

**Seventh Grade Social Studies 2021 – 2022 Pacing Guide**

**FIRST QUARTER**

**Foundations: Civics, Geography, History, Renaissance, Reformation**

Arizona State Standards	Learning Targets and Goals	Essential Questions	Vocabulary and Academic Terms	Materials and Resources Used
<p>7.C2.1 7.C4.3</p>	<p><b>Civics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Government types: Oligarchy, Monarchy, Theocracy, Democracy, Anarchy, Republic</li> <li>○ Explain the role(s) of government</li> </ul>	<p><b>Why do people form governments?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What compromises are reached in a new constitution?</li> </ul> <p><b>How do governments change?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From where do framers of a Constitution borrow their ideas about government?</li> </ul>	<p>Constitution Government Authority Conflict Oligarchy, Democracy Monarchy Theocracy John Locke Baron De Montesquieu English Bill of Rights Magna Carta Mayflower Compact</p>	<p>American History and Civics: Pearson: <i>My World</i></p> <p>Geography and Economics: Pearson: <i>My World</i></p> <p>Online Sources</p>
<p>7.G1.1 7.G1.2</p>	<p><b>Geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Geographical boundaries (continent, countries, cities)</li> <li>○ Identify landforms on a world map. (mountains, lakes, rivers, etc.)</li> <li>○ Five themes of geography: location, place, human interaction, movement, regions</li> <li>○ Tools of a map to interpret the information provided</li> <li>○ Absolute and relative location (latitude and longitude)</li> </ul>	<p><b>How does geography influence the way people live?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What does it mean to think like a geographer?</li> </ul>	<p>Continent Latitude Longitude Location Absolute Relative Place Human environment/ interaction</p>	

<p>7.E2.1 7.E2.2 7.E3.1 7.E3.2 7.E5.2</p>	<p><b>Economics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Law of supply and demand</li> <li>○ Scarcity, need for raw materials</li> <li>○ Opportunity cost</li> <li>○ Factors of production</li> <li>○ Market vs command economy</li> <li>○ Private vs public ownership of property</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How can you make sense of a subject as large as Earth and its people?</li> <li>● How will studying geography help you develop skills for everyday life?</li> <li>● What is the difference between maps and globes?</li> <li>● How do maps work?</li> </ul> <p>What is an economy?</p> <p>What types of economies are there?</p> <p>How does supply and demand influence prices?</p> <p>What is an entrepreneur?</p>	<p>Movement Region Map Key Legend Scale Climate</p> <p>Natural resource Economics Capital Capitalism Employment Opportunity cost Supply Demand Finance Producers Consumers Scarcity Market economy Command economy</p>	
---	---	--	--	--

<p>7.H1.1 7.H3.1 7.H3.2 7.H3.3</p> <p>7.C4.1 7.G3.1 7.G4.1 7.G4.4 7.H1.2 7.H3.2 7.H3.4 7.H3.5</p>	<p><b>History</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Parts of culture: family, language, traditions, history, arts, food, religion, morals/values,</li> <li>o Cultural diffusion/fluidity of culture across civilizations</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Renaissance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Machiavelli</li> <li>o Johannes Gutenberg</li> <li>o Leonardo da Vinci</li> <li>o Raphael</li> <li>o Michelangelo</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art</b></li> </ul>	<p>How do different cultures share customs and other ideas?</p> <p>What was the Renaissance and how did it influence European society?</p> <p>How did the Protestant Reformation change religion and influence European Society?</p> <p>Who was Martin Luther?</p>	<p>Diffusion Culture Civilization Language Traditions Values Morals</p> <p>Silk Road Secularism Humanism Renaissance Protestant Reformation Lutheranism Leonardo Da Vinci Michelangelo Raphael Printing press <i>The Prince</i> Johannes Gutenberg</p>	
---	---	--	--	--

