



Alabama State Standards for History

Alabama Social Studies Standards for Grade 5

United States Studies: Beginnings to the Industrial Revolution

FSTTS

AYL

LTN1

LTN2

American Venture (coming 2022)

<p>1) Locate on a map physical features that impacted the exploration and settlement of the Americas, including ocean currents, prevailing winds, large forests, major rivers, and significant mountain ranges.</p>	<p>Multiple relevant full-color maps are featured throughout the textbook, ready for geography connections. Some examples relevant to this standard are found on pages 20, 36, 40</p>				<p>Multiple relevant full-color maps are featured throughout the textbook, ready for geography connections. Some examples relevant to this standard are found on pages 5, 6, 16, 27, 31 and 48.</p>
<p>2) Identify causes and effects of early migration and settlement of North America.</p>	<p>Ch 1 1-33</p>				<p>Ch 1 1-22 Ch 2 23-40</p>
<p>3) Distinguish differences among major American Indian cultures in North America according to geographic region, natural resources, community organization, economy, and belief systems.</p>	<p>Broad standard addressed throughout the scope of text. Some examples: Ch 1 (Taino) Ch 2 (Aztec, Zuni) Ch 4 (Huron, Algonquin, Iroquois nations)</p>				<p>Broad standard touched on throughout text. Some examples: Ch 1 12, 14, 17, 18, 21 Ch 2 26, 28-29 Ch 8 142-143, Ch 9 171-172</p>

<p>4) Determine the economic and cultural impact of European exploration during the Age of Discovery upon European society and American Indians.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying significant early European patrons, explorers, and their countries of origin, including early settlements in the New World <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Patrons—King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella - Explorers—Christopher Columbus - Early settlements—St. Augustine, Quebec, Jamestown Tracing the development and impact of the Columbian Exchange 	<p>Ch 1 1-33 (early explorers, Columbus)</p> <p>Ch 2 and Ch 3 (Spanish exploration, conquistadors)</p> <p>Ch 4 (French exploration, trade, intercultural relations in North America)</p> <p>Ch 5 (English explorers, Jamestown)</p>	<p>Ch 16 383-392</p>	<p>Ch 19 540-542, 545, Suppl ch 609-615</p>		<p>Ch 1 1-22 Ch 2 23-40</p>
<p>5) Explain the early colonization of North America and reasons for settlement in the Northern, Middle, and Southern colonies, including geographic features, landforms, and differences in climate among the colonies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing how colonial development was influenced by the desire for religious freedom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: development in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland colonies Identifying influential leaders in colonial society Describing emerging colonial government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: Mayflower Compact, representative government, town meetings, rule of law 	<p>Ch 5 91-120 Ch 6 121-136</p>				<p>Ch 1, 1-22 Ch 2 23-40</p>
<p>6) Describe colonial economic life and labor systems in the Americas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognizing centers of slave trade in the Western Hemisphere and the establishment of the Triangular Trade Route 	<p>Ch 3 44-49 Ch 5 94, 99-119</p>				<p>Ch 2 23-40 Ch 3 41-48</p>
<p>7) Determine causes and events leading to the American Revolution, including the French and Indian War, the Stamp Act, the Intolerable Acts, the Boston Massacre, and the Boston Tea Party.</p>	<p>Ch 6 121-136 Ch 7 137-156</p>				<p>Ch 3 41-48</p>
<p>8) Identify major events of the American Revolution, including the battles of Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing principles contained in the Declaration of Independence Explaining contributions of Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, Patrick Henry, Thomas Paine, George Washington, Haym Salomon, and supporters from other countries to the American Revolution Explaining contributions of ordinary citizens, including African Americans and women, to the American Revolution Describing efforts to mobilize support for the American Revolution by the Minutemen, Committees of Correspondence, First Continental Congress, Sons of Liberty, boycotts, and the Second Continental Congress Locating on a map major battle sites of the American Revolution, including the battles of Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown Recognizing reasons for colonial victory in the American Revolution Explaining the effect of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 on the development of the United States 	<p>Ch 7 137-156 Ch 8 157-185</p>				<p>All aspects of this standard covered over the span of Ch 4 59-76</p>

