

Hesperia Community Schools

Timeline	HSCE's/GLCE's and CCSS	Content—the “WHAT” of teaching. Specific themes, units & topics.	Essential Skills: the “Important Details/Essential Questions” you are teaching (How & essential of What)	Content Vocabulary	Assessment: the products & performances of learning	Resources
2 weeks	WHG4.1.1	Classical Greece, 2100 BC-150 BC (Chapter 5)	Crisis in the Classical World – Explain the responses to common forces of change that led to the ultimate collapse of classical empires and discuss the consequences of their collapse. (See 4.3.3; 4.3.4; 4.3.5)	Socrates, polis, Cleisthenes, reason, Plato, agora, Pericles, democracy, Hellenistic, acropolis, Archimedes, tyrant, Aristotle, logic, phalanx, Alexander the Great, Homer	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 5, video
2 weeks	WHG4.1.2	Ancient India and China, 2500 BC-250 BC (Chapter 4) Rome and Early Christianity 750 BC-500 AD (Chapter 6)	World Religions – Using historical and modern maps and other documents, analyze the continuing spread of major world religions during this era and describe encounters between religious groups including: Islam and Christianity (Roman Catholic and Orthodox) – increased trade and the Crusades, Islam and Hinduism in South Asia (See 5.3.3) and continuing tensions between Catholic and Orthodox Christianity (National Geography Standard 10, p. 203).	(4) Civil service, Gupta Empire, Silk Road, Vedas, Hinduism, Mandate of Heaven, legalism, Buddhism, castes, Shang Dynasty, loess, Zhou Dynasty, Confucianism, reincarnation, karma, dharma, monsoons, Daoism, Nirvana, Han Dynasty, Qin Dynasty, Siddhartha Gautama, emperor, empire (6) republic, veto, forum, constitution, senate, Julius Caesar, dictator, popes, Constantine, Christianity, inflation, Pax Romana, bishop, Augustus, Triumvirate, Diocletian, martyrs, disciples, Eucharist, Jesus of Nazareth, consuls	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 4, 6, video
2 weeks	WHG4.2.1	Muslim Civilization, 550-1250 (Chapter 9)	Growth of Islam and Dar al-Islam [A country, territory, land, or abode where Muslim sovereignty prevails] – 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 (National Geography Standard 10, p. 203), role of Dar al-Islam as a cultural, political, and economic force in Afro-Eurasia and	bedouins, Muhammad, Islam, Muslims, Koran, Five Pillars of Islam, Mosque, jihad, Sunnis, Shia, Sufis, astrolabe, calligraphy, minarets	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 9, video

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			the caliphate as both a religious and political institution, and the persistence of other traditions in the Arab World including Christianity.			
2 weeks	WHG4.3.5	Kingdoms and Christianity, 300-1250 (Chapter 12) The Early Middle Ages, 800-1215 (Chapter 13) The High Middle Ages, 1000-1500 (Chapter 14)	Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manorialism, 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; how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities (National Geography Standard 14, p. 212); the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states (See 4.2.3); the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe.	(12) Byzantine Empire, Justinian I, mosaics, icons, clergy, Orthodox Church, Rus, Cyrillic alphabet, medieval, Christendom, monasticism, Benedictine Rule, abbot, (13) Charlemagne, Papal States, counts, navigation, sagas, Leif Eriksson, knights, fief, vassal, feudal system, manorial system, serfs, Magna Carta, Parliament, Domesday Book, piety, monastery, excommunicate, (14) Crusades, Holy Land, Pope Urban II, Saladin, Richard the Lion-hearted, Hanseatic League, credit, guilds, apprentice, journeyman, Gothic, flying buttress, illumination, troubadours, Geoffrey Chaucer, Dante Alighieri, Thomas Aquinas, Scholasticism, heresy, Inquisitions, friars, Hundred Years' War, Joan of Arc, Henry VII, Wars of the Roses, Black Death,	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 12,13,14, video
2 weeks	WHG5.1.1	Renaissance and Reformation, 1300-1650 (Chapter 15) Exploration and Expansion, 1400-1700 (Chapter 16) New Asian Empires, 1200-1800 (Chapter 17)	Emerging Global System – 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. (See 4.1.3; 5.3.6) (National Geography Standard 11d, p. 207)	(15) Renaissance, humanism, secular, Niccolo Machiavelli, Lorenzo de Medici, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo Buonarroti Raphael, Johannes Gutenberg, William Shakespeare, Desiderius Erasmus, Protestant Reformation, indulgences, Martin Luther, theocracy, John Calvin, predestination, Henry VIII, annulled, Elizabeth I, Counter-Reformation, Jesuits, Council of Trent, (16) caravel, Henry the navigator, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, circumnavigate, Sir Francis Drake, Henry Hudson, Hernan Cortez,	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 15,16,17, video

