

# World History Pacing Guide

## Executive Summary

1	<b>Unit 1: The Emergence of Civilization</b>		<b>Chap 1-4</b>	<b>4 Weeks</b>
	<b>Big Ideas:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geographic factors play a major role in the development and character of societies.</li> <li>The change from nomadic to farming life led to the emergence of civilizations.</li> <li>The growth of cities near fertile river valleys was a central feature in the development and spread of civilizations.</li> <li>Civilizations include advanced cities, complex institutions, specialized jobs, social classes, record keeping, and new technology.</li> </ul>			
	o <b>Neolithic Revolution</b>	o Characteristics of Civilizations	o River Valley Civilizations	
2	<b>Unit 2: Ancient Greece and Rome: The Birth of Democracy and Fall of Rome</b>		<b>Chap 5-7</b>	<b>Greece- 3 weeks Rome- 3 weeks</b>
	<b>Big Ideas:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geographic factors play a major role in the development and character of societies.</li> <li>Physical geography helped lead to the emergence of isolated societies in Greece and the growth of a vast empire in Rome.</li> <li>The growth of city-states in Greece led to the development of several political systems, including democracy.</li> <li>Democratic principles and classical culture flourished during Greece's golden age.</li> <li>The early Romans established a republic, which grew powerful and spread its influence.</li> <li>The Roman Republic collapsed to be replaced by a vast empire ruled by powerful emperors.</li> <li>Christianity arose in Roman-occupied Judea and spread throughout the Roman Empire.</li> <li>Foreign invasions, along with political, social, and economic problems, led to the fall of the Roman Empire.</li> <li>The Fall of Rome triggered disruption of trade, the downfall of cities, and a decline of learning in Western Europe.</li> </ul>			
	<b>Geography of Greece and Rome</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical Geography</li> <li>Impact of Geography on City States</li> <li>Seafaring Trade</li> <li>Rome's Economic Advantages</li> </ul>	<b>Democracy in Greece</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutions</li> <li>Rule of Law</li> <li>Citizen Participation</li> <li>Impact on American Democracy</li> </ul>	<b>The Republic</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutions</li> <li>Rule of Law</li> <li>Citizen Participation</li> <li>Impact on American Democracy</li> </ul> <b>Republic/Empire Differences</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political Instability</li> <li>Barbarian Invasions</li> <li>Economic Problems</li> <li>Social Decline</li> </ul>	
	<b>Byzantine Empire and Rise of Russia, Mongols</b> <b>Islam (prelude to Crusades)</b> <b>Rise of Middle Ages - Emergence of Feudalism</b> <b>High Middle Ages – Chaos to Order</b> <b>Review and Semester Exam</b>		<b>Chap 10</b> <b>Chap 11</b> <b>Chap 13</b> <b>Chap 14</b>	<b>6 Weeks</b>
	<b>Big Ideas:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The spread of Christianity, the power of strong kings, and the evolution of feudalism helped to end the chaos left in the wake of Rome's fall.</li> <li>The church functioned as a powerful institution in feudal Europe, competing with emperors for power and authority.</li> <li>Improved farming technology and the expansion of trade led to a growth of cities and the revival of learning.</li> <li>The turmoil of the late Middle Ages began a decline in the power of the church and a rebirth of classical studies and fine arts.</li> </ul>			

