



# GREAT NECK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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## Course Profile: Global History and Geography 9R

<b><u>Department</u></b>	Social Studies
<b><u>Course Name</u></b>	Global History and Geography 9R
<b><u>Course Length</u></b>	1 Year
<b><u>High School Credits</u></b>	1 Credit 9th Grade Social Studies
<b><u>Description</u></b>	Grade 9 begins with the Paleolithic Era and the development of the first civilizations, continues with an examination of classical societies, and traces the expansion of trade networks and their global impact. The course emphasizes the key themes of interactions over time, shifts in political power, and the role of belief systems. While the course emphasizes the importance of historical and spatial thinking, all of the social studies practices and standards are included in the study of global history and geography.
<b><u>Target/eligible students</u></b>	9 <sup>th</sup> Grade students
<b><u>State Learning Standards Link(s)</u></b>	<p><a href="#">Grade 9: Global History and Geography</a></p> <p><b>Five content areas for standards:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. History of the United States and New York</li> <li>2. World History</li> <li>3. Geography</li> <li>4. Economics</li> <li>5. Civics, Citizenship and Government</li> </ol> <p><b>Themes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Individual Development and Cultural Identity (ID)</li> <li>2 Development, Movement, and Interaction of Cultures (MOV)</li> <li>3 Time, Continuity, and Change (TCC)</li> <li>4 Geography, Humans, and the Environment (GEO)</li> <li>5 Development and Transformation of Social Structures (SOC)</li> <li>6 Power, Authority, and Governance (GOV)</li> <li>7 Civic Ideals and Practices (CIV)</li> <li>8 Creation, Expansion, and Interaction of Economic Systems (ECO)</li> <li>9 Science, Technology, and Innovation (TECH)</li> <li>10 Global Connections and Exchange (EXCH)</li> </ol>
<b><u>Primary texts and materials</u></b>	<p>Various textbooks and primary source books/resources including but not limited to:</p> <p>Beck, Roger B. et al. <i>World History: Patterns of Interaction</i>. McDougal Littell, 2008.</p> <p>Colon, Jose, et al. <i>World History</i>. HMH, 2018.</p>

<u>Scope/Sequence</u>	Standards/Themes	Key Ideas, Term, and Concepts
<p><b>The First Civilizations, ca. 10,000 B.C.E. – ca. 630 C.E.</b></p> <p><b>9.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3, 4; Themes: TCC, GEO, ECO, TECH)</p> <p>9.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION: The development of agriculture enabled the rise of the first civilizations, located primarily along river valleys; these complex societies were influenced by geographic conditions, and shared a number of defining political, social, and economic characteristics.</p>	<p>9.1a The Paleolithic Era was characterized by non-sedentary hunting and gathering lifestyles, whereas the Neolithic Era was characterized by a turn to agriculture, herding, and semi sedentary lifestyles.</p> <p>9.1b Complex societies and civilizations adapted to and modified their environment to meet the needs of their population.</p> <p>9.1c Complex societies and civilizations shared common characteristics of religion, job specialization, cities, government, language/writing systems, technology, and social hierarchy, and they made unique contributions.</p>
<p><b>The First Civilizations, ca. 10,000 B.C.E. – ca. 630 C.E.</b></p> <p><b>9.2 BELIEF SYSTEMS: RISE AND IMPACT</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3; Themes: ID, SOC)</p> <p>9.2 BELIEF SYSTEMS: RISE AND IMPACT: The emergence and spread of belief systems influenced and shaped the development of cultures, as well as their traditions and identities. Important similarities and differences between these belief systems are found in their core beliefs, ethical codes, practices, and social relationships.</p>	<p>9.2a Belief systems developed beliefs and practices to address questions of origin, the requirements to live a good life, and the nature of the afterlife.</p> <p>9.2b Belief systems were often used to unify groups of people, and affected social order and gender roles.</p>
<p><b>Classical Societies, 600 B.C.E. – ca. 900 C.E.</b></p> <p><b>9.3 CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS: EXPANSION, ACHIEVEMENT, DECLINE</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3, 5; Themes: MOV, TCC, GEO, GOV, CIV)</p> <p>9.3 CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS: EXPANSION, ACHIEVEMENT, DECLINE: Classical civilizations in Eurasia and Mesoamerica employed a variety of methods to expand and maintain control over vast territories. They developed lasting cultural achievements. Both internal and external forces led to the eventual decline of these empires.</p>	<p>9.3a Geographic factors encouraged and hindered a state's/empire's expansion and interactions</p> <p>9.3b Empires used belief systems, systems of law, forms of government, military forces, and social hierarchies to consolidate and expand power.</p> <p>9.3 c A period of peace, prosperity, and cultural achievements can be designated as a Golden Age</p> <p>9.3 d Political, socioeconomic, and environmental issues, external conflicts, and nomadic invasions led to the decline and fall of Classical empires.</p>
<p><b>An Age of Expanding Connections, ca. 500 – ca. 1500</b></p> <p><b>9.4 RISE OF</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3, 4; Themes: ID, MOV, GEO, ECO, TECH, EXCH)</p> <p>9.4 RISE OF TRANSREGIONAL TRADE NETWORKS: During the classical and postclassical eras, transregional trade networks emerged and/or expanded. These networks of</p>	<p>9.4a Afro-Eurasian transregional trade networks grew across land and bodies of water</p> <p>9.4b New technologies facilitated and improved interregional travel during this era by allowing people to traverse previously prohibitive physical landscapes and waterways.</p>

