

Oxford Area School District World History (all levels) Scope and Sequence – Quarter 1:

Grade 10

*Origins of
Civilization*

- Learning About Our Past
- The Neolithic Revolution
- Civilization Begins

*The Ancient
Middle East
and Egypt*

- A Civilization Emerges in Sumer
- Empires in Mesopotamia
- The Hebrews and the Origins of Judaism
- Egyptian Civilization

*Ancient India and
China*

- Early Civilization in South Asia
- The Origins of Hinduism and Buddhism
- Powerful Empires Emerge in India
- Ancient Civilization in China
- Strong Rulers Unite China

The Americas

- Civilization of Middle America
- The World of the Incas
- The Peoples of North America

*Ancient
Greece*

- Early Greece
- The Greek City-States
- Greek Thinkers, Artists, and Writers
- Alexander the Great and the Legacy of Greece

Oxford Area School District World History (all levels) Scope and Sequence – Quarter 2:

Grade 10

*Ancient Rome
and the Origins
of Christianity*

- The Roman Republic
- The Roman Empire: Rise and Decline
- The Legacy of Rome
- The Origins of Christianity

*Medieval
Christian
Europe*

- The Early Middle Ages
- Feudalism and the Manor Economy
- The Medieval Christian Church
- Economic Expansion and Change: The Crusades and After
- The Feudal Monarchs and the Church
- Learning Literature and Arts of the Middle Ages
- The Late Middle Ages: A Time of Upheaval
- Russia and Eastern Europe

*The Muslim
World and
Africa*

- The Origins of Islam
- A Muslim Empire
- Achievements of Muslim Civilization
- The Ottoman and Safavid Empires
- Early Civilizations of Africa
- Kingdoms of West Africa
- Trading States of East Africa

*Civilizations
of Asia*

- The Delhi Sultanate and Mughal India
- Golden Ages in China: Tang and Song Dynasties
- The Mongol Empire and Ming China
- Korea and Its Traditions
- The Island Kingdom of Japan
- The Many Cultures of Southeast Asia

*The
Renaissance
and
Reformation*

- The Italian Renaissance
- The Renaissance in Northern Europe
- The Protestant Reformation
- Reformation Ideas Spread
- The Scientific Revolution

Oxford Area School District History (all levels) Scope and Sequence – Quarter 3:

Grade 10

New Global Connections

- Europeans Explore Overseas
- Europeans Gain Footholds in Asia
- Europeans Conquests in the Americas
- European Colonies in North America
- The Slave Trade and Its Impact on Africa
- Effects of Global Contact

Absolutism and Revolution

- Absolute Monarchy in Spain and France
- Rise of Austria, Prussia, and Russia
- Triumph of Parliament in England
- The Enlightenment
- The American Revolution
- The French Revolution Begins
- A Radical Phase
- The Age of Napoleon

The Industrial Revolution

- The Industrial Revolution Begins
- Social Impact of Industrialism
- The Second Industrial Revolution
- Changing Ways of Life and Thought

Nationalism and the Spread of Democracy

- Revolutions Sweep Europe
- Latin American Nations Win Independence
- The Unification of Germany
- The Unification of Italy
- Democratic Reforms in Britain
- Divisions and Democracy in France
- Growth of the United States
- Nationalism in Eastern Europe and Russia

The Age of Imperialism

- The New Imperialism
- European Colonies in Africa
- Europe and the Muslim World
- India Becomes a British Colony
- China and the West
- The Modernization of Japan
- Southeast Asia and the Pacific
- The Americas in the Age of Imperialism

Oxford Area School District World History (all levels) Scope and Sequence – Quarter 4:

Grade 10

*World War I and
the Russian
Revolution*

- World War I Begins
- Fighting the Great War
- World War I Ends
- Revolution in Russia

*The World
Between the
Wars*

- Revolution and Nationalism in Latin America
- Nationalist Movements in Africa and the Middle East
- India Seeks Self-Rule
- New Forces in China and Japan
- The West After World War I
- Fascism Emerges in Italy
- The Soviet Union Under Stalin
- The Rise of Nazi Germany

World War II

- Aggression, Appeasement, and War
- Axis Powers Advance
- The Holocaust
- The Allies Turn the Tide
- Victory for the Allies

*The Cold War
Era*

- A New Global Conflict
- The Western Democracies and Japan
- Communism in East Asia
- War in Southeast Asia
- The Cold War Ends

*New Nations
Emerge*

- New Nations in South Asia and Southeast Asia
- African Nations Win Independence
- The Modern Middle East Takes Shape
- Conflicts in the Middle East

*The
World Today*

- Challenges of Development
- Challenges for African Nations
- Rapid Development in China and India
- Latin American Nations Move Towards Democracy
- The Industrialized World
- Globalization and Trade
- Social and Environmental Issues
- Terrorism and International Security
- Advances in Science and Technology

Social Studies World History – Grade 10			
Big Idea – Origins of Civilization (Prehistory-300 B.C.)			
Essential Question- Why is Culture important?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How scholars study the historical past. • How anthropologists investigate the period of prehistory. • Understand how discoveries in Africa and beyond have influenced anthropologists' views about the evolution of early humans and their ancestors. • Describe the skills and beliefs that early modern humans developed during the Old Stone Age. • Analyze why the development of agriculture is considered the start of the New Stone Age and the Neolithic Revolution. • Explain how the Neolithic Revolution dramatically changed the way people lived. • Analyze the conditions under which the first cities and civilizations arose. • Outline the basic features that define civilization. • Understand the ways in which civilizations have changed over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1.W.A. • 7.3.W.A. • 7.4.W.B. • 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. • 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. • 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>
<p>Vocabulary – prehistory, Historians, artifacts, anthropology, culture, Archaeology, technology, Old Stone Age, Paleolithic Period, New Stone Age, Neolithic Period, nomads, animism, Neolithic Revolution, domestication, surplus, civilization, steppes, civilization, steppes, polytheistic, artisans, traditional economy, pictographs, scribes, cultural diffusion, city-state, empire.</p>			

Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10			
Big Idea – The Ancient Middle East and Egypt			
Essential Question- How much does geography affect peoples lives?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how geography influenced the development of civilization in the Fertile Crescent. • Outline the main features of Sumerian civilization. • Explain how the advances in learning made by the Sumerians left a lasting legacy for later peoples to build on. • Outline the achievements of the first empires that arose in Mesopotamia. • Understand how conquests brought new empires and ideas into the Middle East. • Describe the major political, religious, and cultural influences of Persia. • Summarize the contributions the Phoenicians made to the ancient Middle East. • Understand what made the ancient Israelites' belief system unique from others at the time. • Outline the main events in the early history of the Israelites. • Analyze the central moral and ethical ideas of Judaism. • Understand the ways in which geography helped shape ancient Egypt. • Explain how Egypt grew strong during the New Kingdom. • Describe the ways in which religious beliefs shaped the lives of ancient Egyptians. • Explain how the Egyptians organized their society. • Outline the advances that the Egyptians made in learning, the arts, science, and literature. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1.W.A. • 7.3.W.A. • 7.4.W.B. • 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. • 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. • 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>
<p>Vocabulary: hierarchy, ziggurat, cuneiform, codify, civil law, criminal law, bureaucracy, barter economy, money economy, colony, alphabet, monotheistic, covenant, patriarchal, prophet, ethics, diaspora, cataract, delta, dynasty, pharaoh, vizier, mummification, hieroglyphics, papyrus, decipher.</p>			

Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10			
Big Idea – Ancient India and China (2600 B.C. – A.D. 550)			
Essential Question- How are Religion and Culture Connected?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the Indian subcontinent’s geography. Understand the clues archaeology has provided about the rise and fall of the Indus civilization. Analyze the main characteristics of the Aryan civilization and the Vedic Age. Explain what ancient Indian epics reveal about Aryan life. Describe the origins and central beliefs of Hinduism. Analyze and summarize how the caste system shaped India. Describe the origins and central beliefs of Buddhism. Explore how Buddhism grew and changed as it spread beyond India. Analyze how Mauryan rulers created a strong central government for their empire. Explore the kingdoms that arose across the Deccan. Explain why the period of Gupta rule in India is considered a golden age. Understand how family and village life shaped Indian society. Understand how geography influenced early Chinese civilization. Analyze how Chinese culture took shape under the Shang and Zhou dynasties. Describe the origins, central ideas, and spread of Confucianism and Daoism. List some achievements made in early China. Understand how Shi Huangdi unified China and established a Legalist government. Outline why the Han period is considered a Golden Age of Chinese civilization. Analyze how the Silk Road facilitated the spread of ideas and trade in China. Analyze why Buddhism spread through China. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1.W.A. 7.3.W.A. 7.4.W.B. 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

Vocabulary – subcontinent, plateau, monsoon, veneration, acculturation, rajah, brahman, mystic, atman, moksha, reincarnation, karma, dharma, ahimsa, caste, nirvana, sect, dissent, missionaries, golden age, decimal system, joint family, dowry, loess, clan, dynastic cycle, feudalism, philosophy, filial piety, oracle bone, characters, calligraphy, monopoly, expansionism, civil servants, warlords, acupuncture.

Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10			
Big Idea – The Americas (Prehistory – A.D. 1570)			
Essential Question- How much does geography affect people’s lives?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain when and where people first settled the Americas. • Analyze the rise of the Olmec civilization. • Describe the major developments of the Maya and Aztec civilizations. • Explain how prior civilizations influenced the Maya and Aztec. • Examine the early cultures of the Andes. • Understand how Inca emperors extended and maintained their empire. • Describe the major developments of Inca civilization. • Understand how groups of people adapted to the desert environment of the Southwest. • Analyze the evidence from which we have learned about the emergence of culture in eastern North America. • Examine the cultures that developed in three very different geographic regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1.W.A. • 7.3.W.A. • 7.4.W.B. • 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. • 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. • 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 	Pearson World History National Geographic	Pearson World History
<p>Vocabulary – Mesoamerica, maize, Olmec, stela, Valley of Mexico, Tenochtitlan, chinampa, tribute, Teotihuacan, Chavin, Moche, adobe, Nazca, Huari, Tiahuanaco, Pachacuti Inca, Yupanqui, Sapa Inca, Cuzco, quipu, ayllu, Inti, Mesa Verde, pueblo, Pueblo Bonito, kiva, earthwork, Cahokia, potlatch, Iroquois League</p>			

Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10			
Big Idea – Ancient Greece (1750 B.C. – 133 B.C.)			
Essential Question- How much power should the government have?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the influences on Minoan culture and how the civilization prospered. Summarize how the Mycenaeans ruled the sea trade and started the Trojan War. Describe the works of Homer and their influence on Greek culture. Understand how geography influenced the Greek city-states. Explain how democracy and other forms of government developed in Ancient Greece. Describe the influence of Ancient Greek concepts related to the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. Identify the culture and values shared by Ancient Greeks. Summarize how the Persian and Peloponnesian War affected Greece. Analyze the political and ethical ideas developed by ancient Greek philosophers. Understand how balance and order governed ancient Greek art and architecture. Identify the themes explored by ancient Greek writers and historians. Explain how Alexander the Great built an extensive empire. Describe the empire's cultural impact. Identify major Hellenic Greek scientists and their discoveries and innovations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1.W.A. 7.3.W.A. 7.4.W.B. 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>
<p>Vocabulary – Knossos, shrine, fresco, Trojan War, strait, Homer, polis, acropolis, citizen, monarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy, phalanx, Sparta, Athens, democracy, tyrant, legislature, alliance, Pericles, direct democracy, stipend, jury, ostracism, philosopher, logic, rhetoric, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Parthenon, tragedy, comedy, Herodotus, Alexander the Great, Philip II, assassination, assimilate, Alexandria, Pythagoras, heliocentric, Archimedes, Hippocrates.</p>			



Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10			
Big Idea – Ancient Rome and the Origins of Christianity (509 B.C. – A.D. 476)			
Essential Question- What Makes a Government Successful?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the development of the classical civilization of Rome. Outline how the Roman republic was structured and governed. Understand the rights and religious practices that characterized Roman society. Explain how the Roman republic grew and used its political influence. Identify the events leading to the decline of the Roman republic. Summarize the fundamental ideas and institutions of Western civilizations that originated in Rome. Explain how and why the Roman empire divided. Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of Rome. Summarize the works of Roman literary figures, historians, and philosophers. Describe the art and architecture developed by the Romans. Understand how the Romans applied science and mathematics for practical use. Explain how Rome’s rule of law influenced modern legal systems. Summarize the Roman ideas and institutions that have influenced Western civilization. Understand the diverse religions included in the early Roman empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1.W.A. 7.3.W.A. 7.4.W.B. 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 	Pearson World History National Geographic	Pearson World History

