

High School Content Expectations

World History and Geography

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| HSCE | Title | Description (Students will...) | I Can... |
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| 4.1 | Cross-temporal or Global Expectations | use maps and other documents to analyze the spread of major world religions and trade. | use maps and other writings to show how major world religions spread and trade grew throughout history. |
| 4.2.1 | Growth of Islam Dar al-Islam | comprehend the importance of the Islamic Empire throughout history, including: arts, science, technology, and economic, political, as well as the diverse religions that make up the Arab world. | show an understanding of what makes the Arab/Islamic Empire significant. This includes the social, political, artistic, scientific aspects, as well as the varied religions. |
| 4.2.2 | Unification of Eurasia under the Mongols | describe, via maps, the spread and conquests of the Mongols, as well as Pax Mongolica, through inter-continental trade. | explain how the Mongols spread their culture through conquest as well as trade. |
| 4.2.3 | The Plague | using varied evidence, analyze the causes and spread of the plague, as well as the demographic, socio-economic, and political consequences. | tell why and how the plague occurred. I can analyze and explain how it affected all aspects of life. |
| 4.3.1 | Africa to 1500 | analyze the trade networks formed through salt and gold within Africa, as well as the effects of slavery beyond Africa. | describe how the trade of salt and gold and slaves affected Africa and beyond. |
| 4.3.3 | China to 1500 | explain how dynasties responded to challenges from ethnic diversity, geography, population growth and Mongol invasion to achieve stability and technological innovation. | convey the challenges faced by China and describe the positive outcomes. |
| 5.2.1 | European Exploration/Conquest and Columbian Exchange | assess the consequences of ocean travel in the 15 th & 16 th century through routes, and items exchanged (i.e. plants, animals pathogens), as well as how such exchanges impacted all aspects of society. | determine the effects of early trans-Atlantic travel on the people, the environment, and socio-political aspects of European, Asian, African, and American societies, as well as the routes and the items exchanged. |
| 5.2.2 | Trans-African and Trans-Atlantic Slave Systems | using different data, analyze the slave-system and compare it to other systems of labor existing at the time, including: causes, economic exchanges, the diffusion of Africans into all of the Americas, and the Middle Passage. | categorize the slave systems in the different regions, as well as compare/contrast other systems in use during the time. Discuss how these systems affected the lives of those involved. |
| 5.3.4 | Russia through the 18 th Century | Discuss the political and cultural influence of the Byzantine and Mongol Empires and Orthodox Christianity. | discuss the political and cultural influence of the Byzantine and Mongol Empires and Orthodox Christianity. |

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| 5.3.5 | Europe Through the 18 th Century | explain the major political, religious, cultural, and economic changes in Europe through the growth and consequences of European overseas expansion , including maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americas. | distinguish causes and consequences of changes in European political, religious, cultural, and economic characteristics due to overseas expansion. |
| 6.1.1 | Global Revolutions | Analyze the causes and consequences of major political and industrial revolutions, esp. political and military power, economic production and commerce. | interpret the meaning of the political and industrial upheavals, focusing on socio-economic, political and military power. |
| 6.1.3 | Increasing Global Interconnectedness | Describe increasing global interconnections between societies, through the spread of ideas and commodities including constitutionalism, communism and socialism, republicanism, nationalism, capitalism, human rights, and secularization. | compare and contrast the connections of different societal institutions such as: constitutionalism, communism and socialism, republicanism, nationalism, capitalism, human rights, and secularization. |
| 6.1.4-5 | Growth in Economic and Political Systems and Power | compare the emerging economic and political systems (industrialism and democracy) with those of the systems of the previous era (agriculture and absolutism). Describe Europe's increasing global power between 1500 and 1900, and evaluate the merits of the argument that this rise was caused by factors internal to Europe (e.g., Renaissance, Reformation, demographic, economic, and social changes) or factors external to Europe . | assess the current systems with those of the past, highlighting Europe's increasing global power and how it grew due to internal or external factors. |
| 6.2.1 | Political Revolutions | analyze the similarities and differences of three political or nationalistic revolutions. | analyze the similarities and differences of three political or nationalistic revolutions. |
| 6.2.2-3 | Industrialization and growth of Nationalism and Nation States | compare and contrast the growth of nation states, in both western and non-western contexts. Describe the implications of industrialization on the environment, women, children, and labor movements. Discuss the industrialization of different nations. | show, in depth, how nation states occur and what the far reaching affects of industrialization are. |
| 7.1.1-2 | Increasing Government Political Power/Comparative Global Power | explain how state power rose in management of all aspects of society. Using all sources, explain the changes in the global balance of military, political, and social power between 1900 and 1940. | demonstrate the growth of governmental management in all areas of society. Describe the changes in the global balance of military, political, and social power between 1900 and 1940. |