<p>9) Explain how inadequacies of the Articles of Confederation led to the creation and eventual ratification of the Constitution of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing major ideas, concepts, and limitations of the Constitution of the United States, including duties and powers of the three branches of government • Identifying factions in favor of and opposed to ratification of the Constitution of the United States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: Federalist and Anti-Federalist factions • Identifying main principles in the Bill of Rights • Analyzing the election of George Washington as President of the United States for its impact on the role of president in a republic 	<p>Ch 9 187-205 Ch 10 206-225</p>				<p>Articles of Confederation Ch 4 68-72</p> <p>Forging of the Constitution, factions Ch 5 77-86</p> <p>Constitution itself Ch 6 89-114</p> <p>Washington, Bill of Rights Ch 7 115-132</p>
<p>10) Describe political, social, and economic events between 1803 and 1860 that led to the expansion of the territory of the United States, including the War of 1812, the Indian Removal Act, the Texas-Mexican War, the Mexican-American War, and the Gold Rush of 1849.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyzing the role of the Louisiana Purchase and explorations of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark for their impact on Westward Expansion • Explaining the purpose of the Monroe Doctrine • Identifying Alabama's role in the expansion movement in the United States, including the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and the Trail of Tears (Alabama) • Identifying the impact of technological developments on United States' expansion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: steamboat, steam locomotive, telegraph, barbed wire 	<p>Ch 11 227-242 Ch 12 245-226 Ch 13 227-289 Ch 14 291-308 Ch 15 311-334</p>				<p>Political developments 1803-1812, Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark, et al. Ch 8 133-153</p> <p>Monroe Doctrine, Jackson presidency, Trail of Tears, et al. Ch 9 154-176</p> <p>Manifest Destiny and westward expansion Ch 10 177-194</p> <p>Technological developments Ch 9 156, Ch 11</p>
<p>11) Identify causes of the Civil War, including states' rights and the issue of slavery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing the importance of the Missouri Compromise, Nat Turner's insurrection, the Compromise of 1850, the Dred Scott decision, John Brown's rebellion, and the election of 1860 • Recognizing key Northern and Southern personalities, including Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson, William Tecumseh Sherman, and Joseph Wheeler (Alabama) • Describing social, economic, and political conditions that affected citizens during the Civil War • Identifying Alabama's role in the Civil War (Alabama) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Montgomery as the first capital of the Confederacy, Winston County's opposition to Alabama's secession (Alabama) • Locating on a map sites important to the Civil War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Mason-Dixon Line, Fort Sumter, Appomattox, Gettysburg, Confederate states, Union states (Alabama) • Explaining events that led to the conclusion of the Civil War 	<p>Ch 15 311-334 Ch 16 335-360 Ch 17 361-382</p>				<p>Ch 11 Ch 12 Ch 13</p>

<p>12) Summarize successes and failures of the Reconstruction Era.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluating the extension of citizenship rights to African Americans included in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States Analyzing the impact of Reconstruction for its effect on education and social institutions in the United States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: Horace Mann and education reform, Freedmen's Bureau, establishment of segregated schools, African-American churches Explaining the black codes and the Jim Crow laws Describing post-Civil War land distribution, including tenant farming and sharecropping 	Ch 18 383-408				Ch 14
<p>13) Describe social and economic influences on United States' expansion prior to World War I.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explaining how the development of transcontinental railroads helped the United States achieve its Manifest Destiny Locating on a map states, capitals, and important geographic features west of the Mississippi River Explaining how the United States acquired Alaska and Hawaii Identifying major groups and individuals involved with the Westward Expansion, including farmers, ranchers, Jewish merchants, Mormons, and Hispanics Analyzing the impact of closing the frontier on American Indians' way of life Explaining how the Spanish-American War led to the emergence of the United States as a world power 	Ch 19 409-430 Ch 20 431-450				Ch 15 Ch 16 Ch 17