<p>7.C4.1 7.C4.2 7.C4.3 7.G4.1 7.G4.4 7.H2.1 7.H2.2 7.H3.1 7.H3.4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Reformation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Significance and authority of the Catholic Church</b></li> <li>● <b>Origins and outcomes of the overall Protestant Movement:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Luther's 95 Theses</li> <li>○ Transition of power from the Church to secular authorities</li> <li>○ Changing role of religion in daily life</li> <li>○ Religious divisions across cultures (ex. Huguenots/ Catholics in France)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Leaders and their respective movements:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Martin Luther - Lutheranism</li> <li>○ John Calvin - Calvinism</li> <li>○ Henry VIII - Anglicanism</li> <li>○ Ferdinand and Isabella - Spanish Inquisition</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>How did the printing press change European society?</p> <p>How influential was religion during Medieval times?</p> <p>How powerful was the Catholic Church?</p> <p>What were reasons for the Protestant Reformation?</p> <p>Who were the major leaders during the protestant Reformation?</p> <p>What was the Spanish Inquisition?</p>	<p>Protestantism 95 theses Relics Indulgences Excommunication Martin Luther Peace of Augsburg John Calvin King Henry VIII Spanish Armada Huguenots Edict of Nantes Spanish Inquisition</p>	
---	--	---	--	--

**Seventh Grade Social Studies 2021 – 2022 Pacing Guide**

**SECOND QUARTER**

**SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION AND ENLIGHTENMENT, AGE OF EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION, AMERICAN AND FRENCH REVOLUTIONS**

Arizona State Standards	Learning Targets and Goals	Essential Questions	Vocabulary and Academic Terms	Materials and Resources Used
<p>7.C4.1 7.C4.2 7.C4.3 7.C4.4 7.C4.4 7.G4.1 7.G4.4 7.H1.2 7.H3.1 7.H3.4 7.H3.5</p>	<p align="center"><b>SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION AND ENLIGHTENMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Important leaders and their contributions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Sir Francis Bacon - Scientific Method</li> <li>o Astronomers - Galileo &amp; Copernicus/Heliocentrism</li> <li>o Newton - Gravity,</li> <li>o Descartes - Modern philosophy</li> <li>o John Locke - social contract influences on early American government</li> <li>o Rousseau - human nature</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>What was the Scientific Method?</p> <p>How did scientific advances change society?</p> <p>What is the meaning of philosophy?</p> <p>What is a philosopher?</p> <p>What was Locke’s social contract, and how did it influence the early American government?</p> <p>How did Montesquieu’s theory of separation of powers influence the American government?</p>	<p>Scientific method Geocentric/ Heliocentric Nicolaus Copernicus Elliptical Galileo Newton Descartes Enlightened Despot John Locke Baron De Montesquieu Rousseau Social contract</p>	<p>American History and Civics: Pearson: My World</p> <p>Geography and Economics: Pearson: My World</p> <p>Online Sources</p>

<p>7.C4.1 7.E5.1 7.E5.3 7.G1.1 7.G1.2 7.G2.1 7.G2.2 7.G3.1 7.G3.2 7.G3.3 7.G3.4 7.G4.1 7.G4.2 7.G4.3 7.G4.4 7.H1.1 7.H1.2 7.H2.1 7.H3.1 7.H3.2 7.H3.4 7.H3.5 7.H4.1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Motivations for European exploration:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Northwest Passage</li> <li>○ Spread of religion(s)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>European explorations and outcomes:</b> Columbus, Cortes, Pizarro, Magellan, Hudson, Cartier, Champlain, etc.</li> <li>● <b>Columbian Exchange - causes, results, long-term effects</b></li> <li>● <b>Development of European colonies/empires in the New World</b> - colonization, mercantilism</li> <li>● <b>Colonies of the New World</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Spain - New Spain, God, Gold, Glory</li> <li>○ France - New France/Quebec, fur trade</li> <li>○ Great Britain - 13 colonies, triangle trade, different regions</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>European slave trade</b> (part of Triangle Trade in GB colonies) causes, institutionalization across New World</li> <li>● <b>Colonial conflicts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Native Americans vs settlers (throughout different colonies)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>What scientific advances encouraged European Exploration?</p> <p>What was the Northwest Passage, and what was its importance to European explorers?</p> <p>What was the Columbian Exchange, and its lasting effects on the world?</p> <p>How did diseases brought by European explorers help defeat the Indigenous tribes they encountered?</p> <p>What were the economic and social reasons that encouraged European countries to colonize the Americas?</p> <p>What was the Triangular Trade?</p>	<p>Prince Henry the Navigator Vasco Da Gama Christopher Columbus Columbian Exchange Hernan Cortes Francisco Pizarro Inca Empire Aztec Empire Conquistador Amerigo Vespucci Ferdinand Magellan Circumnavigate Immunity Jamestown colony Pilgrims Plymouth Seven Years War Guerrilla Warfare</p>	
---	--	--	--	--

