

**World History “A”  
Grayling High School**

<b>Week</b>	<b>Chapters/Themes</b>	<b>Key Terms and Concepts</b>	<b>Content Standards</b>
<b>Week One</b>	<p><b>Chapter 7: The Rise of Europe (AD 500 to 1300)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆The Early Middle Ages</li> <li>◆Feudalism and the Manor Economy</li> <li>◆The Medieval Church</li> <li>◆Economic Recovery Sparks Change</li> </ul>	<p><b>Chapter 7:</b> Clovis, medieval, Franks, Charles Martel, Battle of Tours, Charlemagne, Magyars, Vikings, feudalism, vassal, feudal contract, fief, knight, tournament, chivalry, troubadour, manor, serf, sacrament, Benedictine Rule, secular, papal supremacy, canon law, excommunication, interdict, friar, St. Francis of Assisi, charter, capital, partnership, tenant farmer, middle class, guild, apprenticeship, journeyman</p>	<p><b>4.1.1 Crisis in the Classical World—</b> Explain the responses to common forces of change that led to the ultimate collapse of classical empires and discuss the consequences of their collapse.</p> <p><b>4.3.5 Western Europe to 1500—</b> Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society and how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities.</p>

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<p><b>Week Two</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter 8: The High and Late Middle Ages (1050 to 1450)</b>            ♦Royal Power Grows            ♦The Holy Roman Empire and the Church.            ♦The Crusades and the Wider World            ♦Learning and Culture Flourish            ♦A Time of Crisis</p>	<p><b>Chapter 8:</b>            William the Conqueror, common law, jury, King John, Magna Carta, due process of law, habeas corpus, Parliament, Louis IX, Holy Roman Empire, Henry IV, lay investiture, Frederick Barbarossa, Pope Innocent III, Crusades, Holy Land, Pope Urban II, Reconquista, Ferdinand and Isabella, Inquisition, scholasticism, Thomas Aquinas, vernacular, Dante Alighieri, Geoffrey Chaucer, Gothic style, flying buttresses, illumination, Black Death, epidemic, inflation, schism, longbow</p>	<p><b>4.1.2 World Religions</b>—Using historical and modern maps and other documents, analyze the continuing spread of major religions during this era and describe encounters between religious groups including Islam and Christianity (Roman Catholic and Orthodox)—increased trade and the Crusades.  <b>4.2.3 The Plague</b>-- Using historical and modern maps and other evidence, explain the causes and spread of the Plague and analyze the demographic, economic, social, and political consequences of this pandemic.  <b>4.3.5 Western Europe to 1500</b>— Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including the role of the Crusades, 100</p>

			<p>Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states.</p> <p><b>5.1.2 World Religions</b>—Use historical and modern maps to analyze major territorial transformations and movements of world religions including the expulsion of Muslims and Jews from Spain.</p>
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<p><b>Week Three</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter 9—The Byzantine Empire, Russia, and Eastern Europe (330 to 1613)</b>            ♦The Byzantine Empire            ♦The Rise of Russia            ♦Shaping Eastern Europe</p>	<p><b>Chapter 9:</b>            Constantinople, Justinian, Justinian’s Code, autocrat, Theodora, patriarch, icon, Great Schism, steppe, Kiev, Cyrillic writing, Golden Horde, Ivan the Great, tsar, Ivan the Terrible, Balkan Peninsula, ethnic group, diet, Golden Bull of 1222</p>	<p><b>4.1.2 World Religions—</b>Using historical and modern maps and other documents, analyze the continuing spread of major religions during this era and describe encounters between religious groups including continuing tensions between Catholic and Orthodox Christianity.</p> <p><b>4.3.4 The Eastern European System and the Byzantine Empire to 1500—</b>Analyze restructuring of the Eastern European system including the rise and decline of the Byzantine Empire; the region’s unique spatial location; the region’s political, economic, and religious transformations; emerging tensions between East and West.</p>