Alabama Social Studies Standards for Grade 6

United States Studies: The Industrial Revolution to the Present	FSTTS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	American Venture (coming 2022)
<p>1) Explain the impact of industrialization, urbanization, communication, and cultural changes on life in the United States from the late nineteenth century to World War I.</p>	Ch 19 409-430 Ch 20 431-450				Ch 16 Ch 17
<p>2) Describe reform movements and changing social conditions during the Progressive Era in the United States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relating countries of origin and experiences of new immigrants to life in the United States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: Ellis Island and Angel Island experiences Identifying workplace reforms, including the eight-hour workday, child labor laws, and workers' compensation laws Identifying political reforms of Progressive movement leaders, including Theodore Roosevelt and the establishment of the national park system Identifying social reforms of the Progressive movement, including efforts by Jane Adams, Clara Barton, and Julia Tutwiler (Alabama) Recognizing goals of the early civil rights movement and the purpose of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Explaining Progressive movement provisions of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Amendments to the Constitution of the United States 					Ch 16 Ch 17

<p>3) Identify causes and consequences of World War I and reasons for the United States' entry into the war.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: sinking of the Lusitania, Zimmerman Note, alliances, militarism, imperialism, nationalism • Describing military and civilian roles in the United States during World War I • Explaining roles of important persons associated with World War I, including Woodrow Wilson and Archduke Franz Ferdinand • Analyzing technological advances of the World War I era for their impact on modern warfare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: machine gun, tank, submarine, airplane, poisonous gas, gas mask • Locating on a map major countries involved in World War I and boundary changes after the war • Explaining the intensification of isolationism in the United States after World War I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: reaction of the Congress of the United States to the Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, and Red Scare • Recognizing the strategic placement of military bases in Alabama (Alabama) 				Ch 17 487-498, 506-517	Ch 18
<p>4) Identify cultural and economic developments in the United States from 1900 through the 1930s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing the impact of various writers, musicians, and artists on American culture during the Harlem Renaissance and the Jazz Age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Langston Hughes, Louis Armstrong, Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Andrew Wyeth, Frederic Remington, W. C. Handy, Erskine Hawkins, George Gershwin, Zora Neale Hurston (Alabama) • Identifying contributions of turn-of-the-century inventors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: George Washington Carver, Henry Ford, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas Alva Edison, Wilbur and Orville Wright (Alabama) • Describing the emergence of the modern woman during the early 1900s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Amelia Earhart, Zelda Fitzgerald, Helen Keller, Susan B. Anthony, Margaret Washington, suffragettes, suffragists, flappers (Alabama) • Identifying notable persons of the early 1900s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Babe Ruth, Charles A. Lindbergh, W. E. B. Du Bois, John T. Scopes (Alabama) • Comparing results of the economic policies of the Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover Administrations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: higher wages, increase in consumer goods, collapse of farm economy, extension of personal credit, stock market crash, Immigration Act of 1924 					Ch 19
<p>5) Explain causes and effects of the Great Depression on the people of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: economic failure, loss of farms, rising unemployment, building of Hoovervilles • Identifying patterns of migration during the Great Depression • Locating on a map the area of the United States known as the Dust Bowl • Describing the importance of the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States, including the New Deal alphabet agencies • Locating on a map the river systems utilized by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) (Alabama) 					Ch 20