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the development and central ideas of Christianity. Summarize the spread of Christianity. Outline the development of the early Christian Church. 			
<p>Vocabulary – Etruscans, republic, patrician, consul, dictator, plebeian, tribune, veto, legion, imperialism, latifundia, census, Huns, inflation, Constantine, Constantinople, mercenaries, Tiberius, Gaius Gracchus, Julius Caesar, Augustus, Hadrian, Diocletian, Virgil, satirize, mosaic, engineering, aqueduct, Ptolemy, messiah, apostle, Paul, martyr, clergy, bishop, patriarch, pope, heresy, Augustine, Christian Bible, Constantine.</p>			

<p>Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10</p>			
<p>Big Idea – Medieval Christian Europe (330-1450)</p>			
<p>Essential Question- What should governments do?</p>			
<p>Concepts</p>	<p>PA Core/Competencies</p>	<p>Resources</p>	<p>Assessments</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize ways in which the Byzantine empire flourished after the decline of Rome Explain the impact of the fall of Rome on Western Europe Describe how Germanic tribes carved Europe into small kingdoms Explain how Charlamagne briefly reunited much of Western Europe and what happened to his empire after his death Describe the development of the political and social system of feudalism Summarize the life of knights and nobles Analyze how the economic system of manorialism worked and how it affected peasants and nobles Explain how the Christian Church shaped medieval life Understand monastic life and the influence of medieval monks and nuns Analyze how the power of the Church grew during the Middle Ages and how reformers worked for change in the Church Describe the situation of Jews in medieval Europe Analyze how Christianity in the Byzantine empire differed from Christianity in the West Summarize how new technologies sparked a agricultural revolution, and the revival of trade led to the growth of towns and cities Explain how a commercial revolution changed society and how guilds led to the rise of the middle class Explain the causes and effects of the Crusades Summarize how Christians in Spain carried out the Reconquista Learn how monarchs gained power over nobles and the Christian Church, and how English kings strengthened their power Describe how traditions of government evolved under King John and later English monarchs Explain how strong monarchs unified France Describe the formation of the Holy Roman Empire and how some emperors struggled with the papacy to control specific religious and secular issues Analyze how the Church reached the height of its power under Pope Innocent III Explain the emergence of universities and their importance to medieval life Understand how newly translated writings from the past and from other regions influenced medieval thought Describe the literature, architecture, and art of the High and Late Middle Ages Examine the lasting heritage of the Byzantine Empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1.W.A. 7.3.W.A. 7.4.W.B. 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how the Black Death caused social and economic decline Describe the problems facing the Church in the Middle Ages and how the Church reacted Summarize the causes, turning points, and effects of the Hundred Years' War Describe how geography influenced the rise of Russia, and how Kiev grew to be the center of the first Russian state Explain how Mongol rule affected Russia Describe how Moscow took the lead in Russia and how its rulers developed authoritarian control Describe how geography influenced the development of Eastern Europe Understand how migration contributed to cultural diversity in Eastern Europe, and learn about three early Eastern European kingdoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 		
<p>Vocabulary – Constantinople, Justinian, Justinian's Code, autocrat, Theodora, Clovis, medieval, Franks, Charles Martel, battle of Tours, Charlamagne, Magyars, Vikings, feudalism, vassal, feudal contract, fief, knight, tournament, chivalry, troubadour, manor system, Eleanor of Aquitaine, manor, serf, sacrament, Benedictine Rule, secular, papal supremacy, canon law, excommunication, interdict, friar, St. Francis Assisi, icon, Great Schism, anti-Semitism, usury, schism, charter, capital, partnership, tenant farmer, middle class, guild, apprentice, journeyman, Holy Land, Pope Urban II, Reconquista, Ferdinand and Isabella, Inquisition, Crusades, William the Conqueror, common law, King John, Magna Carta, due process of law, habeas corpus, Parliament, Louis IX, Holy Roman Empire, Henry IV, Gregory VII, lay investiture, Frederick Barbosa, Pope Innocent III, scholasticism, Thomas Aquinas, vernacular, Dante Alighieri, Geoffrey Chaucer, Gothic style, flying buttresses, illumination, Christine de Pisan, icon, Black Death, epidemic, longbow, steppe, Kiev, Cyrillic, Ivan the Great, Ivan the Terrible, Balkan Peninsula, ethnic group, diet, Golden Bull of 1222</p>			

Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10			
Big Idea – The Muslim World and Africa (730 B.C.-A.D. 1500)			
Essential Question- How are religion and culture connected?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how Muhammad spread Islam Describe the central ideas of Islam Explain how Islam helped shape the way of life of its believers Describe the spread of Islam Identify the divisions that emerged within Islam Describe the rise of Umayyad and Abbasid dynasties Explain why the Abbasid empire declined Describe the role of trade in Muslim civilization Identify the traditions that influenced Muslim art, architecture, and literature Describe the major ideas in mathematics, science, and technology that occurred in Muslim civilization Explain the impact of the Ottoman empire on Eastern Europe Describe the characteristics of Ottoman culture Explain how Abbas the Great strengthened the Safavid empire Understand how geography affected migration, cultural development, and trade in Africa Describe the rise and decline of Nubia Explain how outside influences led to change in North Africa Analyze how the gold and salt trade in Africa facilitated the spread of ideas and trade Describe how the rulers of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai built strong kingdoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1.W.A. 7.3.W.A. 7.4.W.B. 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. 	Pearson World History National Geographic	Pearson World History

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize how other West African societies developed Explain how religion influenced the development of Axum and Ethiopia Understand how trade affected the city-states in East Africa Describe the economy of Great Zimbabwe Identify the different ways that the family influenced medieval African cultures Describe the variety of forms of medieval African governments Understand the role of religion and art in medieval societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 		
<p>Vocabulary – Bedouin, Muhammad, Mecca, Yathrib, hijra, Medina, Kaaba, Quran, mosque, hajj, Sharia, Abu Bakr, caliph, Sunni, Shiite, Sufi, Umayyad, Abbasid, Baghdad, minaret, sultan, social mobility, Firdawsi, Omar Khayyam, calligraphy, Ibn Rushd, Ibn Khaldun, al-Khwarizmi, Muhammad al-Razi, Ibn Sina, Ottoman, Suleiman, janizary, Safavid, shah, Isfahan, Qajar, Tehran, Istanbul, Shah Abbas the Great, Sahara, savanna, cataract, desertification, Bantu, Nubia, Meroe, Piankhi, Septimius Severus, surplus, commodity, Ghana, Sundiata, Mali, Mansa Musa, Songhai, Axum, Adulis, Ethiopia, Lalibela, Swahili, Great Zimbabwe, nuclear family, patrilineal, matrilineal, lineage, consensus, griot.</p>			

