

Connecting Themes/Enduring Understandings Used in World History

Students should be able to demonstrate understanding of selected themes (depending on the course) using knowledge and skills acquired during the school year. Understanding of these themes is not the end product of a single unit or lesson, but the product of long term, ongoing instruction. The bold terms represent the connecting themes that appear in multiple units throughout this course. Enduring understandings transcend specific units and courses and increase student understanding and retention of knowledge.

Conflict and Change: The student will understand that when there is conflict between or within societies, change is the result.

Conflict Resolution: The student will understand that societies resolve conflicts through legal procedures, force, and/or compromise.

Culture: The student will understand that the culture of a society is the product of the religion, beliefs, customs, traditions, and government of that society.

Governance: The student will understand that as a society increases in complexity and interacts with other societies, the complexity of the government also increases.

Individuals, Groups, Institutions: The student will understand that the actions of individuals, groups, and/or institutions affect society through intended and unintended consequences.

Location: The student will understand that location affects a society's economy, culture, and development.

Movement/Migration: The student will understand that the movement or migration of people and ideas affects all societies involved.

Continuity & Change Over Time: The student will understand that while change occurs over time, there is continuity to the basic structure of that society.

Technological Innovation: The student will understand that technological innovations have consequences, both intended and unintended, for a society

World History Curriculum Map for the Georgia Standards of Excellence in Social Studies

The following curriculum map is part of a GaDOE collection of Unit Frameworks for the World History Social Studies Course.

Unit #/Title	Unit 1: Connecting Themes	Unit 2: Ancient Civilization	Unit 3: Classical Mediterranean Societies & Empires
GSE for Social Studies	The focus of this first unit is on the concepts and enduring understandings rather than specific standards.	SSWH1; SSWH2	SSWH3; SSWH4
Key Concepts	Conflict & Change Conflict Resolution Culture Governance Individuals, Groups & Institutions Location Movement/Migration Continuity & Change Over Time Technological Innovation	Comparing Mesopotamian & Egyptian societies (1a) Religious development (1a, 1c, 2c) Development of Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Chinese, Indian, & Hebrew culture (1a, 1b, 1c, 2c) Comparing Mesopotamia & Egyptian societies (1a) Rise of Olmecs (1e, 2a) Politics of Indian & Chinese societies (1b) Development of Chinese civilizations under Zhou, Qin, Han (2b) Bantu contributions to settled agriculture (1d) Bantu Migrations (1d) Trade Networks such as Silk Road & Indian Ocean (2d)	Collapse of Western Roman Empire (3f) Relationship between Roman & Byzantine Empire (4a) Great Schism of 1054 CE/AD (4c) Decline of Byzantium & Fall of Constantinople (4d) Religious development & diffusion (3d, 3e) Development, structure, & impact of Greek & Roman governments (3a) Development of the Mongol Empire (4e) Famous Greeks & Romans (3b) Importance of Justinian & Empress Theodora (4a) Role of Chinggis (Genghis) Khan (4e) Constantinople, Kiev, & Moscow (4b, 4d) Cultural diffusion (3e) Trade Networks (4b) Byzantine/Russian Relations (4b) Impact of Mongol Expansion (4e) Relationship between Byzantine & Roman empires (4a, 4b)