<p>6) Identify causes and consequences of World War II and reasons for the United States' entry into the war.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating on a map Allied countries and Axis Powers • Locating on a map key engagements of World War II, including Pearl Harbor; the battles of Normandy, Stalingrad, and Midway; and the Battle of the Bulge • Identifying key figures of World War II, including Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sir Winston Churchill, Harry S. Truman, Joseph Stalin, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Michinomiya Hirohito, and Hideki Tōjō • Describing the development of and the decision to use the atomic bomb • Describing human costs associated with World War II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: the Holocaust, civilian and military casualties • Explaining the importance of the surrender of the Axis Powers ending World War II 				<p>Ch 19 582-586 Ch 20 589-612</p>	<p>Ch 21</p>
<p>7) Identify changes on the American home front during World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: rationing • Recognizing the retooling of factories from consumer to military production • Identifying new roles of women and African Americans in the workforce • Describing increased demand on the Birmingham steel industry and Port of Mobile facilities (Alabama) • Describing the experience of African Americans and Japanese Americans in the United States during World War II, including the Tuskegee Airmen and occupants of internment camps (Alabama) 					<p>Ch 21 Ch 22</p>
<p>8) Describe how the United States' role in the Cold War influenced domestic and international events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing the origin and meaning of the Iron Curtain and communism • Recognizing how the Cold War conflict manifested itself through sports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Olympic Games, international chess tournaments, Ping-Pong diplomacy • Identifying strategic diplomatic initiatives that intensified the Cold War, including the policies of Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and John F. Kennedy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: trade embargoes, Marshall Plan, arms race, Berlin blockade and airlift, Berlin Wall, mutually assured destruction, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Warsaw Pact, Cuban missile crisis, Bay of Pigs invasion • Identifying how Cold War tensions resulted in armed conflict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Korean Conflict, Vietnam War, proxy wars • Describing the impact of the Cold War on technological innovations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Sputnik; space race; weapons of mass destruction; accessibility of microwave ovens, calculators, and computers • Recognizing Alabama's role in the Cold War (Alabama) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: rocket production at Redstone Arsenal, helicopter training at Fort Rucker (Alabama) • Assessing effects of the end of the Cold War Era <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: policies of Mikhail Gorbachev; collapse of the Soviet Union; Ronald W. Reagan's foreign policies, including the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI or Star Wars) 					<p>Ch 22</p>

<p>9) Critique major social and cultural changes in the United States since World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying key persons and events of the modern Civil Rights Movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - persons—Martin Luther King Jr.; Rosa Parks; Fred Shuttlesworth; John Lewis (Alabama) - events—Brown versus Board of Education, Montgomery Bus Boycott, student protests, Freedom Rides, Selma-to-Montgomery Voting Rights March, political assassinations (Alabama) • Describing the changing role of women in United States’ society and how it affected the family unit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: women in the workplace, latchkey children • Recognizing the impact of music genres and artists on United States’ culture since World War II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - genres—protest songs; Motown, rock and roll, rap, folk, and country music - artists—Elvis Presley, the Beatles, Bob Dylan, Aretha Franklin, Hank Williams (Alabama) • Identifying the impact of media, including newspapers, AM and FM radio, television, twenty-four hour sports and news programming, talk radio, and Internet social networking, on United States’ culture since World War II 					Ch 23
<p>11) Identify technological advancements on society in the United States since World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1950s—fashion doll, audio cassette - 1960s—action figure, artificial heart, Internet, calculator - 1970s—word processor, video game, cellular telephone - 1980s—personal computer, Doppler radar, digital cellular telephone - 1990s—World Wide Web, digital video diskette (DVD) - 2000s—digital music player, social networking technology, personal Global Positioning System (GPS) device 					Ch 23-end [American Venture covers American history to 1973]
<p>12) Evaluate significant political issues and policies of presidential administrations since World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying domestic policies that shaped the United States since World War II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: desegregation of the military, Interstate Highway System, federal funding for education, Great Society, affirmative action, Americans with Disabilities Act, welfare reform, Patriot Act, No Child Left Behind Act • Recognizing domestic issues that shaped the United States since World War II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: McCarthyism, Watergate scandal, political assassinations, health care, impeachment, Hurricane Katrina • Identifying issues of foreign affairs that shaped the United States since World War II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Vietnam Conflict, Richard Nixon’s China initiative, Jimmy Carter’s human rights initiative, emergence of China and India as economic powers • Explaining how conflict in the Middle East impacted life in the United States since World War II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: oil embargoes; Iranian hostage situation; Camp David Accords; Persian Gulf Wars; 1993 World Trade Center bombing; terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001; War on Terrorism; homeland security • Recognizing the election of Barack Obama as the culmination of a movement in the United States to realize equal opportunity for all Americans • Identifying the 2008 presidential election as a watershed in the use of new technology and mass participation in the electoral process 					Ch 23-end [American Venture covers American history to 1973]