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				conquistador, Moctezuma II, Francisco Pizzaro, Atahualpa, viceroys, Columbian Exchange, mercantilism, balance of trade, subsidies, capitalism, plantations, triangular trade, Middle Passage, Olaudah Equiano, African Diaspora,(17) Ottomans, sultan, shah, Mughal Empire, Akbar the Great, Sikhism, Shah Jahan, Taj Mahal, Aurangzeb, Ming Dynasty, Qing Dynasty, samurai Bushido, Zen Buddhism, shogun, daimyo, haiku, kabuki		
2 weeks	WHG5.1.2	The Early Middle Ages, 800-1215 (Chapter 13) The High Middle Ages, 1000-1500 (Chapter 14) New Asian Empires, 1200-1800 (Chapter 17)	World Religions – 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. (See 4.1.2) (National Geography Standard 9d, p. 202)	(13) Charlemagne, Papal States, counts, navigation, sagas, Leif Eriksson, knights, fief, vassal, feudal system, manorial system, serfs, Magna Carta, Parliament, Domesday Book, piety, monastery, excommunicate, (14) Crusades, Holy Land, Pope Urban II, Saladin, Richard the Lion-hearted, Hanseatic League, credit, guilds, apprentice, journeyman, Gothic, flying buttress, illumination, troubadours, Geoffrey Chaucer, Dante Alighieri, Thomas Aquinas, Scholasticism, heresy, Inquisitions, friars, Hundred Years’ War, Joan of Arc, Henry VII, Wars of the Roses, Black Death, (17) Ottomans, sultan, shah, Mughal Empire, Akbar the Great, Sikhism, Shah Jahan, Taj Mahal, Aurangzeb, Ming Dynasty, Qing Dynasty, samurai Bushido, Zen Buddhism, shogun, daimyo, haiku, kabuki	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 13,14,17, video

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Timeline	HSCE's/GLCE's and CCSS	Content—the "WHAT" of teaching. Specific themes, units & topics.	Essential Skills: the "Important Details/Essential Questions" you are teaching (How & essential of What)	Content Vocabulary	Assessment: the products & performances of learning	Resources
2 weeks	WHG5.2.1	Exploration and Expansion, 1400-1700 (Chapter 16)	European Exploration/Conquest and Columbian Exchange – Analyze the demographic, environmental, and political consequences of European oceanic travel and conquest and of the Columbian Exchange in the late 15th and 16th centuries by: describing the geographic routes used in the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens among the continents in the last 15th and the 16th centuries; explaining how forced and free migrations of peoples (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 (See 5.3.5) (National Geography Standard 14d, p. 212).	caravel, Henry the navigator, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, circumnavigate, Sir Francis Drake, Henry Hudson, Hernan Cortez, conquistador, Moctezuma II, Francisco Pizzaro, Atahualpa, viceroys, Columbian Exchange, mercantilism, balance of trade, subsidies, capitalism, plantations, triangular trade, Middle Passage, Olaudah Equiano, African Diaspora	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 16, video
2 weeks	WHG5.2.2	Exploration and Expansion, 1400-1700 (Chapter 16)	Trans-African and Trans-Atlantic Slave Systems – Analyze the emerging trans-Atlantic slave system and compare it to other systems of labor existing during this era by: using historical and modern maps and other data	caravel, Henry the navigator, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, circumnavigate, Sir Francis Drake, Henry Hudson,	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 16, video