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<p><b>Week Four</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter 10: Muslim Civilizations (622 to 1629)</b>            ♦The Rise of Islam            ♦Building a Muslim Empire            ♦Muslim Civilization’s Golden Age            ♦India’s Muslim Empires            ♦The Ottoman and Safavid Empires</p>	<p><b>Chapter 10:</b>            Bedouins, Muhammad, Mecca, Yathrib, hijra, Medina, Kaaba, Quran, mosque, hajj, jihad, Sharia, Abu Bakr, caliph, Sunni, Shiite, Suffis, Umayyads, Abbasids, Baghdad, minaret, sultan, social mobility, Firdawsi, Omar Khayy’am, calligraphy, Ibn Rushd, Ibn Khaldun, al-Khwarisimi, Muhammad al-Razi, Ibn Sina, Dehli, rajah, Sikhism, Babur, Mughal, Akbar, Nur Jahan, Shah Jahan, Taj Mahal, Ottomans, Istanbul, Suleiman, janizary, Safavid, shah, Shah Abbas, Isfahan, Qajard, Tehran</p>	<p><b>4.2.1 The Growth of Islam and Dar al-Islam (a country, territory, land, or abode where Muslim sovereignty prevails)</b>—Identify and explain the origins and expansion of Islam and the creation of the Islamic Empire including:            ♦the founding geographic extent of Muslim empires and the artistic, scientific, technological, and economic features of Muslim society            ♦diverse religious traditions of Islam—Sunni, Shi’a/Shi’ite, Sufi            ♦role of Dar al-Islam as a cultural, political, and economic force in Afro-Eurasia            ♦the caliphate as both a religious and political institution, and the persistence of other traditions in the Arab World including Christianity</p>

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<p><b>Week Five</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter 11: Kingdoms and Trading States of Africa (730 BC to AD 1591)</b>            ♦Early Civilizations of Africa            ♦Kingdoms of West Africa            ♦Kingdoms and Trading States of East Africa            ♦Societies in Medieval Africa</p>	<p><b>Chapter 11:</b>            Sahara, savanna, cataract, desertification, Bantu, Nubia, Meroe, surplus, commodity, Ghana, Sundiata, Mali, Mansa Musa, Songhai, Axum, Adulis, Ethiopia, King Lalibela, Swahili, Great Zimbabwe, nuclear family, patrilineal, matrilineal, consensus, griot</p>	<p><b>4.3.1 Africa to 1500</b>—Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies and the significant changes in African society by:            ♦comparing and contrasting at least two of the major states/civilizations of East, South, and West Africa (Aksum, Swahili, Coast, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Mali, Songhai) in terms of environmental, economic, religious, political and social structures            ♦using historical and modern maps to identify the Bantu migration patterns and describe their contributions to agriculture, technology, and language            ♦analyzing the African trading networks by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt and connect these to interregional patterns of trade            ♦analyzing the development of an organized slave trade</p>

			within and beyond Africa ◆analyzing the influence of Islam and Christianity on African culture and the blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity
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<b>Week Six</b>	<p><b>Chapter 12: The Spread of Civilization in East and Southeast Asia (500 to 1650)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆Two Golden Ages of China</li> <li>◆The Mongol and Ming Empires</li> <li>◆Korea and Its Traditions</li> <li>◆The Emergence of Japan and the Feudal Age</li> <li>◆Diverse Cultures of Southeast Asia</li> </ul>	<p><b>Chapter 12:</b> Tang Dynasty, Tang Taizong, tributary states, land reform, Song Dynasty, gentry, dowry, pagoda, steppes, Genghis Khan, Kublai Khan, Yuan, Marco Polo, Ming, Silla Dynasty, Koryo Dynasty, Celadon, Choson Dynasty, King Sejong, hangul, literacy rate, archipelago, tsunamis, Shinto, selective borrowing, kana, samurai, bushido, matrilineal, paddies</p>	<p><b>4.3.3 China to 1500</b>—Explain how Chinese dynasties responded to the internal and external challenges caused by ethnic diversity, physical geography, population growth and Mongol invasion to achieve relative political stability, economic prosperity, and technological innovation</p> <p><b>5.1.1 Emerging Global System</b>—Analyze the impact of increased oceanic travel including changes in the global system of trade, migration, and political power as compared to the previous era</p>

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<p><b>Week Seven</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter 13: The Renaissance and Reformation (1300 to 1650)</b>            ♦The Renaissance in Italy            ♦The Renaissance in the North            ♦The Protestant Reformation            ♦Reformation Ideas Spread            ♦The Scientific Revolution</p>	<p><b>Chapter 13:</b>            humanism, humanities, Petrarch, Florence, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Baldassare Castiglione, Niccolò Machiavelli, patron, perspective, Johann Gutenberg, Erasmus, Flanders, Thomas More, Albrecht Dürer, utopian, engraving, Shakespeare, vernacular, indulgences, John Calvin, Martin Luther, predestination, Wittenberg, Geneva, Charles V, Theocracy, diet, sect, compromise, Henry VII, Council of Trent, Mary Tudor, Ignatius of Loyola, Thomas Cranmer, Teresa of Avila, Elizabeth I, ghetto, canonize, Nicolaus Copernicus, scientific method, heliocentric, hypothesis, Tycho Brahe, Robert Boyle, Johannes Kepler, Isaac Newton, Galileo,</p>	<p><b>4.3.5 Western Europe to 1500—</b> Explain the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe</p> <p><b>5.3.5 Europe through the 18<sup>th</sup> Century—</b>Analyze the major political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in Europe by analyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European society</p>