<p>Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10</p>			
<p>Big Idea – Civilizations of Asia (500-1650)</p>			
<p>Essential Question- What distinguishes one culture from another?</p>			
<p>Concepts</p>	<p>PA Core/Competencies</p>	<p>Resources</p>	<p>Assessments</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the effects of the Delhi sultanate on India Explain how Muslim and Hindu civilizations interacted in India Describe the historical origins and central ideas of Sikhism Summarize the policies of Akbar that strengthened Mughal India Summarize how the Tang dynasty reunified China Explain how the Song dynasty grew rich and powerful despite military setbacks Understand how China created an ordered society Describe the major cultural developments in the Tang and Song dynasties Summarize how Mongol armies built an empire Describe China under Mongol rule Understand how the Ming explored the seas for only a brief period Describe how geography affected life on the Korean peninsula Understand the influence of China and Buddhism on Korea Explain the major achievements of the Choson dynasty Explain how geography set Japan apart Understand how China influenced Japan, and describe the Heian period Summarize the Japanese feudal system Explain how the Tokugawas united Japan Identify how Zen Buddhism shaped culture in Japan Describe the geography of Southeast Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1.W.A. 7.3.W.A. 7.4.W.B. 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the impact of India on the history of South Asia • Summarize the characteristics of the new kingdoms and empires in Southeast Asia • Explain the emergence of Vietnam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 		
<p>Vocabulary – sultan, Delhi, rajah, Sikhism, Babur, Mughal, Akbar, Nur Jahan, Shah Jahan, Taj Mahal, Tang dynasty, Tang Taizong, tributary state, land reform, Song dynasty, gentry, dowry, pagoda, steppe, Genghis Khan, Kublai Khan, Yuan dynasty, Marco Polo, Ming dynasty, abacus, Zheng He, Silla dynasty, Koryo dynasty, celadon, Choson dynasty, King Sejong, hangul, literacy rate, archipelago, tsunami, Shinto, selective borrowing, kana, samurai, bushido, Zen, Murasaki Shikibu, stupa, paddy, King Suryavarman II</p>			

<p>Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10</p>			
<p>Big Idea – The Renaissance and Reformation (1300-1650)</p>			
<p>Essential Question – Why is culture important?</p>			
<p>Concepts</p>	<p>PA Core/Competencies</p>	<p>Resources</p>	<p>Assessments</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the characteristics of the Renaissance and understand why it began in Italy • Identify Renaissance artists and explain how new ideas affected the arts of the period • Understand how writers of the time addressed Renaissance themes • Explain the impact of the Renaissance • Describe the themes that northern European artists, humanists, and writers explored • Explain how the printing revolution shaped European society • Summarize the factors that encouraged the Protestant Reformation • Explain the impact of the printing press on the Reformation • Analyze Maring Luther’s role in shaping the Protestant Reformation • Explain the teaching and impact of John Calvin • Describe the new ideas that Protestant sects embraced • Understand why England formed a new church • Analyze how the Catholic Church reformed itself 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1.W.A. • 7.3.W.A. • 7.4.W.B. • 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. • 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. • 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why many groups faced persecution during the Reformation • Explain the impact of the Reformation • Explain how new discoveries in astronomy changed the way people viewed the universe • Understand the new scientific method and how it developed • Identify the contributions that Galileo, Copernicus, Newton, and other scientists made to the Scientific Revolution 			
<p>Vocabulary – humanism, humanities, Petrarch, Florence, patron, perspective, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Baldassare Castiglione, Niccolo Machiavelli, vernacular, Johannes Gutenberg, Flanders Albrecht Durer, engraving, Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, utopian, Shakespeare, indulgence, Martin Luther, Wittenberg, Charles V, diet, John Calvin, predestination, Geneva, theocracy, sect, Henry VIII, Mary Tudor, Thomas Cranmer, Elizabeth, canonize, compromise, Council of Trent, Ignatius of Loyola, St. Teresa of Avila, ghetto, Nicolaus Copernicus, heliocentric, Tycho Brahe, Johannes Kepler, Galileo, Francis Bacon, Rene Descartes, scientific method, hypothesis, Robert Boyle, Isaac Newton, gravity, calculus</p>			
<p>Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10</p>			
<p>Big Idea – New Global Connections (1415-1796)</p>			
<p>Essential Question – Why do people move?</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">Concepts</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PA Core/Competencies</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Resources</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessments</p>

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the major causes of European exploration • Analyze early Portuguese and Spanish explorations and expansions • Describe how the Portuguese established footholds on Africa’s coasts • Describe European searches for a direct route to Asia • Summarize how Portugal built a trading empire in South and Southeast Asia • Analyze the rise of Dutch and Spanish dominance in Asia and the Indian Ocean • Understand how the decline of Mughal India affected European traders in the region • Describe European contacts with Ming and Qing China • Summarize Korea’s and Japan’s attitudes toward contact with the outside world • Analyze the results of the first encounters between the Spanish and Native Americans • Explain how the Aztec and Inca empires were impacted by Spanish conquistadors and European colonization • Describe how Portugal and other European nations challenged Spanish power • Analyze the major features of Spanish colonial government, society and culture • Describe the impact of Spanish colonization of the Americas • Explain why the colony of New France grew slowly • Analyze the establishment and growth of the English colonies • Understand why Europeans competed for power in North America and how their struggle affected Native Americans • Summarize the expansion of the African slave trade • Explain how triangular trade worked • Understand the nature of the Middle Passage and describe its effects • Analyze the impact of the Atlantic slave trade on West Africa and the Americas • Explain how European exploration led to the Columbian Exchange • Explain new economic factors and principles that contributed to the success of the commercial revolution • Understand the impact of mercantilism on European and colonial economies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1.W.A. • 7.3.W.A. • 7.4.W.B. • 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. • 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. • 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>
<p>Vocabulary – Moluccas, Prince Henry, cartographer, Mombasa, Malindi, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Line of Demarcation, Treaty of Tordesillas, Ferdinand Magellan, circumnavigate, Cape Town, Boers, Afonso de Albuquerque, Mughal empire, Goa, Malacca, outpost, Dutch East India Company, sovereign, Philippines, sepoy, Macao, Guangzhou, Matteo Ricci, Manchus, Qing, Qianlong, Lord Macartney, Tokugawa, Taino, conquistador, immunity, Hernan Cortes, Tenochtitlan, Malinche, alliance, Moctezuma, Francisco Pizarro, civil war, viceroy, encomienda, Bartolome de Las Casas, peon, peninsular, creole, mestizo, New France, revenue, Pilgrim, compact, French and Indian War, Treaty of Paris, Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain, John Cabot, Osei Tutu, Oyo empire, plantation, missionary, Asante kingdom, monopoly, triangular trade, Middle Passage, mutiny, Afonso I, Olaudah Equiano, Columbian Exchange, inflation, price revolution, capitalism, entrepreneur, mercantilism, tariff, Commercial Revolution, free enterprise system.</p>			

