



Derek Chapman

Social Studies 2024-2025

Course Description:

The content focus will be viewed through historical and geographic lenses. Seventh grade students will understand the relationships and interactions between societies and cultures in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. United States history will be taught as it intersects with global issues.

Quarter 1

- DVUSD Digital Citizenship Lessons for 7th Grade
- Unit 1: Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment
 - The Contributions of the Scientific Revolution
 - The importance of the Enlightenment – Exploration in the 1400s contributed to scientific knowledge in Europe
 - European scientific advancements in astronomy, physics and medicine in the 1500s and early 1600s
 - How the application of scientific thought to society and government sparked the Age of Enlightenment
 - Thomas Hobbe’s belief that rulers should have absolute power
 - the Glorious Revolution - constitutional monarchy in England
 - The reflection of natural law, the social contract, and a separation of powers in new ideas about government
 - The application of Enlightenment ideas by absolute monarchs
- Unit 2: Independence–Revolutions & Empires
 - The different revolutionary movements & politics, arts, sciences throughout the world in the 1700s and 1800s
 - The significance of the Industrial Revolution & Innovations that launched the Industrial Revolution
 - Issues related to child labor in factories and mines during the Industrial Revolution
 - The role of Enlightenment ideas in the American and French Revolutions

Quarter 2

- Unit 2: Independence - Revolutions & Empires (continued)

- Unit 3: The Great War: World War I
 - The causes of World War I, including nationalists, empire building, militarism, and military alliances
 - Austria-Hungary’s declaration of war on Serbia following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the resulting global conflict
 - The Impact of new technologies and propaganda during World War I
 - The causes of the United States’ entrance into World War I

Quarter 3

- Unit 4: World Depression & The Rise of Dictators & Communism
 - The material and human costs of World War I
 - Wilson’s Fourteen Point Plan, including the League of Nations
 - The Russian Revolution, the fall of Czar Nicholas II, and the formation of a new government
 - How overproduction, declining demand, and falling stock prices led to the Great Depression
 - Roosevelt’s New Deal and Social Security Act to address the Great Depression
 - The rise of totalitarian states in Germany, Italy, and Russia

Quarter 4

- Unit 5: World War II and the Holocaust
 - German aggression and the failure of appeasement leads to World War II
 - Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor and U.S. entry in World War II
 - The Holocaust and demands for Jewish country in Palestine
 - President Truman’s decision to use atomic weapons in Japan
 - Creation of the United Nations
- Unit 6: Cold War
 - The 1945 Yalta Conference and the division of Germany
 - The Truman Doctrine that U.S. would defence against Soviet Communism (USSR)
 - The Establishment of Nato (U.S.) and the Warsaw Pact (USSR)
 - Conflicts related to arms race
 - Détente between U.S. and USSR
 - Events leading to the reunification of Germany and collapse of USSR
- Unit 7: Global Change
 - International Trade Organizations and Agreements (NAFTA/USMCA)
 - Challenges of Africa and South Africa’s Apartheid
 - Obstacles in the Middle East
 - The War on Terror as a response to 9/11
 - Reemerging rivalries among major powers
 - Challenges Technology, Environment, and Health Care