		gravity, Francis Bacon, calculus, Rene Descartes	
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<b>Week</b>	<b>Chapters/Themes</b>	<b>Key Terms and Concepts</b>	<b>Content Standards</b>
<b>Week Eight</b>	<p><b>Chapter 14: The Beginnings of our Global Age—Europe, Africa, and Asia (1415 to 1796)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆The Search for Spices</li> <li>◆Turbulent Centuries in Africa</li> <li>◆European Footholds in South and Southeast Asia</li> <li>◆Encounters in East Asia</li> </ul>	<p><b>Chapter 14:</b>  Mouccas, Line of Demarcation, Prince Henry, Treaty of Tordesillas, cartographer, Ferdinand Magellan, Vasco de Gama, circumnavigate, Christopher Columbus, Mombasa, Osei Tutu, Malindi, monopoly, plantation, Oyo Empire, Affonso I, Cape Town, missionary, Boers, Asante Kingdom, Afonso de Albuquerque, Dutch East India Company, Mughal Empire, sovereign, Goa, Philippines, Malacca, sepoys, outpost, Macao, Qing, Guangzhou, Qianlong, Matteo Ricci, Lord Macartney, Manchus, Nagasaki</p>	<p><b>5.1.1 Emerging Global System</b>—Analyze the impact of increased oceanic travel including changes in the global system of trade, migration, and political power as compared to the previous era.</p> <p><b>5.1.2 World Religions</b>—Use historical and modern maps to analyze major territorial transformations and movements of world religions including the expulsion of Muslims and Jews from Spain, Christianity to the Americas, and Islam to Southeast Asia, and evaluate the impact of these transformations/movements on the respective human systems.</p> <p><b>5.2.1 European Exploration/Conquest and Columbian Exchange</b>—Analyze the demographic, environmental, and political consequences of European oceanic travel and conquest and of the Columbian Exchange in the late 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆describing the geographic routes used in the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens among the continents in the late 15<sup>th</sup></li> </ul>

			<p>and centuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆explaining how forced and free migrations of people (push/pull factors) and the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens impacted the natural environments, political institutions, societies and commerce of European, Asian, African, and the American societies</li></ul> <p><b>5.2.2 Trans-African and Trans-Atlantic Slave Systems</b>—Analyze the emerging trans-Atlantic slave system and compare it to other systems of labor existing during this era by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆using historical and modern maps and other data to analyze the causes and development of the Atlantic trade system, including economic exchanges, the diffusion of Africans in the Americas, and the Middle Passage</li><li>◆comparing and contrasting the trans-Atlantic slave system with the African slave system and another system of labor existing during this era</li></ul>
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<p><b>Week Nine</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter 15: The Beginnings of Our Global Age: Europe and the Americas (1492 to 1750)</b>            ♦Conquest in the Americas            ♦Spanish and Portuguese Colonies in the Americas            ♦Struggle for North America            ♦The Atlantic Slave Trade            ♦Effects of Global Contact</p>	<p><b>Chapter 15:</b>            Conquistador, alliance, immunity, Moctezuma, Hernan Cortez, Francisco Pizarro, civil war, Malinche, Tenochtitlan, viceroy, creole, encomienda, mestizo, Bartolome de Las Casas, mulatto, peon, privateer, peninsulares, New France, compact, revenue, French and Indian War (Seven Years’ War), Pilgrims, Treaty of Paris, Olaudah Equiano, Middle Passage, triangular trade, mutiny, Columbian Exchange, entrepreneur, inflation, mercantilism, price revolution, tariff, capitalism</p>	<p><b>5.1.1 Emerging Global System</b>—Analyze the impact of increased oceanic travel including changes in the global system of trade, migration, and political power as compared to the previous era.</p> <p><b>5.1.2 World Religions</b>—Use historical and modern maps to analyze major territorial transformations and movements of world religions including the expulsion of Muslims and Jews from Spain, Christianity to the Americas, and Islam to Southeast Asia, and evaluate the impact of these transformations/movements on the respective human systems.</p> <p><b>5.2.1 European Exploration/Conquest and Columbian Exchange</b>—Analyze the demographic, environmental, and political consequences of European oceanic travel and conquest and of the Columbian Exchange in the late 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries by:            ♦describing the geographic routes used in the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens among the continents in the late 15<sup>th</sup> and centuries</p>