<p>7.C4.1 7.C4.3 7.C4.4 7.G3.3 7.G4.4 7.H2.1 7.H2.2 7.H3.2 7.H3.3 7.H3.4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AMERICAN AND FRENCH REVOLUTIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>American Revolution</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Causes - taxation, British mismanagement, cultural differences between colonials and British</li> <li>○ Results - American independence, foundations of the new republic</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>French Revolution</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Causes - widening economic disparities, social disconnect between populace and nobility, over taxation of lower class, Enlightenment philosophies on rights and humanities</li> <li>○ Concepts - natural rights, liberty from oppression, economic and social equality, national fraternity, popular sovereignty, universal suffrage, political spectrum (conservative to liberal, reactionary)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Napoleonic France</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Birth from failed French republic</b> - plebiscites, consolidation of power by 1802</li> <li>○ Napoleonic Code, consolidation of Revolutionary goals into lasting reforms under</li> <li>○ Napoleonic Wars</li> <li>○ End of French dominance in Europe with fall of Napoleon</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>How were Native Americans treated by English, French and Spanish settlers?</p> <p>What differences between England and the 13 colonies, led to the American Revolution?</p> <p>How did the influences of Enlightenment philosophers influence the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution?</p>	<p>Republic Constitution King George III <b><i>Declaration of Independence</i></b> Separation of Powers Natural Rights King Louis XVI Estates-General Bourgeoisie Proletariat Suffrage Tennis Court Oath <b><i>Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen</i></b> Guillotine Napoleon Bonaparte</p>	
--	---	--	--	--

**Seventh Grade Social Studies 2021 – 2022 Pacing Guide**

**THIRD QUARTER**

Arizona State Standards	Learning Targets and Goals	Essential Questions	Vocabulary	Materials and Resources Used
<b>THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, IMPERIALISM, WORLD WAR I</b>				
7.C4.1 7.C4.4 7.E3.3 7.E3.4 7.E5.2 7.G3.1 7.G4.4 7.H1.2 7.H3.1 7.H3.4 7.H3.5	<p align="center"><b>THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Concepts</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Origins in the British textile industry</li> <li>o capitalism driving innovation and invention of new technologies</li> <li>o Application of capitalist ideals to industrialism</li> </ul> </li> <li>o Rise of communism/socialism movements in response to unfettered capitalist industrialism</li> <li>7.G4.4               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ growth and early struggles of unions</li> </ul> </li> <li>7.H1.2               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ rise of communism in Europe</li> </ul> </li> <li>7.H3.1               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Russian Revolution</li> </ul> </li> <li>o Outcomes of mass production of goods</li> <li>o Decrease in wages and overall working conditions in industrial capacities</li> <li>o Results of increased need for labor force - child labor, women in the workforce</li> <li>o Growth of urban centers</li> <li>● <b>Effects of new technology (inventions/innovations) on societies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Cotton gin - increase in slavery</li> <li>o Railroads/Locomotives, Automobiles, Airplanes - transportation of people and goods</li> <li>o Telegraph, Telephone, Radio - rapid communication</li> <li>o Production machines - enable mass production of goods</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>What caused the Industrial Revolution in England?</p> <p>How did Capitalism aid in new inventions?</p> <p>Why did the Communist movement spread with some workers in Europe?</p> <p>What were the working conditions like for children during the Industrial Revolution?</p> <p>How did the Industrial Revolution begin in the United States?</p>	Child Labor Labor Union Urbanization Steam Engine Telegraph Morse Code Mass Production Cotton Gin Locomotive Child Labor Big Business Corporation Entrepreneur Free Enterprise Monopoly Trust Industrialization Strikes Wright Brothers Capitalism Communism Bolshevik Vladimir Lenin Eli Whitney	<p>American History and Civics: Pearson: My World</p> <p>Geography and Economics: Pearson: My World</p> <p>Online Sources</p>



