

Davison Community Schools
DHS World History

Course Outline

- Belief Systems and Trade Networks
 - Middle Ages
 - Renaissance and Reformation
 - Muslim World Expands
 - Age of Exploration
 - Age of Absolutism
 - French Revolution
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Imperialism-Nationalism
 - WWI
 - Between the War
 - WWII
 - Cold War/20th Century Since 1945
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Priority Standards

F1 World Historical and Geographical Inquiry and Literacy Practices

Explain and use disciplinary processes and tools from world history. These processes and tools include but are not limited to:

- framing questions to guide inquiry.
- determining historical significance.
- applying concepts of change over time, continuity, and multiple causes and consequences.
- contextualizing evidence and historical phenomena under study.
- explaining and applying different periodization schemes.
- using and connecting different spatial frames (examples may include but are not limited to global, interregional, regional).
- recognizing that perspectives are shaped by different experiences across time and space.
- sourcing, analyzing, and corroborating multiple sources of evidence (examples may include but are not limited to primary and secondary; verbal and visual; in print, three-dimensional, and digital).
- analyzing maps and graphs to understand large-scale movement, trends, and patterns.
- using spatial reasoning to evaluate the role of human-environment interactions in history.
- comparing and contrasting physical, political, economic, and cultural characteristics across time and space.

Era 4 : Expanding and Intensified Hemispheric Interactions, 300-1500 C.E.

4.1.1 Growth and Interactions of World Religions – analyze the significance of the growth of and interactions between world religions. Examples may include but are not limited to: increasing trade between Islam and Christianity; the Crusades; tensions between Catholic and Orthodox Christianity; conflict and cooperation between Muslims, Christians, and Jews in medieval Spain; the influence of Islam and Christianity on African culture; influences of Islam and Hinduism in South Asia.

4.2.1 Growth and Interactions of World Religions – analyze the significance of the growth of and interactions between world religions. Examples may include but are not limited to: increasing trade between Islam and Christianity; the Crusades; tensions between Catholic and Orthodox Christianity; conflict and cooperation between Muslims, Christians, and Jews in medieval Spain; the influence of Islam and Christianity on African culture; influences of Islam and Hinduism in South Asia.

Era 5 : Emergence of the First Global Age, 15TH TO 18TH CENTURIES

5.1.1: Emerging Global System – differentiate between the global systems of trade, migration, and political power from those in the previous era. Examples may include but are not limited to: investigating the influence of mercantilism and capitalism; the role of sugar and silver in the global economy; movement of people, commodities, and ideas across the Atlantic basin; rising nationalism, militarism, and absolutism; emergence of European maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americas.

5.2.1: Cultural Encounters and the Columbian Exchange – explain the demographic, environmental, and political consequences of European oceanic travel and conquest. Examples may include but are not limited to: investigating the near-elimination of indigenous civilizations and peoples in the Americas; diet and population changes in Africa, Asia, and Europe; social stratification of peninsulares, creoles, mestizos, slaves, and Indigenous Peoples; ecological impact of exchanges of flora and fauna across the Atlantic.

Era 6 : Age of Global Revolutions, 18th to 1914 C.E.

6.1.1 Global Revolutions – explain the characteristics, extent, and impact of the global revolutions, including but not limited to changes in economic and political systems, and shifts in relative political and military power.

6.2.3: Industrialization – compare and contrast the causes and consequences of industrialization around the world, including social, economic, and environmental impacts. Examples may include but are not limited to: case studies of industrialization in Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, France, Russia, and/or Japan; effects on women and children; the rise of organized labor movements; the extent and consequences of urbanization.

6.2.4: Imperialism – analyze the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of imperialism in different regions. Examples may include but are not limited to: case studies of Japan (Meiji Restoration), Qing China, India, Egypt, Ethiopia and/or the Congo; encounters between imperial powers (Europe, Japan) and local people in India, Africa, Central Asia, and East Asia; the connection between imperialism and racism, including the social construction of race.

Era 7 : Global Crisis and Achievement, 1900 - 1945 C.E.

7.2.1: World War I – explain the causes, characteristics, and long-term consequences of World War I, including the major decisions of the Versailles Treaty. Examples may include but are not limited to: investigating effects of nationalism, industrialization, disputes over territory, systems of alliances, imperialism, the role of colonial peoples and militarism, total war ideology and the Armenian Genocide; distinctive characteristics and impacts of the war on the soldiers and people at home, including the use of propaganda; consequences of the mandate system, reparations, and national self-determination around the globe.

7.2.3: World War II – analyze the causes, course, characteristics, and consequences of World War II, including the emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as global superpowers. Examples may include but are not limited to: investigating the role of aggression and conflict appeasement that led to war in Europe and Asia; the development and enactment of Hitler's "Final Solution" policy and the Holocaust, major turning points and unique characteristics of the war; spatial and political impact of the Allied negotiations on the nations of Eastern Europe and throughout the world; immediate consequences of the war's end, including the devastation, effects on population, dawn of the atomic age, and the occupation of Germany and Japan.

7.2.4: Cold War Conflicts – analyze the causes and consequences of major Cold War conflicts, including the global reconfigurations and restructuring of political and economic relationships in the post-World War II era. Examples may include but are not limited to: investigating economic, political, and military origins of the Cold War; arms race and space race; comparing and contrasting conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Central America; the significance of the Cold War as a 20th century event, including transitions from bipolar to multipolar center(s) of power.