

# ***7<sup>th</sup> grade Social Studies: World Geography, History and Culture: Patterns of Continuity and Change***

## **Unit 1: The Emergence of the first Global Age (1500-1650A.D.)**

- The Renaissance (broad overview end of 6<sup>th</sup> grade)
- The Reformation
  - Martin Luther, John Calvin, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth I
  - Conflicts: Inquisition and the Catholic Reformation
  - Impact of printing press on cultural values, traditions and philosophies
- Age of Discovery
  - Trade Patterns/ Goods exchanged
  - Describe the influence of religion
  - Motivations of explorers
  - Columbian Exchange/ Triangle Trade
  - Migration from Europe to the Americas
  - Slavery
- Global Trade on regional civilizations
  - Ottoman Empire, Mughal (India), East Asia, Africa, Commercial Revolution and mercantilism (Europe)

### **Curriculum Goals/Objectives:**

- **7.H.1.1-3:** Use historical thinking to analyze various modern societies.
- **7.H.2.1-4:** Understand the implications of global interactions.
- **7.G.1.1-3:** Understand how geography, demographic trends, and environmental conditions shape modern societies and regions.
- **7.G.2.1-2:** Apply the tools of a geographer to understand modern societies and regions.
- **7.E.1.1:** Understand the economic activities of modern societies and regions.
- **7.C&G.1.4:** Understand the development of government in modern societies and regions.
- **7.C.1.1-2:** Explain how culture unites and divides modern societies and regions (religious conflict)

## **Unit 2: Age of Revolution (1650-1914 A.D.)**

- Scientific Revolution
- Enlightenment
- Age of Absolutism (Louis XIV and Peter the Great)
- Impact of the English Civil War and Glorious Revolution on democracy
- French Revolution
  - Impact of American and French Revolution on Latin America
  - Contribution of Toussaint L'Ouverture and Simon Bolivar
  - Monroe Doctrine
  - Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna
- Arts, philosophy, literature, and new technology
- Industrial Revolution
  - Emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic pattern, and the subsequent development of socialism and communism
  - The evolution of the nature of work and the labor force, including its effects of families, the status of women and children, the slave trade, and the labor union movement
  - Rise of industrial economies and their link to imperialism and nationalism
  - Impact of European economic and military power on Asia and Africa
  - Diseases- smallpox

### **Curriculum Goals/Objectives:**

- **7.H.1.1-3:** Use historical thinking to analyze various modern societies.
- **7.H.2.1, 2.3:** Understand the implications of global interactions.
- **7.G.1.2-3:** Understand how geography, demographic trends, and environmental conditions shape modern societies and regions.
- **7.G.2.1-2:** Apply the tools of a geographer to understand modern societies and regions.
- **7.E.1.1, 1.3:** Understand the economic activities of modern societies and regions.
- **7.C&G.1.1-4:** Understand the development of government in modern societies and regions.
- **C.1.1-2:** Explain how culture unites and divides modern societies and regions (religious conflict)

### **Unit 3: Era of Global Wars (1914-1945 A.D.)**

- Impact of World War I
  - Economic causes, political causes, major events and leaders (Woodrow Wilson and Kaiser Wilhelm II)
  - Explain the outcomes and global effect of the war and the Treaty of Versailles
  - Causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution
- Inter War Period
  - League of Nations and mandate system
  - Causes and assessing impact of worldwide depression in the 1930s
  - Examine events related to the rise, aggression, and human costs of dictatorial regimes in the Soviet Union, Germany, Italy, and Japan and identifying their major leaders (Joseph Stalin, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Hirohito, and Hideki Tojo)
- Impact of World War II
  - Economic and political causes, major events, and leaders (Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, George C. Marshall, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Adolf Hitler, Hideki Tojo, and Hirohito)
  - Holocaust and other examples of Genocide in the twentieth century
  - Terms of peace, war crimes trials, division of Europe, rebuilding Germany and Japan, creation of international cooperative organization and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

#### **Curriculum Goals/Objectives:**

- **7.H.1.1-3:** Use historical thinking to analyze various modern societies.
- **7.H.2.1-3:** Understand the implications of global interactions.
- **7.G.1.1-2:** Understand how geography, demographic trends, and environmental conditions shape modern societies and regions.
- **7.G.2.1-2:** Apply the tools of a geographer to understand modern societies and regions.
- **7.E.1.1:** Understand the economic activities of modern societies and regions.
- **7.C&G.1.1-4:** Understand the development of government in modern societies and regions.
- **7.C.1.1:** Explain how culture unites and divides modern societies and regions (religious conflict)

### **Unit 4: The Post War Period (1945-Present)**

- Cold War
  - Competition between the American and Soviet economic and political system, causes of the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
- Nuclear weaponry impact on conflict and cooperation since 1945
- Conflicts and revolutionary movements in eastern Asia (in China, Vietnam, and their leaders Mao Tse-tung (Zedong), Chiang Kai-shek, and Ho Chi Minh)
- Contributions of selected world leaders (Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Deng Xiaoping)
- Struggles for self-rule (Gandhi's leadership in India, democracy in India, Jomo Kenyatta's leadership of Kenya, Nelson Mandela's role in South Africa (Apartheid), end of the mandate system and the creation of states in the Middle East (roles of Golda and Gamal Abdul Nasser))
- World religions (Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism)
  - Describe their beliefs, sacred writings, traditions, customs, and geographic distribution of the religions
- Contemporary issues (migration of refugees, ethnic/religious conflicts, and the impact of technology (chemical and biological technologies))
- Economic development and global population growth on the environment and society (link between economic and political freedom)
- Economic interdependence (rise of multinational corporations, international organizations, and trade agreements)
- Impact of terrorism
- Impact of disease (AIDS and avian flu)
- Natural disasters (floods, tsunamis, earthquakes, and monsoons)

#### **Curriculum Goals/Objectives:**

- **7.H.1.1-3:** Use historical thinking to analyze various modern societies.
- **7.H.2.1-4:** Understand the implications of global interactions.
- **7.G.1.1-3:** Understand how geography, demographic trends, and environmental conditions shape modern societies and regions.
- **7.G.2.1-2:** Apply the tools of a geographer to understand modern societies and regions.
- **7.E.1.1-4:** Understand the economic activities of modern societies and regions.
- **7.C&G.1.3-4:** Understand the development of government in modern societies and regions.
- **7.C.1.1:** Explain how culture unites and divides modern societies and regions.