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			to analyze the causes and development of the Atlantic trade system, including economic exchanges, the diffusion of Africans in the Americas (including the Caribbean and South America), and the Middle Passage; comparing and contrasting the trans-Atlantic slave system with the African slave system and another system of labor existing during this era (e.g., serfdom, indentured servitude, corvee labor, wage labor) (See 5.3.5.; 5.3.6) (See 4.3.1).	Hernan Cortez, conquistador, Moctezuma II, Francisco Pizarro, Atahualpa, viceroys, Columbian Exchange, mercantilism, balance of trade, subsidies, capitalism, plantations, triangular trade, Middle Passage, Olaudah Equiano, African Diaspora		
2 weeks	WHG5.3.5	Enlightenment and Revolution, 1550-1800 (Chapter 19) Renaissance and Reformation, 1300-1650 (Chapter 15)	Europe through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political religious, cultural and economic transformations in Europe by: 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 (See 5.2.1) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210); analyzing transformations in Europe’s state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutism; analyzing how the renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the	(19) geocentric theory, Scientific Revolution, Scientific Method, Rene Descartes, Nicholas Copernicus, heliocentric theory, Galileo Galilei, Isaac Newton, Enlightenment, salons, social contract, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Baron de Montesquieu, philosophes, Voltaire, Stamp Act, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Treaty of Paris, James Madison, federal system	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 15,19, video

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			Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European society; analyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor (See 5.2.2).	(15) Renaissance, humanism, secular, Niccolo Machiavelli, Lorenzo de Medici, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo Buonarroti Raphael, Johannes Gutenberg, William Shakespeare, Desiderius Erasmus, Protestant Reformation, indulgences, Martin Luther, theocracy, John Calvin, predestination, Henry VIII, annulled, Elizabeth I, Counter-Reformation, Jesuits, Council of Trent		
2 weeks	WHG6.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Enlightenment and Revolution, 1550-1800 (Chapter 19) ·The French Revolution and Napoleon, 1789-1815 (Chapter 20) ·The Industrial Revolution, 1700-1900 (Chapter 21) ·Reforms, Revolutions, and War, 1800-1900 (Chapter 23) 	Global Revolutions – Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce. (See 6.2.1; 6.2.3; 6.3.1, 6.3.2) (National Geography Standard 13, 1. 210)	(19) geocentric theory, Scientific Revolution, Scientific Method, Rene Descartes, Nicholas Copernicus, heliocentric theory, Galileo Galilei, Isaac Newton, Enlightenment, salons, social contract, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Baron de Montesquieu, philosophes, Voltaire, Stamp Act, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin,	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 19,20,21,23, video

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				<p>George Washington, Treaty of Paris, James Madison, federal system (20) King Louis XVI, Marie-Antoinette, First Estate, Second Estate, Third Estate, bourgeoisie, radical, guillotine, counterrevolution, Reign of Terror, Napoleon Bonaparte, coup d'etat, Continental System, nationalism, indemnity, reactionary, (21) Industrial Revolution, factors of production, cottage industry, industrialization, labor union, strike, mass production, interchangeable parts, assembly line, laissez-faire, Adam Smith, entrepreneur, Andrew Carnegie, Socialism, Karl Marx, communism, standard of living, (23) Victorian Era, suffrage, anti-Semitism, Zionism, Toussaint L'Ouverture, creoles, peninsulares, Simon</p>		
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				Bolivar, Louisiana Purchase, Monroe Doctrine, manifest destiny, Trail of Tears, abolition, Abraham Lincoln, secession, Emancipation Proclamation,		
2 weeks	WHG6.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Exploration and Expansion, 1400-1700 (Chapter 16) ·Life in the Industrial Age, 1800-1900 (Chapter 22) ·The Age of Imperialism, 1800-1920 (Chapter 25) 	World-wide Migrations and Population Changes – Analyze the causes and consequences of shifts in world population and major patterns of long-distance migrations of Europeans, Africans, and Asians during this era, including the impact of industrialism, imperialism, changing diets, and scientific advances on worldwide demographic trends. (National Geography Standard 9, p. 201)	(16)caravel, Henry the navigator, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, circumnavigate, Sir Francis Drake, Henry Hudson, Hernan Cortez, conquistador, Moctezuma II, Francisco Pizzaro, Atahualpa, viceroys, Columbian Exchange, mercantilism, balance of trade, subsidies, capitalism, plantations, triangular trade, Middle Passage, Olaudah Equiano, African Diaspora (22) Thomas Edison, Bessemer Process, Henry Ford, telegraph, Samuel Morse, Alexander Graham Bell, Guglielmo Marconi, Charles	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 16,22,25, video