	<b>The Power of the Church</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Influence of the Church</li> <li>The Crusades</li> </ul>	<b>Effects of Rome's Fall on Europe</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Dark Ages</li> <li>Germanic Kingdoms</li> </ul>	<b>Return of Order</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feudalism</li> <li>Manorialism</li> <li>Rise of the Church</li> <li>Revival of Classicism</li> <li>Birth of Nations</li> </ul>
4	<b>Unit 4: The Rise of Europe</b>		<b>6 Weeks</b>
	<b>Renaissance and Reformation</b> <b>Exploration and Colonization</b> <b>Monarchs</b> <b>Enlightenment</b>	<b>Chap 15 (3 weeks)</b> <b>Chap 16</b> <b>Chap 19</b> <b>Chap 20 (sec 1-4) and 21 (2 weeks both)</b>	
	<b>Big Ideas:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Renaissance and the Reformation further eroded the influence of the Church and made possible the rise of Europe's absolute monarchs.</li> <li>New technology, the search for wealth, and a desire to spread Christianity led to an age of exploration that would make Europe a dominant force in the world.</li> <li>Modern democratic institutions developed as England and France evolved from kingdoms into nations.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Revolution of Ideas</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Enlightenment</li> <li>Absolutism</li> <li>Divine Right</li> <li>Social Contract</li> </ul>	<b>Expansion and Exploration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact New Technology</li> <li>Age of Exploration</li> <li>Expansion of Trade</li> </ul>	<b>Age of Change</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renaissance</li> <li>Reformation</li> <li>Absolutism</li> </ul>
	<b>Unit 5: From Order to Re-Order: Revolutions</b>		<b>6 Weeks</b>
	<b>Big Ideas:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As feudalism declined, stronger national kingdoms emerged under the control of absolute rulers.</li> <li>The spread of ideas during the Enlightenment provoked revolutions in science, philosophy and politics.</li> <li>Political revolutions seek redistribution of political power by means of outside established political processes.</li> <li>In England, Parliament gradually took power from absolute rulers and assured basic rights to Englishmen.</li> <li>Enlightenment ideas helped spur the American colonies to fight a war of independence and establish a new nation that became a model for many nations of the world.</li> <li>The American Civil War ended decades of sectional crises and firmly established the supremacy of the United States Constitution.</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<b>Political Revolutions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>England</li> <li>America</li> <li>American Civil War</li> </ul>	<b>Review of 8<sup>th</sup> Grade US History</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>English Heritage</li> <li>Colonial Institutions</li> <li>American Revolution</li> <li>Constitution Principles</li> <li>Bill of Rights</li> <li>States Rights/Civil War</li> </ul>
	<b>Unit 6: The French Revolution and Napoleon</b>		<b>2 Weeks</b>
	<b>Big Ideas:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The collision of absolutism, social unrest, and enlightenment ideas led to a violent revolution in France</li> <li>The radical nature of the French Revolution and the lack of democratic traditions led to the rise of an authoritarian regime.</li> <li>The tyranny of Napoleon and aggressive French nationalism resulted in a devastating European war.</li> </ul>		
	<b>Causes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absolutism</li> <li>Economic problems</li> <li>Class unrest</li> </ul>	<b>Ideas</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Separation of powers</li> <li>Liberty</li> <li>Equality</li> <li>Democracy</li> <li>Popular sovereignty</li> </ul>	<b>Outcomes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fall of the Monarchy</li> <li>Rise of Napoleon</li> <li>War</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human rights</li> <li>• Constitutionalism</li> <li>• Nationalism</li> </ul>	
<b>Unit 7: Industrialization, Imperialism, and World War I, and the Russian Revolution</b>			<b>5 Weeks</b>
<p><b>Big Ideas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invention, innovation, economic strength, and political stability led to an industrial revolution in the world's economic systems</li> <li>• The industrial revolution changed the way people lived and worked, introducing a variety of problems.</li> <li>• The industrial revolution led to economic, social, and political reforms.</li> <li>• The industrial economies' need for raw materials and new markets led nations to seek economic and political influence over less-developed nations.</li> <li>• Nationalism, imperialism, militarism, and alliances propelled the industrialized nations into a great world war.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Industrialization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Causes of the Industrial Revolution</li> <li>○ Economic Growth and Change</li> <li>○ Problems of Industrial Revolution</li> </ul>	<p><b>Imperialism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Economic Causes</li> <li>○ European Imperialism</li> <li>○ Legacy of Colonialism</li> </ul>	<p><b>World War I</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Underlying Causes</li> <li>○ Immediate Causes</li> <li>○ A New kind of War</li> <li>○ US Involvement</li> <li>○ The Treaty and Seeds of a New War</li> </ul>	
<b>Unit 8: The 20<sup>th</sup> Century</b>			<b>4 Weeks</b>
<p><b>Big Ideas:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The harsh peace treaty that ended World War I left both the war's losers and the United States feeling betrayed.</li> <li>• The Great Depression was global in scope and helped to fuel worldwide tensions during the 1930's.</li> <li>• In response to political and economic turmoil, Germany, Italy and Japan turned to totalitarian dictatorships.</li> <li>• The failure of the world to respond to the aggression of the dictators led to another world war.</li> <li>• After suffering initial setbacks, the Allies relied on cooperation, numbers, and the industrial might of the United States to win the war.</li> <li>• Conflicting Aims of the United States and the Soviet Union led to global competition after World War II.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Causes of World War II</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Versailles Treaty Legacy</li> <li>○ The Great Depression</li> <li>○ The Rise of Dictatorships</li> <li>○ Appeasement</li> </ul>	<p><b>World War II</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Axis Advances</li> <li>○ Turning Points</li> <li>○ The Arsenal of Democracy</li> <li>○ Victory in Europe</li> <li>○ The Atomic Bomb</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Cold War</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Origins of the Cold War</li> <li>○ The Iron Curtain</li> <li>○ US Responses</li> <li>○ The Korean War</li> </ul>	