<p>7.H1.1 7.H2.1 7.H2.2 7.H3.2 7.H3.4 7.H4.1 7.G1.2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>IMPERIALISM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>New Imperialism (Africa, Asia, the Pacific)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Compare/contrast to Old Imperialism (Americas)</li> <li>○ Imperialism in Africa           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Race for Africa - who owns what (areas, resources)</li> <li>▪ Treatment of indigenous peoples - abused workforce, reduction or total loss of political power</li> <li>▪ Stripping of any and all resources for European home nation</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>What inventions and innovations spurred the Industrial Revolution?</p> <p>How did the Cotton Gin effect the Southern economy and the institution of slavery?</p> <p>How did the invention of the railroad improve the shipping of goods and effect the leisure travel of American citizens?</p> <p>How did the mass production of goods change labor?</p> <p>What is Imperialism?</p> <p>How did European Imperialism in Asia differ from earlier examples in the Americas?</p>	<p>John D. Rockefeller Andrew Carnegie Henry Ford J. P. Morgan Cornelius Vanderbilt Thomas Edison Jay Gould</p> <p>Indigenous East India Company Partition Exploit Extraterritoriality Scramble for Africa Self-determination</p>	
---	--	--	---	--

<p>7.G2.1 7.G2.2 7.G3.1 7.G3.2 7.G3.3 7.G3.4 7.G4.1 7.G4.3 7.G4.4</p>	<p>o Imperialism in Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Development of British India, French Indochina</li> <li>▪ Imperialism in China</li> <li>▪ Spheres of influence, extraterritoriality</li> <li>▪ Rise of Japan as Asian imperial power</li> <li>▪ Modernization of Japanese gov't, economy</li> <li>▪ Reasons for and results of Japanese imperialism/expansionism into 20th century - Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, control of Korea</li> </ul> <p>● <b>Causes of imperialism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o need for raw materials, luxury goods</li> <li>o European political competition</li> </ul> <p>● <b>Effects and Outcomes of imperialism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Spread of global trade - raw materials to empires, new technologies and sciences to third world</li> <li>o Growth of European imperial rivalries (Germany, GB)</li> <li>o Destruction of native cultures and lands</li> <li>o Long-term implications (after withdrawal of European powers post-WWII)</li> </ul>	<p>How were indigenous people treated by their Imperial captors? What natural resources in European colonies caused consumer demands in Europe? What does "sphere of influence" mean?</p> <p>How did Japan become an imperial power?</p> <p>What were the lasting effects of Imperialism, around the world?</p>	<p>Sphere of influence</p>	
<p>7.SP1.2 7.SP1.3 7.SP1.4 7.SP2.1 7.SP2.3 7.SP3.1 7.SP3.2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WORLD WAR I</b></p> <p>● <b>Causes - Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism, assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand</b></p> <p>● <b>Military Developments and Tactics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Trench Warfare - effects on progress and type of war, soldier morale and expectancy at front, overall course of the war from 1914 - 1918</li> </ul>	<p>What were the causes of World War I?</p> <p>Which countries formed military alliances?</p>	<p>Nationalism Alliance Militarism Monarchy Democracy Constitutional Monarchy Imperialism</p>	