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				Darwin, Marie and Pierre Curie, radioactivity, Albert Einstein, pasteurization, Ivan Pavlov, Sigmund Freud, urbanization, romanticism, Ludwig van Beethoven, realism, impressionism , (25) British East India Company, Sepoy Mutiny, Raj, Indian National Congress, Muslim League, unequal treaties, Opium War, extraterritoriality, Boxer Rebellion, Social Darwinism, Berlin Conference, Spanish-American War, Roosevelt Corollary,		
2 weeks	WHG6.1.3	·Renaissance and Reformation, 1300-1650 (Chapter 15) ·Enlightenment and Revolution, 1550-1800 (Chapter 19) The Age of Imperialism, 1800-1920 (Chapter 25) World War I, 1914-1918 (Chapter 26)	Increasing Global Interconnections – Describe increasing global interconnections between societies, through the emergence and spread of ideas, innovations, and commodities including: constitutionalism, communism and socialism, republicanism, nationalism, capitalism, human rights, and secularization (National Geography Standard 10, p. 203); the global spread of major innovations, technologies, and	(15) Renaissance, humanism, secular, Niccolo Machiavelli, Lorenzo de Medici, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo Buonarroti Raphael, Johannes Gutenberg, William Shakespeare, Desiderius Erasmus, Protestant Reformation, indulgences, Martin Luther, theocracy, John Calvin, predestination,	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 15,19,25,26, video

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			<p>commodities via new global networks (National Geography Standard 11, p. 206).</p>	<p>Henry VIII, annulled, Elizabeth I, Counter-Reformation, Jesuits, Council of Trent (19) geocentric theory, Scientific Revolution, Scientific Method, Rene Descartes, Nicholas Copernicus, heliocentric theory, Galileo Galilei, Isaac Newton, Enlightenment, salons, social contract, John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Baron de Montesquieu, philosophes, Voltaire, Stamp Act, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Treaty of Paris, James Madison, federal system (25) British East India Company, Sepoy Mutiny, Raj, Indian National Congress, Muslim League, unequal treaties, Opium War, extraterritoriality, Boxer Rebellion, Social Darwinism, Berlin Conference, Spanish-American War, Roosevelt</p>		
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				<p>Corollary, (26) Triple Alliance, Triple Entente, Franz Ferdinand, Gavrilo Princip, neutral, Central Powers, Allied Powers, Western Front, trench warfare, total war, propaganda, genocide, Bolsheviks, Grigory Rasputin, Marxism- Leninism, Woodrow Wilson, U-boats, Zimmermann Note, armistice, Fourteen Points, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations</p>		
2 weeks	WHG6.1.5	<p>·Renaissance and Reformation, 1300-1650 (Chapter 15) Nationalism in Europe, 1800-1920 (Chapter 24) The Age of Imperialism, 1800-1920 (Chapter 25) Asia, 1945-Present (Chapter 30)</p>	<p>Interpreting Europe’s increasing Global Power – Describe Europe’s increasing global power between 1500 and 1900, and evaluate the merits of the argument that this rise was caused by factors internal to Europe (e.g., Renaissance, Reformation, demographic, economic, and social changes) or factors external to Europe (e.g., decline of Mughal and Ottoman empires and the decreasing engagement of China and Japan in global interactions). (See 6.3.1; 6.3.2, 5.3.2) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)</p>	<p>(15) Renaissance, humanism, secular, Niccolo Machiavelli, Lorenzo de Medici, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo Buonarroti Raphael, Johannes Gutenberg, William Shakespeare, Desiderius Erasmus, Protestant Reformation, indulgences, Martin Luther, theocracy, John Calvin, predestination, Henry VIII, annulled, Elizabeth I, Counter-Reformation, Jesuits, Council of</p>	<p>Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)</p>	<p>Human Legacy Chapter 15,24,25,30, video</p>