<p>Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10</p>
<p>Big Idea – Absolutism and Revolution</p>

Essential Question – How much power should the government have?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the characteristics of absolute monarch, including the concept of divine right • Explain how Spanish power grew under Charles V and Philip II • Understand how France built a centralized monarchy after the war of religion • Evaluate Louis XIV as an absolute monarch • Describe how the arts flourished in Spain and France • Outline the causes and results of the Thirty Years' War • Understand how Austria and Prussia emerged as great powers • Explain the steps Peter the Great took to modernize Russia • Describe how Russia grew under Peter the Great and Catherine the Great • Describe how European nations tried to maintain a balance of power • Describe the relationship between Parliament and the monarchy under the Tudors and Stuarts • Explain how English government developed after the English Civil War • Identify the causes of the Glorious Revolution and the ideas contained in the English Bill of Rights • Identify the characteristics of limited monarch and constitutional government in England • Describe how science led to the Enlightenment • Explain the political philosophies of Hobbes, Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Rousseau • Summarize the economic ideas of the physiocrats and Adam Smith • Describe how Enlightenment ideas spread and influenced the arts • Understand the role of enlightened despots • Describe how Britain became a global power • Understand the events and ideas leading up to the American Revolution, including the impact of the Enlightenment • Summarize key events of the American Revolution • Identify the political and legal ideas in the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution • Describe the social divisions of France's old order • Trace the causes of the French Revolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1.W.A. • 7.3.W.A. • 7.4.W.B. • 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. • 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. • 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the reforms enacted by the National Assembly, including the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen • Explain why the French Revolution entered a more radical phase • Understand how radicals abolished the French monarchy • Analyze the causes and course of the Reign of Terror • Describe France under the Directory • Identify how the French Revolution changed life in France • Describe how Napoleon Bonaparte rose to power • Explain the impact of Napoleon and the Napoleonic Wars • Identify the reasons for Napoleon’s fall from power • Understand how the Congress of Vienna tried to restore order to Europe 			
<p>Vocabulary – Hapsburg empire, Charles V, Philip II, absolute monarchy, armada, El Greco, Miguel de Cervantes, Huguenots, Henry IV, Edict of Nantes, Cardinal Richelieu, Louis XIV, intendant, Jean-Baptist Colbert, Versailles, levee, balance of power, divine right, elector, mercenary, depopulation, Peace of Westphalia, Maria Theresa, War of the Austrian Succession, Prussia, Frederick William I, Frederick II, Peter the Great, westernization, boyar, autocratic, warm-water port, St. Petersburg, Catherine the Great, partition, James I, dissenter, Puritan, Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, English Bill of Rights, limited monarchy, constitutional monarchy, cabinet, prime minister, oligarchy, natural law, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, social contract, natural rights, philosophe, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, laissez faire, Adam Smith free market, free enterprise system, censorship, salon, baroque, rococo, enlightened despot, Joseph II, Georges III, Stamp Act, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson popular sovereignty, Yorktown, Virginia, Treaty of Paris, James Madison, federal republic, checks and balances, ancient regime, estates, bourgeoisie, deficit spending, Louis XVI, Jacques Necker, Estates-General, cahiers, Tennis Court Oath, Bastille, faction, Maquis de Lafayette, Olympe de Gouges, Marie Antoinette, émigré, sans-culottes, Jacobin, suffrage, Maximilien Robespierre, Reign of Terror, guillotine, Napoleon Bonaparte, Nationalism, Marseilles, plebiscite, Napoleonic Code, Napoleonic Wars, annex, Continental System, guerilla warfare, abdicate, Congress of Vienna, legitimacy, Concert of Europe</p>			

Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10			
Big Idea – The Industrial Revolution			
Essential Question- How do science and technology affect society?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how changes in agriculture helped spark the Industrial Revolution Analyze why the Industrial Revolution began in Britain Explain the role of steam technology and textile manufacturing in the Industrial Revolution Trace how the Industrial Revolution spread Outline the growth of industrial cities and the emergence of new social classes Describe the working conditions in factories and mines Analyze the benefits and challenges of industrialism Describe the ideas of Adam Smith and other thinkers regarding free enterprise Identify the origins and characteristics of socialism and communism Describe the impact of new technology on industry, transportation, and communication Understand how big business emerged Summarize the impact of medical advances in the late 1800s Describe how cities changed and grew Explain how conditions for workers gradually improved Identify what values shaped the new social order Describe how the role of women changed in the Industrial Revolution Explain the impact of education, new scientific ideas, and religion Analyze how romanticism, realism, and impressionism reflected the culture of the Industrial Age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1.W.A. 7.3.W.A. 7.4.W.B. 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>
<p>Vocabulary – Industrial Revolution, anesthetic, enclosure, James Watt, smelt, capital, enterprise, entrepreneur, putting-out system, Eli Whitney, turnpike, Liverpool, Manchester, urbanization, tenement, labor union, standard of living, social mobility, free market, Thomas Malthus, Jeremy Bentham, utilitarianism, socialism, means of production, Robert Owen, Karl Marx, communism, proletariat, social democracy, Henry Bessemer, Alfred Nobel, Michael Faraday, dynamo, Thomas Edison, interchangeable parts, assembly line, Orville and Wilbur Wright, Guglielmo Marconi, stock, corporation, cartel, germ theory, Louis Pasteur, Robert Koch, Florence Nightingale, Joseph Lister, urban renewal, mutual-aid society, cult of domesticity, temperance movement, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, women’s suffrage, Sojourner Truth, John Dalton, Charles Darwin, racism, social gospel, William Wordsworth, romanticism, Lord Byron, Victor Hugo, Ludwig van Beethoven, realism, Charles Dickens, Gustave Courbet, Louis Daguerre, impressionism, Claude Monet, Vincent van Gogh,</p>			

Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10			
Big Idea – Nationalism and the Spread of Democracy (1790-1914)			
Essential Question-What are the Challenges of Diversity?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the goals of conservatives and liberals in 19th century Europe • Identify the influence of liberty, equality, and nationalism on political revolutions • Describe the causes and results of the revolutions of 1930 and 1848 • List the causes of growing discontent in Latin America, including the influence of the Enlightenment • Trace the influence of the American and French Revolutions on Latin America • Describe the revolutions in Haiti, Mexico, and Central America • Explain how South American nations won independence, including the role of Simon Bolivar • Identify the factors that promoted German nationalism • Analyze how Bismarck achieved German unification • Describe the German empire under Bismarck • Explain the policies of Kaiser William II • List the key obstacles, to Italian unity • Evaluate the roles played by Cavour and Garibaldi in Italian unification • Describe the challenges that faced the new nation of Italy • Understand how political reforms in Britain affected suffrage and the nature of Parliament • Identify the influence of Queen Victoria and the values she represented • Describe social and economic reforms enacted by Parliament in the 1800s • Describe the efforts by British women to win the vote • Explain the struggle for Irish home rule and the impact of famine on Ireland • List the domestic and foreign policies of Napoleon III • Describe the challenges and political reforms of the Third Republic • Explain how the Dreyfus affair divided France and contributed to the growth of the Zionist movement • Describe the territorial expansion of the United States • Summarize the causes and effects of the Civil War • Explain how American democracy grew in the 1800s • Analyze the impact of economic growth and social reform on the United States • Explain how nationalism challenged Austria and the Ottoman Empire • Summarize major obstacles to progress in Russia • Describe the cycle of absolutism, reform, and reaction followed by the tsars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1.W.A. • 7.3.W.A. • 7.4.W.B. • 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. • 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. • 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how industrialization contributed to the outbreak of revolution in 1905 			
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Vocabulary – ideology, universal manhood, suffrage, autonomy, radical, Louis Philippe, recession, Napoleon III, Louis Kossuth, absolutism, peninsular, creole, mestizo, mulatto, Simon Bolivar, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Father Miguel Hidalgo, Father Jose Morelos, Jose de San Martin, Dom Pedro, Otto von Bismarck, chancellor, Realpolitik, annex, kaiser, Reich, Kulturkampf, William II, social welfare, Camillo Cavour, Giuseppe Garibaldi, anarchist, emigration, rotten borough, electorate, secret ballot, Queen Victoria, Benjamin Disraeli, William Gladstone, parliamentary democracy, free trade, repeal, abolition, capital offense, penal colony, absentee landlord, home rule, Napoleon III, Suez Canal, premier, coalition, Dreyfus Affair, libel, Zionism, expansionism, Louisiana Purchase, Manifest Destiny, secede, segregation, Francis Joseph, Ferenc Deak, Dual Monarch, colossus, Alexander II, Crimean War, emancipation, zemstvo, pogrom, refugee, Duma, Peter Stolypin,

Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10			
Big Idea – The Age of Imperialism (1800-1914)			
Essential Question- Why Do People Move?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the political, economic, and social causes of European imperialism • Understand how technology and other factors contributed to the spread of imperialism • Describe the characteristics of imperial rule • Summarize the culture, political, and social effects of imperialism • Describe the forces that shaped Africa in the early 1800s • Explain why European contact with Africa increased • Analyze how European nations carved up Africa • Describe African resistance to imperialism • Explain how internal and external pressures shaped the Muslim world • Identify the challenges facing the Ottoman empire and Persia • Describe the ways Egypt tried to modernize, including the opening of the Suez Canal • Understand the causes and effects of the Sepoy Rebellion • Explain the impact of British rule on India • Describe how the British and Indians viewed one another • Trace the origins of Indian nationalism • Describe how Westerners tried to gain trade rights in China • Explain how reformers tried to strengthen China • Understand why the Qing dynasty fell • Identify the problems faced by Tokugawa Japan • Explain how the United States opened Japan to the outside world • Analyze the causes and effects of the Meiji Restoration • Describe how Japan began to build an empire • Describe how Europe and the United States built colonies in Southeast Asia • Explain how imperialism spread to the islands of the Pacific • Analyze how Australia and New Zealand achieved self-rule • Identify the political problems faced by new Latin American nations • Describe Mexico’s struggle to achieve stability • Explain why Latin America entered a cycle of economic dependence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1.W.A. • 7.3.W.A. • 7.4.W.B. • 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. • 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. • 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the influence of the United States on Latin America, including the opening of the Panama Canal Analyze how Canada achieved self-rule 	including its effects on Pennsylvania.		
<p>Vocabulary – imperialism, protectorate, sphere of influence, Usman dan Fodio, Shaka, paternalistic, David Livingstone, Henry Stanley, Leopold II, Boer War, Samori Toure, Yaa Asantewaa, Nehanda, Menelik II, elite, Muhammad Ahmad, Mahdi, pasha, sultan, genocide, Muhammad Ali, concession, sati, sepoy, viceroy, deforestation, Ram Mohun Roy, purdah, balance of trade, trade surplus, trade deficit, indemnity, extraterritoriality, Taiping Rebellion, Sino-Japanese War, Open Door Policy, Guang Xu, Boxer Uprising, Sun Yixian, Opium War, Matthew Perry, Mutsuhito, Tokyo, Meiji Restoration, Diet, zaibatsu, homogeneous society, First Sino-Japanese War, Russo-Japanese War, French Indochina, Mongkut, Spanish-American War, Liliuokalani, indigenous, penal colony, Maori, regionalism, caudillo, Benito Juarez, La Reforma, peonage, Monroe Doctrine, Panama Canal, confederation, dominion, metis</p>			
<p>Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10</p>			
<p>Big Idea – World War I and the Russian Revolution (1914-1924)</p>			
<p>Essential Question-When is war justified?</p>			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how imperialism, nationalism, and militarism pushed Europe closer to war Identify the key event that sparked World War I Trace how the alliance system drew nations into the war Understanding how trench warfare led to a stalemate on the Western Front Identify and describe the impact of modern military technology on the fighting Outline the course of the war on multiple European fronts Explain how World War I was a global conflict Describe how World War I became a total war Explain how U.S. entry into the war led to an Allied victory List the effects of World War I in terms of financial cost, high casualty rates, and political impact Describe the issues at the Paris Peace Conference and the impact of Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points Summarize the terms and impact of the Treaty of Versailles Explain the causes of the February (March) Revolution Describe the goals of Lenin and the Bolsheviks in the October Revolution Summarize the outcome of the civil war in Russia Analyze how Lenin built a Communist state in the Soviet Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1.W.A. 7.3.W.A. 7.4.W.B. 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