<p><b>TRANSREGIONAL TRADE NETWORKS</b></p>	<p>exchange influenced the economic and political development of states and empires.</p>	<p>9.4c Interregional travelers, traders, missionaries, and nomads carried products and natural resources, and brought with them enslaved people and ideas that led to cultural diffusion.</p> <p>9.4d Control of transregional trade and economic growth contributed to the emergence and expansion of political states.</p>
<p><b>An Age of Expanding Connections, ca. 500 – ca. 1500</b></p> <p><b>9.5 POLITICAL POWERS AND ACHIEVEMENTS</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes ID, MOV, GOV, CIV, TECH)</p> <p>9.5 POLITICAL POWERS AND ACHIEVEMENTS: New power arrangements emerged across Eurasia. Political states and empires employed a variety of techniques for expanding and maintaining control. Periods of relative stability allowed for significant cultural, technological, and scientific innovations.</p>	<p>9.5a Following the fall of the Roman Empire, divergent societies emerged in Europe.</p> <p>9.5b Political states and empires employed a variety of techniques for expanding and maintaining control, and sometimes disrupted state-building in other regions.</p> <p>9.5c Periods of stability and prosperity enabled cultural, technological, and scientific achievements and innovations that built on or blended with available knowledge, and often led to cultural diffusion</p>
<p><b>An Age of Expanding Connections, ca. 500 – ca. 1500</b></p> <p><b>9.6 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GROWTH AND CONFLICT</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3, 4; Themes: TCC, GEO, GOV, ECO, EXCH)</p> <p>9.6 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GROWTH AND CONFLICT: During the postclassical era, the growth of transregional empires and the use of trade networks influenced religions and spread disease. These cross-cultural interactions also led to conflict and affected demographic development.</p>	<p>9.6a Internal tensions and challenges grew as disputes over authority and power arose between and among religious and political leaders.</p> <p>9.6b Networks of exchange facilitated the spread of disease, which affected social, cultural, economic, and demographic development.</p>
<p><b>Global Interactions, ca. 1400 – 1750</b></p> <p><b>9.7 THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE MING DYNASTY PRE-1600</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: ID, MOV, GEO, SOC, GOV, EXCH)</p> <p>9.7 THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE MING DYNASTY PRE-1600: Islam, Neo-Confucianism, and Christianity each influenced the development of regions and shaped key centers of power in the world between 1368 and 1683. The Ottoman Empire and the Ming Dynasty were two powerful states, each with a view of itself and its place in the world.</p>	<p>9.7a Three belief systems influenced numerous, powerful states and empires across the Eastern Hemisphere.</p> <p>9.7b The dominant belief systems and the ethnic and religious compositions of the Ottoman Empire and the Ming Dynasty affected their social, political, and economic structures and organizations.</p>

