



GREAT NECK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

"Where Discovery Leads to Greatness"

Curriculum Profile: World History AP

<u>Department</u>	Social Studies	
<u>Course Name</u>	Advanced Placement World History	
<u>Course Length</u>	1 Year	
<u>High School Credits</u>	1 Sophomore Credit	
<u>Description</u>	<p>AP World History is designed to be the equivalent of a two-semester introductory college or university world history course. In AP World History students investigate significant events, individuals, developments, and processes in six historical periods from approximately 8000 B.C.E. to the present. Students develop and use the same skills, practices, and methods employed by historians: analyzing primary and secondary sources; developing historical arguments; making historical comparisons; and utilizing reasoning about contextualization, causation, and continuity and change over time. The course provides five themes that students explore throughout the course in order to make connections among historical developments in different times and places: interaction between humans and the environment; development and interaction of cultures; state building, expansion, and conflict; creation, expansion, and interaction of economic systems; and development and transformation of social structures</p>	
<u>Target/eligible students</u>	10 th Grade students	
<u>State Learning Standards Link(s)</u>	<p>Grade 10: Global History & Geography</p> <p>10.1 THE WORLD in 1750 10.2 : ENLIGHTENMENT, REVOLUTION, AND NATIONALISM 10.3 CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: 10.4 IMPERIALISM: 10.5 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1914–1945) 10.6 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1945–1991: THE COLD WAR) 10.7 DECOLONIZATION AND NATIONALISM (1900–2000) 10.8 TENSIONS BETWEEN TRADITIONAL CULTURES AND MODERNIZATION: 10.9 GLOBALIZATION AND A CHANGING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT (1990–PRESENT) 10.10 HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS</p>	p.. 20-27
<u>Primary texts and materials</u>	<p>College Board: AP World History</p> <p>Stearns, Peter, et al. <i>World Civilizations: The Global Experience</i>. Revised AP Edition. Pearson, 2017.</p> <p>Strayer, Robert. <i>Ways of the World</i>. Bedford/St. Martin's, Boston, 2016.</p>	

	<p>Required Documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "How the Other Half Trade" -The World that Trade Created: Society, Culture and the World Economy, 1400 to the Present (M.E. Sharpe). ● "The Wheels of Commerce: Civilization & Capitalism 15th-18th Century, Vol. 2 - Braudel ● Declaration of the Rights of Man ● Vindication of the Rights of Women - Mary Wollstone Craft ● Jamaica Letter - Simon Bolivar ● Wealth of Nations - Adam Smith ● Communist Manifesto - Karl Marx ● The White Man's Burden - Rudyard Kipling ● The Black Man's Burden - Henry Theodore Johnson ● The Secret Sign Language of the Ottoman Court ● Zimmerman Telegram ● Treaty of Versailles ● Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points ● Balfour Declaration ● Universal Declaration of Human Rights 		
<p><u>Scope/Sequence</u></p>	<p>*Standards/ Themes (Defined in the first unit in which they are addressed and apply to other units as noted.)</p>	<p>Key Ideas, Term, and Concepts</p>	
<p><u>Unit 1: The Global Tapestry</u></p>	<p><u>Governance (GOV):</u> A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p> <p><u>Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI):</u> The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.</p>	<p>1.1 Developments in East Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450 1.2 Developments in Dar al-Islam from c. 1200 to c. 1450 1.3 Developments in South and Southeast Asia from c. 1200 to c. 1450 1.4 State Building in the Americas 1.5 State Building in Africa 1.6 Developments in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450 1.7 Comparison in the Period from c. 1200 to c. 1450</p>	<p>p. 33</p>



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	<p><u>Economics Systems (ECN):</u> As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.</p> <p><u>Technology and Innovation (TEC):</u> Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>		
<p><u>Unit 2: Networks of Exchange</u></p>	<p><u>Governance (GOV)</u></p> <p><u>Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)</u></p> <p><u>Economics Systems (ECN)</u></p> <p><u>Technology and Innovation (TEC)</u></p> <p><u>Humans and the Environments (ENV):</u> environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.</p>	<p>2.1 The Silk Roads 2.2 The Mongol Empire and the Making of the Modern World 2.3 Exchange in the Indian Ocean 2.4 Trans-Saharan Trade Routes 2.5 Cultural Consequences of Connectivity 2.6 Environmental Consequences of Connectivity 2.7 Comparisons of Economic Exchange</p>	<p>p 49</p>
<p><u>Unit 3: Land-Based Empires</u></p>	<p><u>Governance (GOV)</u></p> <p><u>Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)</u></p>	<p>3.1 Empires Expand 3.2 Empires: Administration 3.3 Empires: Belief Systems 3.4 Comparison in Land-Based Empires</p>	<p>p. 65</p>
<p><u>Unit 4: Transoceanic Interconnectedness</u></p>	<p><u>Governance (GOV)</u></p> <p><u>Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)</u></p> <p><u>Economics Systems (ECN)</u></p> <p><u>Social Interactions and Organization (SIO):</u> The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the</p>	<p>4.1 Technological Innovations from 1450 to 1750 4.2 Exploration: Causes and Events from 1450 to 1750 4.3 Columbian Exchange 4.4 Maritime Empires ECN Established 4.5 Maritime Empires Maintained and Developed 4.6 Internal and External Challenges to State Power from 1450 to 1750 4.7 Changing Social Hierarchies from 1450 to 1750 4.8 Continuity and Change from 1450 to 1750</p>	<p>p. 73</p>