	<p>impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania.</p>		
<p>Vocabulary – entente, militarism, Alsace and Lorraine, ultimatum, mobilize, neutrality, stalemate, zeppelin, U-boat, convoy, Dardanelles, T.E. Lawrence, total war, conscription, contraband, Lusitania, propaganda, atrocity, Fourteen Points, self-determination, armistice, pandemic, reparation, radical, collective security, mandate, proletariat, soviet, Cheka, commissar, V.I Lenin</p>			

<p>Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10</p>			
<p>Big Idea – The World Between the Wars (1910-1939)</p>			
<p>Essential Question- What should government do?</p>			
<p>Concepts</p>	<p>PA Core/Competencies</p>	<p>Resources</p>	<p>Assessments</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify causes and effects of the Mexican Revolution • Analyze the effects of economic and political nationalism on Latin America • Trace the changing relationship between Latin America and the United States • Explain how African nations resisted colonial rule • Describe the rise of nationalism in Africa • Describe how Turkey and Persia modernized • Understand how the mandate system contributed to Arab nationalism and to conflict between Jews and Arabs • Explain the impact of World War I and the Amritsar Massacre on Indian nationalism • Evaluate the ideas of Mohandas Gandhi • Analyze how Gandhi led resistance to political oppression in India • Explain the key challenges faced by the Chinese republic in the early 1900s • Analyze the struggle between nationalists and Communists in China • Summarize the effect of liberal changes in Japan in the 1920s • Describe the rise of extreme nationalism and militarism in Japan • Describe the impact of the Japanese invasion of China • Analyze how Western society and culture changed after World War I • Identify the contributions of modern scientists such as Marie Curie and Albert Einstein • Summarize the domestic and foreign policy issues that the Western democracies faced after World War I • Describe how the global depression began and spread • Explain the responses of Britain, France, and the United States to the Great Depression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1.W.A. • 7.3.W.A. • 7.4.W.B. • 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. • 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. • 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the rise of Mussolini • Summarize Mussolini’s policies as leader of Italy • Identify the characteristics of totalitarianism and fascism • Explain how Stalin built a command economy in the Soviet Union • Describe how Stalin used terror to build a totalitarian state • Analyze Stalin’s use of propaganda to control thought and the arts • Summarize the characteristics of Soviet society under Stalin • Understand the goals of Soviet foreign policy • Summarize the political and economic problems faced by the Weimar Republic • Analyze Hitler’s rise to power • Describe the political, social, economic, and cultural policies of Nazi Germany • Explain why Eastern Europe turned to authoritarian rule 	<p>and human geography, social organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 		
<p>Vocabulary – Porfirio Diaz, hacienda, Amiliano Zapata, Venustiano Carranza, nationalization, Lazaro Cardenas, economic nationalism, cultural nationalism, Good Neighbor Policy, apartheid, Pan-Africanism, Marcus Garvey, negritude movement, Asia Minor, Ataturk, Reza Khan, Pan-Arabism, Balfour Declaration, Mohandas Gandhi, Amritsar Massacre, ahimsa, civil disobedience, untouchable, boycott, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Twenty-One Demands, May Fourth Movement, vanguard, Guomindang, Jiang Jieshi, Mao Zedong, Long March, ultranationalist, Manchuria, Hirohito, flapper, Miriam Ferguson, Prohibition, Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, psychoanalysis, Harlem Renaissance, abstract art, dada, surrealism, Maginot Line, Kellogg-Briand Pact, disarmament, general strike, overproduction, finance, Federal Reserve, Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt, New Deal, Benito Mussolini, Black Shirt, March on Rome, totalitarian state, fascism, command economy collective, kulak, Gulag, socialist realism, Osip Madelstam, Boris Pasternak, russification, atheism, Comintern, chancellor, Ruhr Valley, hyperinflation, Adolf Hitler, Third Reich, Gestapo, Nuremberg Laws</p>			

Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10			
Big Idea – World War II (1930-1945)			
Essential Question- When is war justified?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how the Western democracies responded to aggression • Explain the significance of the Spanish Civil War • Understand how German aggression led Europe into World War II • Trace the course of German aggression and British resistance in Europe • Describe the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union • Explain how Japanese imperialism and the attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into the war • Identify the roots of Nazi persecution of the Jews • Describe how the Nazi carried out a program of genocide • Describe the various acts of Jewish resistance • Summarize the response of the Allies to the Holocaust • Understand how nations committed all of their resources to fighting World War II • Explain how the Allies began to push back the Axis powers in Europe and the Pacific 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1.W.A. • 7.3.W.A. • 7.4.W.B. • 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. • 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. • 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the Normandy landings and the Allied advance toward Germany • Understand the reasons for the final defeat of the Nazi • Describe how the Allies began to push back the Japanese in the Pacific • Explain how the dropping of the atomic bombs ended the war • Describe the aftermath of World War II and the founding of the United Nations 	<p>development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania.</p>		
<p>Vocabulary – appeasement, pacifism, Neutrality Acts, Axis powers, Francisco Franco, Anschluss, Sudetenland, Nazi-Soviet Pact, blitzkrieg, Luftwaffe, Dunkirk, Vichy, Erwin Rommel, Lend-Lease Act, Atlantic Charter, Hideki Tojo, concentration camp, crematorium, Holocaust, Auschwitz, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, internment, Rosie the Riveter, aircraft carrier, Dwight Eisenhower, Stalingrad, D-Day, Yalta Conference, Douglas MacArthur, kamikaze, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Nuremberg Trials, United Nations (UN), Bataan Death March, “island-hopping”, Manhattan Project, Harry Truman, V-E Day</p>			