<p>7.SP3.4 7.SP4.1 7.SP4.2 7.SP4.3 7.C2.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Schlieffen Plan, German violation of Belgian neutrality, development of fronts (West, East, Southern), Russian ineptitude and eventual surrender due to Russian Revolution</li> <li>o Technologies - machine weapons, tanks, submarines, airplanes</li> <li>● <b>Effects of industrialization of the scale of the war</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Mass produced goods (weapons, uniforms, etc.) causes increased casualties</li> <li>o Increased public attention and information from mass media at home</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Total War Aspects of WWI</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Activation of home-front initiatives amongst civilian populace - propaganda,</li> <li>o Selective Service Act/Draft</li> <li>o Women's replacement of men in home economies - industrial labor force, women volunteers in combat zones</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Results and Aftermath of WWI and Treaty of Versailles</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o League of Nations</li> <li>o German blame, reparations, and disarmament</li> <li>o Fear of future major conflicts</li> <li>o Rise of new nations (self-determination at work) - Turkey, etc.</li> <li>o Spanish Flu Epidemic</li> <li>o Birth of Lost Generation - literature, art, musical impact</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>What new weapons were introduced in WWI?</p> <p>What was trench warfare?</p> <p>How did American women contribute the war effort?</p> <p>What was Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points?</p> <p>What was the League of Nations?</p> <p>How was Germany punished after WWI?</p>	<p>Socialism Empire Stalemate Armistice Reparations Mobilization Eastern Front Western Front Southern Front Central Powers Archduke Ferdinand Woodrow Wilson Fourteen Points League of Nations Treaty of Versailles National Debt</p>	
---	---	--	---	--

**Seventh Grade Social Studies 2021 – 2022 Pacing Guide**

**FOURTH QUARTER**

Arizona State Standards	Learning Targets and Goals	Essential Questions	Vocabulary	Materials and Resources Used
<b>GREAT DEPRESSION, WWII, COLD WAR, MODERN HISTORY</b>				
<b>GREAT DEPRESSION &amp; WWII</b>				
7.SP1.1 7.SP1.2 7.SP1.3 7.SP1.4 7.SP2.1 7.SP2.3 7.SP3.5 7.SP3.7 7.SP4.1 7.SP4.2 7.SP4.3 7.SP4.4 7.C2.1 7.C4.3 7.E2.1 7.E5.1 7.E5.3 7.G1.1 7.G2.1 7.G2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Causes of Great Depression</b></li> <li>○ Global isolationism (tariffs, trade deals) ○ American stock market crash</li> <li>○ German economic collapse</li> <li>● <b>Impact of Great Depression/Causes of WWII</b></li> <li>○ German inability to pay reparations, French seizure of German Ruhr</li> <li>○ Rise of national fascism in Germany, Italy</li> <li>■ <b>Failure of democratic government, fears of socialism - Weimar Republic, Italian Liberal Party</b></li> <li>■ <b>need for economic recovery spurred by military rearmament and military industrial complex</b></li> <li>■ <b>Events</b> - rise of Mussolini, election of Nazis/Hitler, Nuremberg Laws, remilitarization of Rhineland, Anschluss, appeasement (Sudetenland)</li> <li>■ <b>Major Events of WWII in Europe</b></li> <li>○ German invasion of Poland, resulting attack on France, French defeat, Battle of Britain</li> </ul>	What caused the crash of the American stock market?  What factors led to the rise of Fascism in Germany and Italy?  Who was Adolf Hitler?  Why was Germany invading neighboring countries?  Who were the Allied and Axis powers?	Fascism Totalitarianism Dictator Adolf Hitler Benito Mussolini Appeasement Allied Powers Axis Powers Concentration Camp Island-hopping Winston Churchill Weimar Republic Nazi final solution Battle of Britain Battle of Stalingrad Battle of The Bulge D-Day Navajo Code talker Pearl Harbor	American History and Civics: Pearson: My World  Geography and Economics: Pearson: My World  Online Sources

