An intellectual history of the World (World History)
Curriculum map—First Semester
Liberty Common High School

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| August/September | Unit One—The Intellectual development/Great Ideas of the Ancient World<br>1. An overview of the concept of Human Capital<br>2. An overview of the intellectual development of the Ancient World<br>a. Egypt (Science, technology, ethics)<br>b. Mesopotamia (Science, technology, mathematics, law, and ethics)<br>c. South and East Asia (China and India—mathematics, ethics)<br>Readings: "A History of Knowledge" by Charles Van Doren chapter One |
| October | Unit One Continued—The intellectual development/Great Ideas of the Ancient World<br>d. Greece (practical science, the pattern of Greek thought, and the birth of Western Philosophy)<br>e. Rome (practical science, the refinement of Greek intellectual inquiry)<br>f. Unit One Exam<br>Unit Two—The intellectual development/great ideas of the Medieval World<br>1. Byzantium (the continuity and diffusion of Greco-Roman ideas)<br>2. The Middle East<br>Readings: "A History of Knowledge" chapters 2 and 3. |
| November | Unit Two continued—The intellectual development/great ideas of the Medieval World<br>3. Western Europe—political and economic ideas (Feudalism, manorialism)<br>4. Western Europe—medieval philosophy<br>5. The Crusades and the consolidation of the intellectual traditions/great ideas of the Eastern and Western Worlds<br>6. Unit Two exam<br>Unit Three—The intellectual development/great Ideas of the Modern World<br>1. The origins of the Renaissance( Petrarch, Boccacio, Da Vinci, Michelangelo)<br>Readings: "A History of Knowledge" chapters 4 and 5. |
| December | Unit Three—the origins intellectual development/great ideas of the Modern World Continued<br>1. The consequences of the Renaissance on Western Intellectual traditions (Machiavelli, More)<br>2. The Origins of the Reformation and its impact on Western Intellectual traditions<br>3. The Catholic counterreformation<br>Preparation for the final exam<br>Readings: "A History of Knowledge" chapter 6 |
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An intellectual history of the World (World History)
Curriculum map—Second semester
Liberty Common High School

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| January | Unit 4—The continued intellectual expansion of the Modern World<br>1. The origins of the Scientific revolution<br>2. Important thinkers of the Scientific Revolution (Copernicus, Kepler, Brahe, Newton, Bacon, Vesalius, Leeuwenhoek)<br>3. Political/cultural implications of the Scientific Revolution (overview of enlightenment)<br>4. Political ideas of the Enlightenment (Hobbes, Locke, Montiesquieu)<br>Readings: "A History of Knowledge" chapter 7-8 |
| February | Unit 4—The continued intellectual expansion of the modern World<br>5. Political ideas of the Enlightenment (Rousseau, Voltaire)<br>6. Enlightenment ideas in practice—the American Revolution<br>7. Enlightenment ideas in practice—the French Revolution<br>8. Napoleon and the extent to which he impacts the French Revolution<br>Unit 4 exam<br>Readings: "A History of Knowledge" chapter 9 |
| March | Unit 5—Intellectual development in the 19th century<br>1. The emergence of the Industrial Revolution (Kay, Arkwright, Fulton, Watt)<br>2. The spread of the Industrial Revolution (Cottage System, Enclosure Movement, ideas and institutions which supported its spread<br>3. The Human Costs/Opportunities of Industrialization<br>4. Responses to Industrialization (Classical Liberalism, Adam Smith)<br>Readings: "A History of Knowledge" chapter 10 |
| April | Unit 5—Intellectual development of the 19th century continued<br>5. Responses to industrialization (Unions)<br>6. Responses to industrialization (Utopian Socialism, Democratic Socialism, Marxism)<br>7. The emergence of Nationalism (Germany, Italy, Western Europe, Central Europe)<br>8. The emergence of "New Imperialism" (European Imperialism in Asia and Africa in the 19th century)<br>9. Responses of Non-Westerners to "New Imperialism" (Japan and China<br>Unit 5 exam<br>Readings: "A History of Knowledge" chapter 11 |
| May | Unit 6—The modern world in crisis<br>1. The causes of World War one<br>2. The course of World War one<br>3. The consequences of World War One<br>a. The Russian Revolution<br>b. Middle East modernization and instability<br>c. Economic costs<br>4. Economic generalizations of the 1920s<br>5. Political and ideological experiments associated with the Interwar period<br>a. The New Deal (John Maynard Keynes, the first and second new deal)<br>b. The rise of totalitarianism in Europe (Hitler, Mussolini<br>Unit 6 exam<br>Readings: "A History of Knowledge" chapters 11 and 12 |

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