SELECTED Alabama Social Studies Standards for Grade 7*

Civics	FSTTS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	American Venture (coming 2022)
1) Compare influences of ancient Greece, the Roman Republic, the Judeo-Christian tradition, the Magna Carta, federalism, the Mayflower Compact, the English Bill of Rights, the House of Burgesses, and the Petition of Rights on the government of the United States.			Ch 6 142-143 Ch 19 537		Ch 2 24, 40 (Mayflower Compact) Ch 5 85, 132-134
2) Explain essential characteristics of the political system of the United States, including the organization and function of political parties and the process of selecting political leaders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing the influence of John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Paine, Niccolò Machiavelli, Charles de Montesquieu, and François-Marie Arouet (Voltaire) on the political system of the United States 			Suppl ch 658-670	Chapter 1 26-38	Ch 3 41-45
11) Compare changes in social and economic conditions in the United States during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - social—family values, peer pressure, education opportunities, women in the workplace - economic—career opportunities, disposable income, consumption of goods and services • Determining benefits of Alabama’s role in world trade (Alabama) • Tracing the political and social impact of the modern Civil Rights Movement from 1954 to the present, including Alabama’s role (Alabama) 					Ch 22 Ch 23

*Since Alabama indicates Civics instead of history as the social studies subject for Grade 7, we have included a correlation to the historical connections in our textbook relevant to the study of the Civics standards

Alabama Social Studies Standards for Grade 8

World History to 1500	FSTTS	AYL	LTN1	LTN2	American Venture (coming 2022)
1) Explain how artifacts and other archaeological findings provide evidence of the nature and movement of prehistoric groups of people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: cave paintings, Ice Man, Lucy, fossils, pottery • Identifying the founding of Rome as the basis of the calendar established by Julius Caesar and used in early Western civilization for over a thousand years • Identifying the birth of Christ as the basis of the Gregorian calendar used in the United States since its beginning and in most countries of the world today, signified by B.C. and A.D. • Using vocabulary terms other than B.C. and A.D. to describe time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: B.C.E., C.E. • Identifying terms used to describe characteristics of early societies and family structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: monogamous, polygamous, nomadic 			Ch 2 21-46	Introduction 1-4	

<p>2) Analyze characteristics of early civilizations in respect to technology, division of labor, government, calendar, and writings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing significant features of civilizations that developed in the Tigris-Euphrates, Nile, Indus, and Huang He River Valleys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: natural environment, urban development, social hierarchy, written language, ethical and religious belief systems, government and military institutions, economic systems Identifying on a map locations of cultural hearths of early civilizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: Mesopotamia, Nile River Valley 		Ch 2 21-46	Introduction 4-15		
<p>3) Compare the development of early world religions and philosophies and their key tenets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: Judaism, Hinduism, Confucianism, Taoism, Christianity, Buddhism, Islam, Greek and Roman gods Identifying cultural contributions of early world religions and philosophies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: Judaism, Hinduism, Confucianism, Taoism, Christianity, Buddhism, Islam, Greek and Roman gods, Phoenicians 		Broad standard, see especially: Ch 3 p 47-68 Ch 4 69-94 Ch 5 95-114 Ch 6 115-146 Ch 7 147-168	Broad standard covered over multiple chapters. See especially: Ch 1 p 17-42 Ch 7 197-162 Supp 558-574		
<p>4) Identify cultural contributions of Classical Greece, including politics, intellectual life, arts, literature, architecture, and science.</p>		Ch 4 69-94			
<p>5) Describe the role of Alexander the Great in the Hellenistic world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: serving as political and military leader, encouraging cultural interaction, allowing religious diversity Defining boundaries of Alexander the Great's empire and its economic impact Identifying reasons for the separation of Alexander the Great's empire into successor kingdoms Evaluating major contributions of Hellenistic art, philosophy, science, and political thought 		Ch 4 91-94			
<p>6) Trace the expansion of the Roman Republic and its transformation into an empire, including key geographic, political, and economic elements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> expansion—illustrating the spread of Roman influence with charts, graphs, timelines, or maps transformation—noting reforms of Augustus, listing effects of Pax Romana Interpreting spatial distributions and patterns of the Roman Republic using geographic tools and technologies 		Ch 5 95-114	Chapter 2 47-60		
<p>7) Describe the widespread impact of the Roman Empire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Example: spread of Roman law and political theory, citizenship and slavery, architecture and engineering, religions, sculptures and paintings, literature, and the Latin language Tracing important aspects of the diffusion of Christianity, including its relationship to Judaism, missionary impulse, organizational development, transition from persecution to acceptance in the Roman Empire, and church doctrine Explaining the role of economics, societal changes, Christianity, political and military problems, external factors, and the size and diversity of the Roman Empire in its decline and fall 		Ch 5 95-114 Ch 6 115-146	Ch 2 47-66 Ch 3 69-88		

