



Flagler Schools
World History
Pacing Guide
2025-2026

Quarter 1 (44 days)
Dates = Aug. 11 – Oct. 10

Unit 1: The Middle Ages and the Byzantine Empire (330-1450)

Topic: Early Middle Ages

Curriculum Benchmarks

[SS.912.W.2.9](#) Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.

[SS.912.W.2.13](#) Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.

[SS.912.W.2.10](#) Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.

[SS.912.W.2.11](#) Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe.

Remarks: Examples are Charles Martel, Charlemagne, Otto the Great, William the Conqueror.

[SS.912.W.2.12](#) Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.

Unit 1: The Middle Ages and the Byzantine Empire (330-1450)	Topic: High Middle Ages
Curriculum Benchmarks	
<p>SS.912.W.2.14 Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.</p>	
<p>SS.912.W.2.15 Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy. Remarks: Examples are growth of banking, technological and agricultural improvements, commerce, towns, guilds, rise of a merchant class.</p>	
<p>SS.912.W.2.16 Trace the growth and development of national identity in England, France, and Spain. SS.912.W.2.18 Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures. Remarks: Examples are Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus.</p>	
<p>SS.912.W.2.17 Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe. Remarks: Examples are Anselm of Canterbury, Chaucer, Thomas Aquinas, Roger Bacon, Hildegard of Bingen, Dante, Code of Chivalry, Gothic architecture, illumination, universities, Natural Law Philosophy, Scholasticism.</p>	
<p>SS.912.W.3.8 Identify important figures associated with the Crusades. Remarks: Examples are Alexius Comnenus, Pope Urban, Bernard of Clairvaux, Godfrey of Bouillon, Saladin, Richard the Lionheart, Baybars, Louis IX.</p>	

Unit 1: The Middle Ages and the Byzantine Empire (330-1450)	Topic: The Byzantine Empire
Curriculum Benchmarks	
SS.912.W.2.1 Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.	
SS.912.W.2.2 Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.	
SS.912.W.2.3 Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.	
SS.912.W.2.4 Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire. Remarks: Examples are Justinian the Great, Theodora, Belisarius, John of Damascus, Anna Comnena (Komnene), Cyril and Methodius	
SS.912.W.2.5 Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire. Remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples are Justinian's Code, the preservation of ancient Greek and Roman learning and culture, artistic and architectural achievements, the empire's impact on the development of Western Europe, Islamic civilization, and Slavic peoples. 	
SS.912.W.2.6 Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.	
SS.912.W.2.7 Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.	

Unit 2: The Muslim World and Africa (730 BC- AD 1500)	Topic: Islamic Civilization
Curriculum Benchmarks	
SS.912.W.3.2 Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.	
SS.912.W.3.1 Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam. Remarks: Examples are the prophet Muhammad, the early caliphs, the Pillars of Islam, Islamic law, the relationship between government and religion in Islam.	
SS.912.W.3.3 Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.	
SS.912.W.3.5 Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age. Remarks: Examples are Al-Ma'mun, Avicenna, Averroes, Algebra, Al-Razi, Alhambra, The Thousand and One Nights.	
SS.912.W.3.6 Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history. Remarks: Examples are growth of the caliphate, division of Sunni and Shi'a, role of trade, dhimmitude, Islamic slave trade.	
SS.912.W.3.7 Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.	
SS.912.W.2.8 Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman Empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conqueror and Suleiman the Magnificent.	
SS.912.W.3.4 Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.	

Unit 2: The Muslim World and Africa (730 BC- AD 1500)	Topic: Africa Kingdoms
Curriculum Benchmarks	
<p>SS.912.W.3.9 Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires. Remarks: Examples are Ghana, Mali, Songhai.</p>	
<p>SS.912.W.3.10 Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana. Remarks: Examples are salt and gold trade, taxation system, gold monopoly, matrilineal inheritance, griots, ancestral worship, rise of Islam, slavery.</p>	
<p>SS.912.W.3.11 Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali. Remarks: Examples are Sundiata, Epic of Sundiata, Mansa Musa, Ibn Battuta, gold mining and salt trade, slavery.</p>	
<p>SS.912.W.3.12 Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai. Remarks: Examples are Sunni Ali, Askia Mohammad the Great, gold, salt trade, cowries as a medium of exchange, Sankore University, slavery, professional army, provincial political structure.</p>	
<p>SS.912.W.3.14 Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. Remarks: Examples are disruption of trade, internal political struggles, Islamic invasions.</p>	
<p>SS.912.W.3.13 Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.</p>	

Unit 3: Other Medieval/Ancient Civilizations	Topic: Japan (500-1650)
Curriculum Benchmarks	
SS.912.W.2.19 Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.	
SS.912.W.2.20 Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan. Remarks: Examples are Pillow Book, Tale of Genji, Shinto and Japanese Buddhism, the rise of feudalism, the development of the shogunate, samurai, and social hierarchy.	
SS.912.W.2.21 Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.	
SS.912.W.2.22 Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.	