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| 7.1.3 | Twentieth Century Genocide | use primary and other sources to analyze the causes and consequences of genocides and mass exterminations. | use primary and other sources to analyze the causes and consequences of genocides and mass exterminations. |
| 7.1.4 | Global Technology | describe the technological advances in transportation, communication, medicine, and warfare. Analyze how they benefitted and imperiled humanity. | describe the advances in all areas of human endeavors. Assess the benefits and ill-effects to society. |
| 7..2.1 | World War I | analyze the causes, characteristics, and long-term consequences of WWI by assessing such ideas as: nationalism, industrialization, territorial disputes, imperialism, etc., as well as assessing the effects on both war front and home front. Describe the consequences of the Treaty of Versailles. | determine the causes of the war, the effects of the war on society, and the repercussions of the Versailles Treaty . |
| 7.2.2 | Inter-war Period | assess the cause consequences and of economic depression on different regions and nations. Analyze the rise of fascism. | examine the causes and effects of the economic depression on the world and describe the rise of fascism. |
| 7.2.3 | World War II | analyze the causes of the war, explain Nazi ideology, policy, and consequences. Describe major turning points and characteristics of the war. Explain the spatial and political impact of Allied negotiations on the world. Assess the immediate effects of the end of the war. Describe the rise of the Soviet Union and the U.S. as superpowers. | describe how the war began, its characteristics and turning points, its effects on the entire world, and how at the end of the war and its settlement, the U.S. and the Soviet Union rose to superpower status. |
| 7.3.1. | Russian Revolution | determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of the Bolsheviks through the conclusion of WWII. | , using five-year plans, agricultural collectivization, and military purges, discuss the implications of the Russian Revolution and the rise of the Bolsheviks. |
| 7.3.2-5 | Europe and Rise of Fascism and Totalitarian States/ Middle East | compare the rule of at least two 20 th century dictatorial regimes with absolutist states in earlier eras, also list reasons for the decline of the Ottoman empire, changes in the Arab world, and the discovery of oil. | construct comparisons of different rulers with those who came before, as well as giving reason for the changes in the Arab world, including the discovery of oil in the region. |
| 8.1.1 | Origins of the Cold War | describe the factors that led to the cold war including the difference in ideologies and policies of the Soviets and the West; political, economic, and military struggles in the 1940's and 1950's, as well as show the development of Communism in China. | show the differences between the West and the Soviet countries which led to the cold war. I can show the struggles that occurred and describe the rise of Communism in China. |

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| 8.1.2 | Cold War Conflicts | compare the ways in which the Soviet Union and the U.S. tried to expand power and influence in Korea and Viet Nam, as well as in the arms and space race . | categorize the ways in which both the U.S. and the Soviet Union attempted to win the arms and space race and how they tried to increase their power in both Korea and Viet Nam. |
| 8.1.4 | Mapping the 20 th Century | , using post-WWI, post WWII, height of the Cold War, and current world political maps, explain the changing configuration of political boundaries in the world caused by the wars and the growth of nationalist sovereign states. | , using maps from post-WWI through current times, analyze the changing boundaries through the outcome of wars and the growth of nationalist sovereign states . |
| 8.2.1-2 | The Legacy of Imperialism/Independence, Decolonization, and Democratization Movements | analyze the complex and changing legacy of Imperialism in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America during and after the Cold War such as apartheid, civil wars, and exploitation of resources. Also, compare the independence movements and formation of new nations in the Indian Subcontinent, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia during and after the Cold War. | analyze how the legacy of Imperialism changed, and is still changing the world today, through civil wars, apartheid, etc., as well as assessing the exploitation of resources. I can tell of the struggles for independence and reformation of nations at the time of the Cold War. |
| 8.2.3 | Middle East | analyze the interregional causes and consequences of middle Eastern conflicts: Israeli homeland, Arab-Israeli conflict, Palestine, the Suez crisis, and the nature of the continuing conflict. | discuss how conflicts in the Middle East began and why they are continuing today. |