<p>7.H1.1 7.H1.2 7.H2.1 7.H2.2 7.H3.1 7.H3.2 7.H3.4 7.H3.5 7.H4.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ German invasion of Eastern Europe, USSR - fascist alliances in Balkans, Siege of Leningrad, Battle of Stalingrad, defeat at Moscow</li> <li>○ American and British invasion of Normandy, resulting liberation of France</li> <li>○ Battle of the Bulge, Soviet capture of Berlin, V-E Day</li> <li>● <b>Major Events of WWII in Asia</b></li> <li>○ Japanese invasion of China - capture of Beijing, Shanghai, Nanking</li> <li>○ Chinese retreat, reconciliation between communists and nationalists (see later: Chinese Revolution in Cold War unit)</li> <li>○ Japanese invasion of Burma, Indochina</li> <li>○ Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, American holdings in Pacific</li> <li>○ Japanese defeats by American forces across Pacific</li> <li>○ Atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki</li> <li>● <b>Holocaust</b></li> <li>○ Blame on Jewish peoples, minorities for WWI loss, Treaty of Versailles terms against Germany</li> <li>○ Nuremberg Laws - enactment, world reception</li> <li>○ Growth of relocation efforts (early concentration camps, used for political prisoners, dissidents, undesirables)</li> <li>○ Final Solution - wartime efforts, expansion to conquered territories, complacency and collaboration amongst German and conquered populations</li> <li>○ Resistance efforts</li> <li>● <b>Results of WWII</b></li> <li>○ Birth of United Nations</li> <li>○ Beginnings of new nations in Africa, Asia, Middle East, Pacific - creation of Israel</li> <li>○ American assistance in Japanese recovery post-war</li> </ul>	<p>Where were some of the major battles fought at in Europe?</p> <p>What was D Day?</p> <p>Why did the Japanese military attack Pearl Harbor?</p> <p>Who were the Navajo Code Talkers and how did they contribute to the American military victory?</p> <p>How did the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki bring the war in the Pacific to an end?</p> <p>What was the Holocaust?</p> <p>What purpose was the United Nations created for?</p> <p>What post-war tensions developed between the United</p>	<p>Hiroshima Nagasaki United Nations Franklin D. Roosevelt</p>	
---	--	---	--	--

<p>7.C2.1 7.C4.1 7.C4.3 7.C4.4 7.E5.2 7.G1.1 7.G2.1 7.G2.2 7.G3.1 7.G4.1 7.H1.1 7.H1.2 7.H2.1 7.H2.2 7.H3.1 7.H3.2 7.H3.5</p>	<p>o Growth of rivalry between Western and Eastern Europe, communism vs democratic capitalism  <b>■ Development of NATO vs Warsaw Pact/Eastern Block</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COLD WAR</b></p> <p>● <b>Development of post-war tensions</b>  o Berlin Airlift, Separation of Germany</p> <p>● <b>Cold War Conflicts</b> - causes, events, and outcomes taught within sub-units on following major Cold War flare-ups:  o Chinese Communist Revolution  o Korean War  o Cuban Missile Crisis  o Vietnam War</p> <p>● <b>Cultural “war” aspects</b> - sports, scientific achievements, etc.</p> <p>● <b>Fall of Soviet Union, collapse of Eastern Block</b> - causes, revolutions amongst satellite nations</p>	<p>States and the Soviet Union?</p> <p>How did the NATO and Warsaw Pact rivalry begin?</p> <p>How did the Cold War begin?  What were “Proxy Wars”?</p> <p>Who was involved in the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>What was the “Cultural War”?</p> <p>What factors led to the collapse of the Soviet Union?</p>	<p>Warsaw Pact  NATO  Cuban Missile Crisis  Ho Chi Minh  United Nations  Mao Zedong  Joseph Stalin  West Germany/East Germany  38th Parallel  Proxy War  Berlin Wall  Satellite Nations</p>	
---	--	--	---	--

<p>7.C2.1 7.C4.4 7.E2.2 7.G4.1 7.H3.3 7.H3.5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MODERN HISTORY/CURRENT EVENTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Instruction will focus on issues affecting the Navajo Nation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cultural practices and traditions from the past, compared to the present</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Lasting effects of forced assimilation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Long Walk</li> <li>○ Education and boarding schools</li> <li>○ Sovereignty and self-determination</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>How do cultural traditions and customs remain the same or change, over time?</p> <p>What are the lasting effects of forced assimilation on the Navajo tribe?</p> <p>Why is Sovereignty and self-determination important for indigenous people?</p>	<p>To be determined by selected unit of study.</p>	
--	---	---	--	--

**Arizona Department of Education**  
**Seventh Grade Social Studies Standards Referenced**

**CIVICS: Citizens have individual rights, roles, and responsibilities.**

7.C2.1 Explain how revolutions and other changes in government impact citizens' rights. Process, rules, and laws direct how individuals are governed and how society addresses problems.

7.C4.1 Compare historical and contemporary means of changing societies to promote the common good.