Unit 3: Other Medieval/Ancient Civilizations	Topic: Meso and South American Civilizations (Prehistory- 1570)
Curriculum Benchmarks	
SS.912.W.3.15 Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations.	
SS.912.W.3.16 Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America. Remarks: Examples are Maya, Aztec, Inca.	
SS.912.W.3.17 Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies. Remarks: Examples are class structure, family life, warfare, religious beliefs and practices, slavery.	
SS.912.W.3.18 Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America. Remarks: Examples are agriculture, architecture, astronomy, literature, mathematics, trade networks, government.	
SS.912.W.3.19 Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.	

Quarter 2 (43 days) Dates = Oct. 14 – Dec. 19	
Unit 4: Renaissance and Reformation	
Curriculum Benchmarks	
SS.912.W.4.1 Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states (Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).	
SS.912.W.4.2 Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).	
SS.912.W.4.4 Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art. Remarks: Examples are influence of classics, School of Athens.	
SS.912.W.4.3 Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance. Remarks: Examples are Petrarch, Brunelleschi, Giotto, the Medici Family, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Erasmus, Thomas More, Machiavelli, Shakespeare, Gutenberg, El Greco, Artemisia Gentileschi, Van Eyck.	
SS.912.W.4.7 Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers. Additional Vocabulary 4.7 Clerical corruption, indulgences/ purgatory, excessive papal authority, heresy, excommunication	
SS.912.W.4.8 Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe. Remarks: Examples are Catholic and Counter Reformation, political and religious fragmentation, military conflict, expansion of capitalism.	
SS.912.W.4.9 Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation. Remarks: Examples are Council of Trent, Thomas More, Ignatius of Loyola and the Jesuits, Teresa of Avila, Charles V.	

Unit 5: Age of Exploration (1415-1796)**Curriculum Benchmarks**

[SS.912.W.4.11](#) Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration and identify major voyages and sponsors.

[SS.912.W.4.12](#) Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

[SS.912.W.4.13](#) Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.

[SS.912.W.4.14](#) Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.

[SS.912.W.4.15](#) Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.

Unit 6: Enlightenment and Revolutions (1550-1850)**Curriculum Benchmarks**

[SS.912.W.4.5](#) Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.

[SS.912.W.4.6](#) Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.

[SS.912.W.4.10](#) Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.

Remarks: Examples are Francis Bacon, Nicholas Copernicus, Rene Descartes, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Blaise Pascal, Vesalius.

[SS.912.W.5.1](#) Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.

[SS.912.W.5.2](#) Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.

Remarks: Examples are ideas from the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and resistance to absolutism.

[SS.912.W.5.3](#) Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.

[SS.912.W.5.4](#) Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.

[SS.912.W.5.5](#) Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.

[SS.912.W.5.6](#) Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.

[SS.912.W.5.7](#) Describe the causes and effects of 19th century Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L'Ouverture.

Quarter 3 (45 days) Dates = Jan. 7 – Mar. 12	
Unit 7: Industrialization (1750-1914)	
Curriculum Benchmarks	
<u>SS.912.W.6.1</u>	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
<u>SS.912.W.6.2</u>	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution. Remarks: Examples are urbanization, increased productivity and wealth, rise of the middle class, conditions faced by workers, rise of labor unions, expansion of colonialism.
<u>SS.912.W.6.3</u>	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.

Unit 8: Nationalism and Imperialism (1800-1914)	
Curriculum Benchmarks	
<u>SS.912.W.6.5</u>	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.
<u>SS.912.W.6.6</u>	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism. Remarks: Examples are social impact on indigenous peoples, the Crimean War, development of the Suez Canal, Spheres of Influence)
<u>SS.912.W.6.7</u>	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism. Remarks: Examples are Western incursions, Opium Wars, Taiping and Boxer Rebellions, nationalist revolution.
<u>SS.912.W.6.4</u>	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. Remarks: Examples are Meiji Reforms, abolition of slavery in the British Empire, expansion of women's rights, labor laws.

Unit 9: The Great War and the Interwar Years (1914-1939)**Curriculum Benchmarks**

SS.912.W.7.1 Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, alliances, and militarism.

SS.912.W.7.2 Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.

Remarks: Examples are the impact of industrialization, use of total war, trench warfare, destruction of the physical landscape and human life.

SS.912.W.7.3 Summarize significant effects of World War I.