			<p>◆explaining how forced and free migrations of people (push/pull factors) and the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens impacted the natural environments, political institutions, societies and commerce of European, Asian, African, and the American societies</p> <p><b>5.2.2 Trans-African and Trans-Atlantic Slave Systems</b>—Analyze the emerging trans-Atlantic slave system and compare it to other systems of labor existing during this era by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆using historical and modern maps and other data to analyze the causes and development of the Atlantic trade system, including economic exchanges, the diffusion of Africans in the Americas, and the Middle Passage</li><li>◆comparing and contrasting the trans-Atlantic slave system with the African slave system and another system of labor existing during this era</li></ul> <p><b>5.3.6 Latin America through the 18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>—Analyze colonial transformations in Latin America, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆the near-elimination of American Indian civilizations (e.g., peninsulares, creoles, mestizos)</li><li>◆the regional and global role of silver and sugar</li></ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆resource extraction and the emerging system of labor (e.g., mita, slavery)</li></ul> <p><b>5.3.5 Europe through the 18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>—Analyze the major political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in Europe by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆explaining the origins, growth, and consequences of European overseas expansion, including the development and impact of maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americas</li><li>◆analyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor</li></ul>
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<p><b>Week Ten</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter 16: The Age of Absolutism (1550 to 1800)</b>            ♦Spanish Power Grows            ♦France Under Louis XIV            ♦Parliament Triumphs in England            ♦Rise of Austria and Prussia            ♦Absolute Monarchy in Russia</p>	<p><b>Chapter 16:</b>            Hapsburg Empire, divine right, Charles V, armada, Philip II, El Greco, absolute monarch, Miguel de Cervantes, Huguenots, intendants, Henry IV, Jean Baptiste Colbert, Edict of Nantes, Versailles, Cardinal Richelieu, levee, Louis XIV, balance of power, James I, limited monarchy, dissenter, constitutional government, Puritans, Charles I, cabinet, Oliver Cromwell, oligarchy, English Bill of Rights, elector, War of the Austrian Succession, Ferdinand, mercenary, Prussia, depopulation, Frederick William I, Peace of Westphalia, Frederick II,</p>	<p><b>5.3.4 Russia through the 18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>—Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in Russia including:            ♦Russian imperial expansion and top-down westernization/modernization            ♦the impact of its unique location relative to Europe and Asia            ♦the political and cultural influence (e.g., written language)of the Byzantine Empire, Mongol Empire, and Orthodox Christianity</p> <p><b>5.3.5 Europe through the 18<sup>th</sup> Century</b>—Analyze the major political, religious, cultural and economic transformations in Europe by:            ♦analyzing transformations in Europe’s state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutism            ♦analyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor</p>

		Maria Theresa, Peter the Great, warm-water port, westernization, St. Petersburg, autocratic, Catherine the Great, boyar, partition	
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<p><b>Weeks Eleven and Twelve</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter 17: The Enlightenment and the American Revolution</b>            ♦Philosophy in the Age of Reason            ♦Enlightenment Ideas Spread            ♦Birth of the American Republic</p> <p><b>Chapter 18: The French Revolution and Napoleon</b>            ♦On the Eve of Revolution            ♦The French Revolution Unfolds            ♦Radical Days of the Revolution            ♦The Age of Napoleon</p> <p><b><u>Review For Final Examination</u></b></p>	<p><b>Chapter 17</b>            natural law, Montesquieu, Thomas Hobbes, Voltaire, John Locke, Diderot, social contract, Rousseau, natural rights, laissez faire, philosophe, Adam Smith, censorship, enlightened despot, salons, Frederick the Great, baroque, Catherine the Great, rococo, Joseph II, George III, Yorktown, Stamp Act, Treaty of Paris, George Washington, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, popular sovereignty, federal republic</p> <p><b>Chapter 18</b>            ancien regime, Jacques Necker, estate, Estates-General, bourgeoisie, cahier, deficit spending, Tennis Court Oath, Louis XVI, Bastille, Marquis de Lafayette, sans-culotte, Olympe de Gouges, republic,</p>	<p><b>6.3.1 Europe—</b>            Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations, in Europe by:            ♦analyzing and explaining the impact of economic development on European society            ♦explaining how democratic ideas and revolutionary conflicts influenced European society, noting particularly their influence on religious institutions, education, family life, and the legal and political position of women            ♦using historical and modern maps to describe how the wars of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods and growing nationalism changed the political geography of Europe and other regions</p>

		Marie Antoinette, Jacobins, suffrage, Napoleon, Robespierre, nationalism, Reign of Terror, Marseilles, guillotine, plebiscite, scorched-earth policy, Napoleonic Code, abdicate, annex, Congress of Vienna, Continental System, legitimacy, guerilla warfare, Concert of Europe	
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