7.C4.2 Assess specific rules and laws (both actual and proposed) as a means of addressing public problems.

7.C4.3 Analyze the purpose, process, implementation, and consequences of decision making and public policies in multiple settings.

7.C4.4 Explain challenges people face and opportunities they create in addressing local, regional, and global problems at various times and places. Apply a range of deliberative and democratic procedures to make decisions and act in local, regional, and global communities.

**ECONOMICS: By applying economic reasoning, individuals seek to understand the decisions of people, groups, and societies.**

7.E2.1 Explain how economic decisions affect the well-being of individuals, businesses, and society.

7.E2.2 Evaluate current economic issues in terms of benefits and costs for distinct groups in society. Individuals and institutions are interdependent within market systems.

7.E3.1 Explain the roles of buyers, sellers, and profits in product, labor, and financial markets.

7.E3.2 Analyze the relationship between supply, demand, and competition with emphasis on how they influence prices, wages, and production.

7.E3.3 Analyze the influence of institutions such as corporations, non-profits, and labor unions on the economy in a market system.

7.E3.4 Explain ways in which money facilitates exchange. The interconnected global economy impacts all individuals and groups in significant and varied ways.

7.E5.1 Explain the interdependence of trade and how trade barriers influence trade among nations.



7.E5.2 Compare the various economic systems.

7.E5.3 Explain the benefits and the costs of trade policies to individuals, businesses, and society.

**GEOGRAPHY: The use of geographic representations and tools helps individuals understand their world.**

7.G1.1 Use and construct maps and other geographic representations to explain the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics. ● Key tools and representations such as maps, globes, aerial and other photos, remotely sensed images, tables, graphs, and geospatial technology

7.G1.2 Analyze various geographic representations and use geographic tools to explain relationships between the location of places and their environments. Human-environment interactions are essential aspects of human life in all societies.

7.G2.1 Explain how cultural demographic patterns, economic decisions, and human adaptations shape the identity of nearby and distant places.

7.G2.2 Analyze cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar and different. Examining human population and movement helps individuals understand past, present, and future conditions on Earth's surface.

7.G3.1 Explain how changes in transportation, communication, and technology influence the spatial connections among human settlements and affect the diffusion of ideas and cultural practices.

7.G3.2 Analyze how relationships between humans and environments extend or contract patterns of settlement and movement.

7.G3.3 Evaluate the influences of long-term, human-induced environmental change on spatial patterns and how it may cause conflict and promote cooperation.

7.G3.4 Evaluate human population and movement may cause conflict or promote cooperation. Global interconnections and spatial patterns are a necessary part of geographic reasoning.

7.G4.1 Analyze cultural and environmental characteristics among various places and regions of the world.

7.G4.2 Explain how the relationship between the human and physical characteristics of places and production of goods influences patterns of world trade.

7.G4.3 Analyze how changes in population distribution patterns affect changes in land use in places and regions

7.G4.4 Explain an issue in terms of its scale (local, regional, state, national, or global)

**HISTORY: The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.**

7.H1.1 Analyze the rise and decline, interactions between, and blending of cultures and societies.

7.H1.2 Trace the development and impact of scientific, technological, and educational innovations within historical time periods. Cycles of conflict and cooperation have shaped relations among people, places, and environments.

7.H2.1 Investigate how conflict can be both unifying and divisive throughout communities, societies, nations, and the world.

7.H2.2 Compare the multiple causes and effects of conflict and approaches to peacemaking. Economic, political, and religious ideas and institutions have influenced history and continue to shape the modern world.

7.H3.1 Compare the origins and spread of influential ideologies and both religious and non-religious worldviews.

7.H3.2 Analyze how economic and political motivations impact people and events.

7.H3.3 Trace how individual rights, freedoms, and responsibilities have evolved over time.

7.H3.4 Explain the influence of individuals, groups, and institutions on people and events in historical and contemporary settings.

7.H3.5 Investigate a significant historical topic from global history that has significance to an issue or topic today. Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.

7.H4.1 Evaluate how the diversity of a society impacts its social and political norms.

7.H4.2 Evaluate the changing patterns of class, ethnic, racial, and gender structures and relations; consider immigration, migration, and social mobility.