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	interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.		
<u>Unit 5: Revolutions</u>	<u>Governance (GOV)</u> <u>Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)</u> <u>Economics Systems (ECN)</u> <u>Technology and Innovation (TEC)</u> <u>Humans and the Environments (ENV)</u> <u>Social Interactions and Organization (SIO)</u>	5.1 The Enlightenment 5.2 Nationalism and Revolutions in the Period from 1750 to 1900 5.3 Industrial Revolution Begins 5.4 Industrialization Spreads in the Period 5 from 1750 to 1900 5.5 Technology of the Industrial Age 5.6 Industrialization: Government's Role 5 from 1750 to 1900 5.7 Economic Developments and Innovations in the Industrial Age 5.8 Reactions to the Industrial Economy 2 from 1750 to 1900 5.9 Society and the Industrial Age 5.10 Continuity and Change in the Industrial Age	P 93
<u>Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization</u>	<u>Governance (GOV)</u> <u>Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)</u> <u>Economics Systems (ECN)</u> <u>Humans and the Environments (ENV)</u> <u>Social Interactions and Organization (SIO)</u>	6.1 Rationales for Imperialism from 1750 4 to 1900 6.2 State Expansion from 1750 to 1900 6.3 Indigenous Responses to State Expansion 2 from 1750 to 1900 6.4 Global Economic Development from 2 1750 to 1900 6.5 Economic Imperialism from 1750 to 1900 6.6 Causes of Migration in ECN an Interconnected World 6.7 Effects of Migration 6.8 Causation in the Imperial Age	p.111
<u>Unit 7: Global Conflict</u>	<u>Governance (GOV)</u> <u>Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)</u> <u>Economics Systems (ECN)</u> <u>Humans and the Environments (ENV)</u> <u>Social Interactions and Organization (SIO)</u> <u>Technology and Innovation (TEC)</u>	7.1 Shifting Power After 1900 7.2 Causes of World War I 7.3 Conducting World War I 7.4 The Economy in the Interwar Period 7.5 Unresolved Tensions After World War I 7.6 Causes of World War II 7.7 Conducting World War II 7.8 Mass Atrocities After 1900 7.9 Causation in Global Conflict	p.125
<u>Unit 8: Cold War & Decolonization</u>	<u>Governance (GOV)</u> <u>Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)</u>	8.1 Setting the Stage for the Cold War 4 and Decolonization 8.2 The Cold War 8.3 Effects of the Cold War	p.139



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	<u>Economics Systems (ECN)</u> <u>Humans and the Environments (ENV)</u> <u>Social Interactions and Organization (SIO)</u> <u>Technology and Innovation (TEC)</u>	8.4 Spread of Communism After 1900 8.5 Decolonization After 1900 8.6 Newly Independent States 8.7 Global Resistance to Established Order 2 After 1900 8.8 End of the Cold War 8.9 Causation in the Age of the Cold War and Decolonization	
<u>Unit 9: Globalization</u>	<u>Governance (GOV)</u> <u>Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)</u> <u>Economics Systems (ECN)</u> <u>Humans and the Environments (ENV)</u> <u>Social Interactions and Organization (SIO)</u> <u>Technology and Innovation (TEC)</u>	9.1 Advances in Technology and 5 Exchange After 1900 9.2 Technological Advances and Limitations After 1900: Disease 9.3 Technological Advances: Debates About the Environment After 1900 9.4 Economics in the Global Age 9.5 Calls for Reform and Responses After 1900 9.6 Globalized Culture After 1900 9.7 Resistance to Globalization 2 After 1900 9.8 Institutions Developing in a Globalized World 9.9 Continuity and Change in a Globalized World	P. 155