WH.CO.5 – Analyze how advancements in communication, technology and trade impact global interactions from 1900-present. 	Containment Truman Doctrine Marshall Plan NATO Warsaw Pact Domino theory McCarthyism MAD (mutually assured destruction)	How does global conflict affect future conflict? How does fear of different ideologies lead to superpower conflict?
3-3.5 Weeks	Unit 8: Cold War in Asia	Unit 8: Cold War Asia: China (Opium, Mao, Cultural Rev.), Korean War/ Modern Korea, Vietnam HS.WH.CO.3 – Analyze how superpower rivalries created new political alliances, led to proxy wars and resulted in the rise of international organizations from 1950-present. HS.WH.CO.4 – Assess the effectiveness of institutions designed to foster collaboration, compromise and development from 1945-present.	Communism Containment Domino theory Guerrilla warfare Cultural Revolution Stalemate DMZ (demilitarized zone)	How does fear of different ideologies lead to superpower conflict? How does the media affect public and government opinions and decisions in global conflict?

2 Weeks	Unit 9: Modern Africa	Unit 9: Modern Africa: Nationalism, apartheid,	Imperialism	How did imperialism
	Sint / Modern / mod	Rwanda Genocide, blood diamonds	Nationalism	lead to nationalism
		HS.WH.CE.7 – Examine the ways non-industrialized	Apartheid	movements?
		nations attempted to combat the rising power of	Genocide	וווטעכוווכוונטי
			Conflict diamond	W/by doop goposido atil
		European Imperialism between 1750-1900.	Connict diamond	Why does genocide still
		HS.WH.CE.9 – Analyze the causes of Decolonization,		happen in the modern
		methods of gaining independence and geopolitical		world?
		impacts of new nation-states from 1945-present.		
		HS.WH.CO.6 – Analyze methods used by state and		
		non-state actors seeking to alter the global order which		
		emerged during the post-World War period, including		
		protests, social media campaigns, non-violent actions,		
		boycotts, terrorism, guerilla warfare and other methods		
		from 1945-present.		
		H.S.G.HI.2 – Analyze how cultural and economic		
		decisions influence the characteristics of various places.		
1 Week	Unit 10: Current Events	Unit 10: Current Events: Potential focus with Latin	Empire	How did conquerors
		America	Conquistador	lead to the fall of
		HS.WH.CH.1 – Analyze the rise and fall of major states	Technology	empires and and
		and empires in Africa, Asia, Middle East, Europe, and	Global trade	current status of Latin
		the Americas between 1300-1500. (Inca to European		American nations?
		rise/influence)		
		HS.WH.CO.1 – Assess how inter- and intra-regional		
		interactions shaped the development of empires and		
		cultures in multiple global regions between 1300-1750.		
		HS.WH.CO.5 – Analyze how advancements in		
		communication, technology and trade impact global		
		interactions from 1900-present.		
		HS.G.GR.1 – Interpret the relationships among human		
		and physical patterns and processes at local, national		
		and global scales.		
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