Remarks: Examples are collapse of the Romanov dynasty, creation of the Weimar Republic, dissolution of the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires, Armenian Genocide, Balfour Declaration, Treaty of Versailles.

SS.912.W.7.4 Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.

SS.912.W.7.5 Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.

SS.912.W.7.6 Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.

Quarter 4 (47 days) Dates = Mar. 23 – May 28	
Unit 10: World War II (1930-1945)	
Curriculum Benchmarks	
SS.912.W.7.7 Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.	
SS.912.W.7.8 Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of anti-Semitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.	
SS.912.HE.1.1 Define the Holocaust as the planned and systematic state-sponsored persecution and murder of European Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945. Benchmark Clarification: Students will explain why the Holocaust is history's most extreme example of antisemitism.	
SS.912.W.7.9 Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders. Remarks: Examples are Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin.	
SS.912.W.7.10 Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.	
SS.912.W.7.11 Describe the effects of World War II. Remarks: Examples are human toll, financial cost, physical destruction, emergence of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers, creation of the United Nations.	

Unit 11: Cold War (1945-1991)**Curriculum Benchmarks**

[SS.912.W.8.1](#) Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe and contrast their political and economic characteristics.

[SS.912.W.8.2](#) Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.

Remarks: Examples are containment policy, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Iron Curtain, Berlin Airlift, Warsaw Pact.

[SS.912.W.8.3](#) Summarize key developments in post-war China.

Remarks: Examples are Chinese Civil War, communist victory, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, China's subsequent rise as a world power.

[SS.912.W.8.4](#) Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.

[SS.912.W.8.5](#) Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Remarks: Examples are the arms race, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, growing internal resistance to communism, perestroika and glasnost, United States influence.

Unit 12: Political Movements & Major Post-War Trends (1945-Present)**Curriculum Benchmarks**

[SS.912.W.9.2](#) Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.

[SS.912.W.9.6](#) Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.

[SS.912.W.8.7](#) Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.

Remarks: Examples include but are not limited to: Sudan, Ghana, Kenya, Algeria, India, Pakistan, and the Bahamas.

[SS.912.W.8.9](#) Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.

Remarks: Examples include but are not limited to: South Africa (Nelson Mandela and Apartheid), Kenya (Jomo Kenyatta), Biafran War, Ghana (Kwame Nkrumah), Japan, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Chile (Allende).

[SS.912.W.8.8](#) Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.

Remarks: Examples include but are not limited to: Mahatma Gandhi, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Francois 'Papa Doc' Duvalier, and Jawaharlal Nehru.

[SS.912.W.9.4](#) Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.

Remarks: Examples include but are not limited to: Northern Ireland and the Irish Republican Army (IRA), Cyprus, Kashmir, and Tibet.

[SS.912.W.9.3](#) Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.

Remarks: Examples are prejudice, racism, stereotyping, economic competition.

[SS.912.W.8.6](#) Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948 and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.

[SS.912.W.8.10](#) Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.

[SS.912.W.9.7](#) Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.

[SS.912.W.9.1](#) Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century and assess their impact on contemporary life.

Remarks: Examples include but are not limited to: Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Sigmund Freud, Wright Brothers, Jonas Salk, mass

vaccination, nuclear energy, microchip, space exploration, Internet, discovery of DNA, Human Genome Project, and the Green Revolution.

[SS.912.W.9.5](#) Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale.

Geography and Humanities Standards and Benchmarks Instruction should take place throughout the year when appropriate.	
Benchmark	Curriculum Standards and Benchmarks
SS.912.G.1.1	SS.912.G.1: Understand how to use maps and other geographic representations, tools, and technology to report information. Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
SS.912.G.1.2	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
SS.912.G.1.3	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
SS.912.G.2.1	SS.912.G.2: Understand physical and cultural characteristics of places. Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
SS.912.G.2.2	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
SS.912.G.2.3	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
SS.912.G.4.1	SS.912.G.4: Understand the characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations. Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
SS.912.G.4.2	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.3	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
SS.912.G.4.7	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
SS.912.G.4.9	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
SS.912.H.1.3	SS.912.H.1: Identify and analyze the historical, social, and cultural contexts of the arts. Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
SS.912.H.3.1	SS.912.H.3: Understand how transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology influence the progression and regression of cultures. Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
Historical Skills Benchmarks: Instruction should take place throughout the year when appropriate.	
SS.912.W.1.1	SS.912.W.1: Utilize historical inquiry skills and analytical processes.

	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
SS.912.W.1.2	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
SS.912.W.1.3	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
SS.912.W.1.4	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
SS.912.W.1.5	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
SS.912.W.1.6	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.