

World Cultures – Grade 9

Major Topic	Concepts	Time	The students will know:	Skills	Assessment	Standard(s)
The Israelites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do religions develop? - What are the Characteristics of a leader? - How does religion shape society? - Why does conflict develop? 	10 Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the difference between monotheism and polytheism - the beliefs of the ancient Israelites - the key leaders of the ancient - the role of religion in everyday life - about the Jewish exile in Babylon and the Jews' return to Judah - what life was like for Jews during Greek and Roman rule. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Analyze chronological thinking. B. Analyze and interpret historical sources. C. Analyze the fundamentals of historical interpretation. D. Analyze and interpret historical research. A. Analyze the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history before 1500. B. Analyze historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history before 1500. C. Analyze how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women before 1500. D. Analyze how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history through 1500 in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. A. Identify and explain the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government. B. Describe historical examples of the importance of the rule of law. A. Contrast the essential rights and responsibilities of citizens in systems of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summative Assessments - Project-Based Assessments - Performance-Based Assessments - Informal Assessments - Formative Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1.9 8.4.9 5.1.9.A 5.1.9.B 5.2.9.A
The Greeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How does geography influence the way people live? - Why do people form governments? - Why does conflict develop? - How do governments change? - What makes a culture unique? - How do new ideas change the way people live? What are the characteristics of a leader? 	23 Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how geography affected the early Greeks. - what contributed to the development of the Minoan civilization. - how the Mycenaean culture became a powerful military force. - how Greek culture spread to other parts of the world. - the different types of government that developed among the Greek city-states. - why Sparta became a military society. - what the Greeks did to defeat the Persians. - what it was like to live in Athens during the rule of Pericles. - the ideas that the ancient Greeks expressed in their literature, drama, art, and architecture. - ancient Greek beliefs about history and science. - how successful Alexander was in achieving his goals. - how Hellenistic kingdoms spread Greek culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Analyze chronological thinking. B. Analyze and interpret historical sources. C. Analyze the fundamentals of historical interpretation. D. Analyze and interpret historical research. A. Analyze the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history before 1500. B. Analyze historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history before 1500. C. Analyze how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women before 1500. D. Analyze how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history through 1500 in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. A. Identify and explain the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government. B. Describe historical examples of the importance of the rule of law. A. Contrast the essential rights and responsibilities of citizens in systems of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summative Assessments - Project-Based Assessments - Performance-Based Assessments - Informal Assessments - Formative Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1.9 8.4.9 5.1.9.A 5.1.9.B 5.2.9.A
The Romans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How does geography influence the way people live? - How do governments change? - Why does conflict develop? - What are the characteristics of a leader? - What makes a culture unique? - Why do civilizations rise and fall? - How does geography influence the way people live? 	23 Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the effect that geography had on the rise of Rome. - how Rome gained control of the Mediterranean region. - how conflict between Rome's social classes led to change in its government. - the rivalry that led to the Punic Wars. - what caused the decline of the Roman Republic. - the events that enabled Rome to become an empire. - what caused the Roman Empire to prosper. - how the Greeks influenced Roman religion, science, art, architecture, and literature. - the reasons for the decline of the Roman Empire. - why the Byzantine Empire became powerful. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Analyze chronological thinking. B. Analyze and interpret historical sources. C. Analyze the fundamentals of historical interpretation. D. Analyze and interpret historical research. A. Analyze the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history before 1500. B. Analyze historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history before 1500. C. Analyze how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women before 1500. D. Analyze how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history through 1500 in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. A. Identify and explain the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government. B. Describe historical examples of the importance of the rule of law. A. Contrast the essential rights and responsibilities of citizens in systems of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summative Assessments - Project-Based Assessments - Performance-Based Assessments - Informal Assessments - Formative Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1.9 8.4.9 5.1.9.A 5.1.9.B 5.2.9.A