		9.7c The Ottoman Empire and the Ming Dynasty had different views of the world and their place in it. Islam under the Ottoman Empire and Neo-Confucianism under the Ming Dynasty influenced the political, economic, military, and diplomatic interactions with others outside of their realm.
<p><b>Global Interactions, ca. 1400 – 1750</b></p> <p><b>9.8 AFRICA AND THE AMERICAS PRE-1600</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: ID, MOV, GEO, GOV, EXCH)</p> <p>9.8 AFRICA AND THE AMERICAS PRE-1600: The environment, trade networks, and belief systems influenced the development of complex societies and civilizations in Africa and the Americas ca. 1325–1600.</p>	<p>9.8a Complex societies and civilizations continued to develop in Africa and the Americas. The environment, the availability of resources, and the use of trade networks shaped the growth of the Aztec, Inca, and Songhai empires and East African city-states. This growth also influenced their economies and relationships with others.</p> <p>9.8b Local traditional religions influenced the development of complex societies and civilizations in Africa and the Americas ca. 1325–1600.</p> <p>9.8c Complex societies and civilizations made unique cultural achievements and contributions.</p>
<p><b>Global Interactions, ca. 1400 – 1750</b></p> <p><b>9.9 TRANSFORMATION OF WESTERN EUROPE AND RUSSIA</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3, 5; Themes: ID, MOV, TCC, GOV, CIV, TECH, EXCH)</p> <p>9.9 TRANSFORMATION OF WESTERN EUROPE AND RUSSIA: Western Europe and Russia transformed politically, economically, and culturally ca. 1400–1750. This transformation included state building, conflicts, shifts in power and authority, and new ways of understanding their world.</p>	<p>9.9a The Renaissance was influenced by the diffusion of technology and ideas. The Islamic caliphates played an important role in this diffusion.</p> <p>9.9b The Reformation challenged traditional religious authority, which prompted a counter reformation that led to a religiously fragmented Western Europe and political conflicts. This religious upheaval continued the marginalization of Jews in European society</p> <p>9.9c Absolutist governments emerged as Western European and Russian monarchs consolidated power and wealth</p> <p>9.9d The development of the Scientific Revolution challenged traditional authorities and beliefs.</p> <p>9.9e The Enlightenment challenged views of political authority and how power and authority were conceptualized.</p>
<p><b>Global Interactions, ca. 1400 – 1750</b></p> <p><b>9.10 INTERACTIONS AND DISRUPTIONS</b></p>	<p>(Standards: 2, 3, 4; Themes: MOV, TCC, GEO, SOC, GOV, CIV, ECO, TECH, EXCH)</p> <p>9.10 INTERACTIONS AND DISRUPTIONS: Efforts to reach the Indies resulted in the encounter between the people of Western Europe, Africa, and the Americas. This encounter led to a</p>	<p>9.10a Various motives, new knowledge, and technological innovations influenced exploration and the development of European transoceanic trade routes</p> <p>9.10b Transatlantic exploration led to the Encounter, colonization of the Americas, and the Columbian exchange.</p>

	<p>devastating impact on populations in the Americas, the rise of the transatlantic slave trade, and the reorientation of trade networks.</p>	<p>9.10c The decimation of indigenous populations in the Americas influenced the growth of the Atlantic slave trade. The trade of enslaved peoples resulted in exploitation, death, and the creation of wealth.</p> <p>9.10d European colonization in the Americas and trade interactions with Africa led to instability, decline, and near destruction of once-stable political and cultural systems.</p> <p>9.10e The Eastern Hemisphere trade networks were disrupted by the European development of new transoceanic trade across the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans. Shifts in global trade networks and the use of gunpowder had positive and negative effects on Asian and European empires.</p>
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