<p>Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10</p>			
<p>Big Idea – The Cold War Era (1945-1991)</p>			
<p>Essential Question- How Should We Handle Conflict?</p>			
<p>Concepts</p>	<p>PA Core/Competencies</p>	<p>Resources</p>	<p>Assessments</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize how the outcome of World War II contributed to the development of the Cold War • Identify continuing Cold War conflicts in Germany and Eastern Europe • Explain the growth of the nuclear arms race • Analyze how the Cold War became a global conflict • Compare the United States and the Soviet Union in the Cold War • Analyze the postwar American economy • Identify developments in American society and government • Explain how Western Europe rebuilt and moved toward greater unity • Describe how Japan changed after World War II • Analyze how Mao Zedong turned China into a communist state • Describe China’s role in the Cold War • Explain the causes and impacts of the Korean War • Describe events in Indochina after World War II • Explain how the United States became involved in the Vietnam War • Explore the end of the Vietnam War • Summarize the impact of the war on Vietnam and Cambodia • Understand why the Soviet Union declined • Identify the reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.1.W.A. • 7.3.W.A. • 7.4.W.B. • 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. • 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. • 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union Evaluate how the end of the Cold War affected the remaining communist nations and the United States 	<p>organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania.</p>		
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Vocabulary – superpower, Cold War, Truman Doctrine, containment, Marshall Plan, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Warsaw Pact, détente, Fidel Castro, John F. Kennedy, ideology, Nikita Khrushchev, Leonid Brezhnev, suburbanization, interdependence, recession, segregation, discrimination, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Konrad Adenauer, welfare state, Margaret Thatcher, European Union, gross domestic product (GDP), Mao Zedong, collectivization, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, 38th parallel, Kim Il Sung, Syngman Rhee, Pusan Perimeter, demilitarized zone, guerrilla, Ho Chi Minh, Dien Bien Phu, domino theory, Viet Cong, Tet Offensive, Khmer Rouge, Pol Pot, mujahedin, Mikhail Gorbachev, glasnost, perestroika, Lech Walesa, Solidarity, Vaclav Havel, Nicolae Ceausescu

Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10

Big Idea – New Nations Emerge (1945-present)

Essential Question-What should governments do?

Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how independence led to the partition of India Describe the national development of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh Define the role of South Asia in the Cold War Explain the impact of independence on nations of Southeast Asia Summarize how African nations won independence Analyze the issues facing new African nations and the different paths they took Identify examples of an summarize the reason for ethnic conflict and genocide in African nations Analyze the development of modern nations in the Middle East Describe the founding of Israel and the impact of the Arab rejection of Israel Understand how oil has affected nations of the Middle East 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1.W.A. 7.3.W.A. 7.4.W.B. 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites which are critical to world history. 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the impact of Islam on government, law, and the lives of women Define the “Arab Spring” Explain the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the obstacles to peace Explain the causes and effects of conflicts in Lebanon and Syria Understand why Iraq became a battleground 	<p>government, physical and human geography, social organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 		
<p>Vocabulary – partition, Sikh, Kashmir, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dalits, Indira Gandhi, Punjab, Golden Temple, Bangladesh, nonalignment, autocratic, Aung San Suu Kyi, Sukarno, Suharto, East Timor, Ferdinand Marcos, Benigno Aquino, Corazon Aquino, savanna, Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, coup d’etat, Mobutu Sese Seko, Islamist, Katanga, Biafra, Hutu, Tutsis, Darfur, kibbutz, Golda Meir, Suez Canal, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Anwar Sadat, Ruhollah Khomeini, theocracy, secular, hejab, Yasir Arafat, intifada, Yitzhak Rabin, Jerusalem, militia, Saddam Hussein, no-fly zone, weapon of mass destruction (WMD), insurgent,</p>			

Subject Curriculum – Grade level 10			
Big Idea – The World Today (1980-Present)			
Essential Question- What are the benefits and risks of interdependence?			
Concepts	PA Core/Competencies	Resources	Assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how nations in the developing world have tried to build strong economies Describe obstacle to development in the global South Explain how development is changing patterns of life in the developing world Summarize the struggle for equality in South Africa and identify how Nelson Mandela led resistance efforts Describe how African nations developed their economies Understand the challenges African nations face Describe how China has moved toward a free market economy without allowing democratic reform Identify continuing challenges that China faces Explain how India has built its economy Summarize social reforms in modern India Analyze how Latin America has grappled with poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1.W.A. 7.3.W.A. 7.4.W.B. 8.4.W.A. – Evaluate the role groups and individuals played in the social, political, cultural, and economic development throughout world history. 8.4.W.B. – Evaluate the importance of historical documents, artifacts, and sites 	<p>Pearson World History National Geographic</p>	<p>Pearson World History</p>

Social Studies World History Curriculum – Grade 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the struggles of Latin American nations to build democratic governments • Explain the struggle between repression and freedom in Argentina • Examine social, political, and economic trends in Europe since the Cold War • Describe how the breakup of Yugoslavia led to war and genocide • Analyze the challenges facing Russia since the end to the Soviet Union • Summarize economic developments in Asia • Summarize the impact of globalization on the modern world • Describe the role of international organizations and treaties in expanding trade • Analyze the costs and benefits of globalization • Explain the impact of poverty, disasters, and disease on nations around the world • Describe global efforts to protect human rights • Evaluate the environmental challenges facing the world • Explain how nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons threaten international security • Analyze the growth of terrorist groups such as al Qaeda • Explain how the United States and other nations have responded to terrorism from September 11, 2001, to the present • Describe the exploration of space and the innovations that have resulted • Analyze the development and impact of computer technology and telecommunications • Summarize key advancements in medicine and biotechnology 	<p>which are critical to world history.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.4.W.C. – Evaluate how continuity and change have impacted the world today: belief systems, commerce and industry, technology, politics and government, physical and human geography, social organization. • 8.4.W.D. – Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among groups and organizations have impacted the development of the world today, including its effects on Pennsylvania. 		
<p>Vocabulary – development, literacy, developing world, traditional economy, Green Revolution, fundamentalist, shantytown, apartheid, African National Congress (ANC), Sharpeville, Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu, F.W. de Klerk, socialism, desertification, urbanization, endangered species, Wangari Maathai, sustainable development, Deng Xiaoping, Tiananmen Square, one-child policy, Kolkata, Mumbai, Mother Teresa, dalit, import substitution, agribusiness, liberation theology, indigenous, Sandinista, contra, Organization of American States (OAS), Juan Peron, Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, Oscar Romero, European Union (EU), euro, default, Vladimir Putin, surplus, deficit, Pacific Rim, Northern Ireland, Good Friday Agreement, Chechnya, multiethnic, Slobodan Milosevic, ethnic cleansing, globalization, interdependence, outsourcing, multinational corporation, World Trade Organization (WTO), protectionism, bloc, sustainability, tsunami, epidemic, famine, refugee, acid rain, deforestation, erosion, global warming, indigenous peoples, proliferate, terrorism, al Qaeda, Afghanistan, Taliban, artificial intelligence, International Space Station (ISS), Internet, biotechnology, laser, genetics, genetic engineering.</p>			