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Unit #/Title	Unit 4: African & Middle Eastern Middle Ages & Islamic Empires	Unit 5: European & Asian Middle Ages, Renaissance, & Reformation	Unit 6: The Americas & the Age of Exploration
GSE for Social Studies	SSWH5; SSWH6; SSWH12	SSWH7; SSWH9; SSWH11	SSWH8; SSWH10
Key Concepts	Shi'a/Sunni Split (5b) Relationship between Judaism, Christianity, & Islam (5e) Decline of Sudanic kingdoms (6a) Religious growth & development (5a, 6c) Religious relationships (5e, 6c) Religious syncretism (6c) Contributions of Islamic empires (12b) Development of Sudanic kingdoms (6a) Development of Islamic empires (12a) Important Islamic scholars (5d) Important Africans (6a) Swahili trading cities (6b) Geographical extent of the Islamic empires (12a) Impact of Muslim trade routes (5c) Diffusion of Islam (5a) Tran-Saharan trade networks & Swahili trading cities (6b) Relationship between Judaism, Christianity, & Islam (5e)	Crusades (7d) Protestant, English, & Counter Reformations (9e, 9f, 9g) Manorial System (7a) Humanism (9c) Renaissance (9b) Feudalism (7a & 11a) Political Impact of Christianity (7b) Relationship of religion & authority (7b & 9e, 9f, & 9g) Tokugawa Shogunate (11a) Qing & Ming Dynasties (11b) Peasants & feudal monarchs (7a) Charlemagne (7a) Gutenberg (9d) Religious reformers (9e, 9f, 9g) Role of the church (7b, 9e, 9f, 9g) Rise of Florence (9a) Increasing trade & growth of towns & cities (7c) Social changes in Europe, China, & China (9a, 9b, 9c, 11a, 11b) Printing press (9d)	Rise & fall of early American societies (8a) Transatlantic Slave Trade (10d) Early American societies (8b) Rise & fall of early American societies (8a) Colonization (8a) Important explorers & conquistadors (10a) Central & South American early societies (8a, 8b) Colonies in the Americas (10d) Exploration & expansion into America, Africa, & Asia (10a) Columbian Exchange (10b) Transatlantic slave trade (10d) Rise & fall of early American societies (8a) Role of technology in exploration (10c)

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Unit #/Title	Unit 7: The Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment, & Age of Revolutions	Unit 8: Industrialization, Urbanization, Nationalism, & Imperialism	Unit 9: World War I, Interwar Period, & World War II	Unit 10: Cold War, World Since the 1960s, & Globalization
GSE for Social Studies	SSWH13; SSWH14	SSWH15; SSWH16	SSWH17; SSWH18; SSWH19	SSWH20; SSWH21; SSWH22
Key Concepts	<p>Absolutism & revolutions (14a, 14b)</p> <p>Rise & defeat of Napoleon (14c)</p> <p>Absolutism (14a)</p> <p>Rise of Napoleon (14c)</p> <p>Important European scientists (13a)</p> <p>Important Enlightenment writers/philosophes (13b)</p> <p>Important rulers/dictators (14a, 14c)</p> <p>Contributions of European scientists (13a)</p>	<p>Anti-imperialism & reaction to foreign domination (16c)</p> <p>Impact of industrialization & urbanization (15a, 15c)</p> <p>Nation-states in Europe & Japan (16a)</p> <p>Imperialism (16b)</p> <p>Important economists (15b)</p> <p>Important nationalist leaders (15a)</p> <p>Urbanization (15c)</p> <p>Industrialization (15a)</p>	<p>World War I (17a)</p> <p>Treaty of Versailles (17c)</p> <p>Russian Revolution (18a)</p> <p>Conflicts leading to World War II in Europe & Asia (18d)</p> <p>World War II (19a)</p> <p>Holocaust (19b)</p> <p>Decline of Ottoman empire & the Mandate System (17c)</p> <p>Destabilization of European & imperial collapse (17d)</p> <p>Rise of Bolsheviks (18a)</p> <p>Rise of fascism (18b)</p> <p>Totalitarianism & police states vs. authoritarian governments (18c)</p> <p>Post World War II negotiations & policies (19d)</p> <p>Important totalitarian & authoritarian leaders (18a, 18b)</p> <p>Formation of the United Nations, NATO, & Warsaw Pact (19d)</p> <p>Important World War II Leaders (18a, 18b, 19c, 19d)</p> <p>New war technologies & tactics (17b)</p>	<p>Cold War & arms race (20a)</p> <p>Arab-Israeli Conflict (20b)</p> <p>Revolutionary movements in Africa & Asia (20c)</p> <p>Opposition movements (20d)</p> <p>Globalization (22a)</p> <p>Formation of Israel (20b)</p> <p>Rise of New Nationalism in Asia & Africa (20c & 21a)</p> <p>Soviet reforms (21b)</p> <p>Important Soviet leaders (21b)</p> <p>Important females as major world leaders (21d)</p> <p>Globalization (22a, 22b)</p> <p>Breakup of the Soviet Union (21b)</p> <p>Arms race (19a)</p> <p>Modern communication developments (22a)</p>