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Christianity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -What are the characteristics of a leader? - How do religions develop? - How do new ideas change the way people live? 	15 Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the message of Jesus and its connection to Jewish thought. - why Christianity spread in the Roman Empire. - the role Constantine played in the acceptance of Christianity in the Roman Empire. - the causes of the split of the Christian church into eastern and western branches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Analyze chronological thinking. B. Analyze and interpret historical sources. C. Analyze the fundamentals of historical interpretation. D. Analyze and interpret historical research. A. Analyze the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history before 1500. B. Analyze historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history before 1500. C. Analyze how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women before 1500. D. Analyze how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history through 1500 in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. A. Identify and explain the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government. B. Describe historical examples of the importance of the rule of law. A. Contrast the essential rights and responsibilities of citizens in systems of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summative Assessments - Project-Based Assessments - Performance-Based Assessments - Informal Assessments - Formative Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1.9 8.4.9 5.1.9.A 5.1.9.B 5.2.9.A
Islam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do religions develop? - How does religion shape society? - How do new ideas change the way people live? 	15 Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how physical geography influenced Arab civilization. - the message that Muhammad preached. - how Islam provides guidance to its followers. - how an empire was created with the spread of Islam. - how a split among Muslims led to a change in the Arab Empire. - the ways in which the Turks, Safavids, and Moguls ruled their empires. - what life was like in the Islamic world. - what contributions Muslims have made in mathematics, science, and the arts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Analyze chronological thinking. B. Analyze and interpret historical sources. C. Analyze the fundamentals of historical interpretation. D. Analyze and interpret historical research. A. Analyze the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history before 1500. B. Analyze historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history before 1500. C. Analyze how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women before 1500. D. Analyze how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history through 1500 in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. A. Identify and explain the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government. B. Describe historical examples of the importance of the rule of law. A. Contrast the essential rights and responsibilities of citizens in systems of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summative Assessments - Project-Based Assessments - Performance-Based Assessments - Informal Assessments - Formative Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1.9 8.4.9 5.1.9.A 5.1.9.B 5.2.9.A
Imperial China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How does geography influence the way people live? - How do new ideas change the way people live? - What are the characteristics of a leader? 	15 Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the accomplishments of the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties. - how neo-Confucianism influenced Chinese government. - why civil service exams were important. - how China's economy changed under the Tang and Song dynasties. - the impact of technological advances developed during the Tang dynasty. - how the growth of the arts led to a golden age of Chinese culture. - the characteristics of the Mongols and the extent of their conquest. - changes that occurred in China as a result of the Mongol conquest. - how the Ming dynasty restored China. - the scope and purpose of Zheng He's travels - how the attitude of Chinese rulers toward exploration changed over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Analyze chronological thinking. B. Analyze and interpret historical sources. C. Analyze the fundamentals of historical interpretation. D. Analyze and interpret historical research. A. Analyze the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history before 1500. B. Analyze historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history before 1500. C. Analyze how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women before 1500. D. Analyze how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history through 1500 in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. A. Identify and explain the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government. B. Describe historical examples of the importance of the rule of law. A. Contrast the essential rights and responsibilities of citizens in systems of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summative Assessments - Project-Based Assessments - Performance-Based Assessments - Informal Assessments - Formative Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1.9 8.4.9 5.1.9.A 5.1.9.B 5.2.9.A

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Medieval Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why does conflict develop? - What are the characteristics that define a culture? - How do governments change? - What is the role of religion in government? 	15 Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how the geography of Europe shaped the development of cultures. - the achievements of European kings and emperors. - the role of the Church in medieval Europe. - what feudalism was and why it became an important social structure. - why the Magna Carta is important. - what the Crusades were and how they started. - the role that architecture, education, literature, and religion played in medieval life. - about the Black Death and its effect on medieval life. - the conflicts experienced by the Catholic Church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Analyze chronological thinking. B. Analyze and interpret historical sources. C. Analyze the fundamentals of historical interpretation. D. Analyze and interpret historical research. A. Evaluate the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history since 1450. B. Evaluate historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history since 1450. C. Evaluate how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women since 1450. D. Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history from 1450 to Present in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. A. Identify and explain the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government. B. Describe historical examples of the importance of the rule of law. A. Contrast the essential rights and responsibilities of citizens in systems of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summative Assessments - Project-Based Assessments - Performance-Based Assessments - Informal Assessments - Formative Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1.9 8.4.12 5.1.9.A 5.1.9.B 5.2.9.A
Renaissance & Reformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Why do people make economic choices? - How do new ideas change the way people live? - How do religions develop? - Why does conflict develop? 	15 Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - why the city-states of Italy became centers of culture during the Renaissance. - how the city-states of Italy gained their power. - how Renaissance writers developed new ideas. - what methods renaissance artists used to make their work natural and real. - how the Renaissance changed as it moved from Italy into northern Europe. - how the teachings of Protestant reformers shaped the western world. - how the Reformation influenced England and its American colonies. - how the Catholic Church responded to the spread of Protestantism. - how wars of religion affected Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Analyze chronological thinking. B. Analyze and interpret historical sources. C. Analyze the fundamentals of historical interpretation. D. Analyze and interpret historical research. A. Evaluate the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history since 1450. B. Evaluate historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history since 1450. C. Evaluate how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women since 1450. D. Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history from 1450 to Present in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. A. Identify and explain the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government. B. Describe historical examples of the importance of the rule of law. A. Contrast the essential rights and responsibilities of citizens in systems of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summative Assessments - Project-Based Assessments - Performance-Based Assessments - Informal Assessments - Formative Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1.9 8.4.12 5.1.9.A 5.1.9.B 5.2.9.A