<p>8) Describe the development of a classical civilization in India and China.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - India—religions, arts and literature, philosophies, empires, caste system - China—religions, politics, centrality of the family, Zhou and Han Dynasties, inventions, economic impact of the Silk Road and European trade, dynastic transitions • Identifying the effect of monsoons on India • Identifying landforms and climate regions of China <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example: marking landforms and climate regions of China on a map 		<p>Ch 9 229-256 Ch 12 275-298</p>	<p>Ch 13 344 Suppl ch 558-575</p>		
<p>9) Describe the rise of the Byzantine Empire, its institutions, and its legacy, including the influence of the Emperors Constantine and Justinian and the effect of the Byzantine Empire on art, religion, architecture, and law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying factors leading to the establishment of the Eastern Orthodox Church 		<p>Ch 7 147-153</p>	<p>Ch 3 81-87 Ch 4 89-114 Ch 6 139-146 Ch 12 308</p>		
<p>10) Trace the development of the early Russian state and the expansion of its trade systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: rise of Kiev and Muscovy, conversion to Orthodox Christianity, movement of peoples of Central Asia, Mongol conquest, rise of czars 		<p>Ch 8 178 Ch 14 323-335</p>			
<p>11) Describe early Islamic civilizations, including the development of religious, social, and political systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracing the spread of Islamic ideas through invasion and conquest throughout the Middle East, northern Africa, and western Europe 		<p>Ch 7 153-167 Ch 8 187-189</p>	<p>Ch 7 197-162 Ch 8 193-214</p>		
<p>12) Describe China's influence on culture, politics, and economics in Japan, Korea, and Southeast Asia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - culture—describing the influence on art, architecture, language, and religion - politics—describing changes in civil service - economics—introducing patterns of trade 		<p>Ch 10 232, 241, 247 Ch 11 260-262</p>			
<p>13) Compare the African civilizations of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai to include geography, religions, slave trade, economic systems, empires, and cultures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracing the spread of language, religion, and customs from one African civilization to another • Illustrating the impact of trade among Ghana, Mali, and Songhai <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: using map symbols, interpreting distribution maps, creating a timeline 		<p>Ch 13 299-322</p>	<p>Suppl ch 588-603</p>		
<p>14) Describe key aspects of pre-Columbian cultures in the Americas including the Olmecs, Mayas, Aztecs, Incas, and North American tribes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: pyramids, wars among pre-Columbian people, religious rituals, irrigation, Iroquois Confederacy • Locating on a map sites of pre-Columbian cultures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: Maya, Inca, Inuit, Creek, Cherokee 		<p>Ch 16 373-406</p>	<p>Suppl ch 604-623</p>		

<p>15) Describe military and governmental events that shaped Europe in the early Middle Ages (600-1000 A.D.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: invasions, military leaders • Describing the role of the early medieval church • Describing the impact of new agricultural methods on manorialism and feudalism 		Ch 8 169-185	Ch 7 167-192 Ch 8 193-218 Ch 9 219-242		
<p>16) Describe major cultural changes in Western Europe in the High Middle Ages (1000-1300 A.D.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: the Church, scholasticism, the Crusades • Describing changing roles of church and governmental leadership • Comparing political developments in France, England, and the Holy Roman Empire, including the signing of the Magna Carta • Describing the growth of trade and towns resulting in the rise of the middle class 		Ch 8 186-206	Ch 10 243-266 Ch 11 267-294 Ch 12 295-326 Ch 13 327-358		
<p>17) Explain how events and conditions fostered political and economic changes in the late Middle Ages and led to the origins of the Renaissance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples: the Crusades, Hundred Years' War, Black Death, rise of the middle class, - commercial prosperity • Identifying changes in the arts, architecture, literature, and science in the late Middle Ages (1300-1400 A.D.) 		Ch 9 207-227	Ch 14 359-380 Ch 15 381-412		