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Scientific and Industrial Revolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do new ideas change the way people live? - How do governments change? - Why is history important? - How does technology change the way people live? - How do new ideas change the way people live? 	15 Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Scientific Revolution generated much new knowledge. - the scientific method represented a new way of studying the world. - the Enlightenment influenced ideas about human rights and government. - how the United States changed during the 1800s - the advancements made during the Industrial Revolution and their impact on society. - how changes in industry changed societal and political ideas. - the art movements of romanticism, realism, and modernism. - scientific advancements of the 1800s. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Analyze chronological thinking. B. Analyze and interpret historical sources. C. Analyze the fundamentals of historical interpretation. D. Analyze and interpret historical research. A. Evaluate the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history since 1450. B. Evaluate historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history since 1450. C. Evaluate how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women since 1450. D. Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history from 1450 to Present in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. A. Identify and explain the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government. B. Describe historical examples of the importance of the rule of law. A. Contrast the essential rights and responsibilities of citizens in systems of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summative Assessments - Project-Based Assessments - Performance-Based Assessments - Informal Assessments - Formative Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1.9 8.4.12 5.1.9.A 5.1.9.B 5.2.9.A
World War II & Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the characteristics of a leader? - Why does conflict develop? - Why is history important? - How do governments change? - How do new ideas change the way people live? 	15 Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the key leaders in Europe and the United States before World War 2 - the causes of World War 2 - the major events of World War 2 - the key leaders in Europe and the United States during World War 2 - what the Holocaust was. - the effects of World War 2 - the causes and effects of the Cold War. - how and why countries gained independence from European empires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Analyze chronological thinking. B. Analyze and interpret historical sources. C. Analyze the fundamentals of historical interpretation. D. Analyze and interpret historical research. A. Evaluate the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history since 1450. B. Evaluate historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history since 1450. C. Evaluate how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women since 1450. D. Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history from 1450 to Present in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. A. Identify and explain the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government. B. Describe historical examples of the importance of the rule of law. A. Contrast the essential rights and responsibilities of citizens in systems of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summative Assessments - Project-Based Assessments - Performance-Based Assessments - Informal Assessments - Formative Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1.9 8.4.12 5.1.9.A 5.1.9.B 5.2.9.A
Building Today's World/ Globalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do governments change? - Why does conflict develop? - How do new ideas change the way people live? - How does technology change the way people live? 	19 Classes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the dictators who have ruled key countries in Latin America. - the reasons many Latin American countries have experienced weak economies. - what issues have contributed to the conflicts in Africa and the Middle East. - what caused the collapse of the Soviet Union and Eastern European Communist governments. - how the policies of China's government have changed since the 1960s. - how the world has changed politically during the past 20 years. - how the world has become more connected in the early 21st century, and the challenges faced by the global community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Analyze chronological thinking. B. Analyze and interpret historical sources. C. Analyze the fundamentals of historical interpretation. D. Analyze and interpret historical research. A. Evaluate the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history since 1450. B. Evaluate historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history since 1450. C. Evaluate how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women since 1450. D. Evaluate how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history from 1450 to Present in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe. A. Identify and explain the major arguments advanced for the necessity of government. B. Describe historical examples of the importance of the rule of law. A. Contrast the essential rights and responsibilities of citizens in systems of government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summative Assessments - Project-Based Assessments - Performance-Based Assessments - Informal Assessments - Formative Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1.9 8.4.12 5.1.9.A 5.1.9.B 5.2.9.A