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				<p>Trent (24) Otto von Bismarck, Austro-Prussian War, Franco-Prussian War, Magyars, Crimean War, Balkan War, autocracy, serfs, Alexander II, Russo-Japanese War, socialist republic, Vladimir Lenin, Duma, (25) British East India Company, Sepoy Mutiny, Raj, Indian National Congress, Muslim League, unequal treaties, Opium War, extraterritoriality, Boxer Rebellion, Social Darwinism, Berlin Conference, Spanish-American War, Roosevelt Corollary, (30)Partition, Indira Gandhi, Ho Chi Minh, domino theory, Vietcong, Khmer Rouge, Pol Pot, Cultural Revolution, Red Guards, Gang of Four, Deng Xiaopeng, Four Modernizations, Ferdinand Marcos, Corazon Aquino, Kim Il Sung, Asian Tigers,</p>		
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2 weeks	WHG6.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·Enlightenment and Revolution, 1550-1800 (Chapter 19) ·The French Revolution and Napoleon, 1789-1815 (Chapter 20) ·Reforms, Revolutions, and War, 1800-1900 (Chapter 23) 	<p>Political Revolutions – Analyze the Age of Revolutions by comparing and contrasting the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of at least three political and/or nationalistic revolutions (American, French, Haitian, Mexican or other Latin American, or Chinese Revolutions) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)</p>		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 19,20,23, video
2 weeks	WHG6.2.2	Nationalism in Europe, 1800-1920 (Chapter 24)	<p>Growth of Nationalism and Nation-states – Compare and contrast the rise of the nation-states in a western context (e.g., Germany, Italy) and not-western context (e.g., Meiji Japan). (See 6.1.1; 6.3.1; 6.3.2) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 203)</p>		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 24, video
2 weeks	WHG6.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ·The Industrial Revolution, 1700-1900 (Chapter 21) ·Life in the Industrial Age, 1800-1900 (Chapter 22) 	<p>Industrialization – Analyze the origins, characteristics and consequences of industrialization across the world by: comparing and contrasting the process and impact of industrialization in Russia, Japan, and one of the following: Britain, Germany, United States or France; describing the social and economic impact of industrialization, particularly its effect on women and children, and the rise of organized labor movements (National Geography Standard 11, p.</p>		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 21,22, video

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			206); describing the environmental impacts of industrialization and urbanization (National Geography Standard 14, p. 212).			
2 weeks	WHG6.2.4	The Age of Imperialism, 1800-1920 (Chapter 25) ·Reforms, Revolutions, and War, 1800-1900 (Chapter 23)	Imperialism – Analyze the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of imperialism by: using historical and modern maps and other evidence to analyze and explain the causes and global consequences of nineteenth-century imperialism, including encounters between imperial powers (Europe, Japan) and local peoples in India, Africa, Central Asia, and East Asia (National Geography Standard 16, p. 216); describing the connection between imperialism and racism, including the social construction of race; comparing British policies in South Africa and India, French policies in Indochina, and Japanese policies in Asia (See 7.3.3) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 212); analyze the responses to imperialism by African and Asian people (See 6.6.3).		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 23,25, video
2 weeks	WHG6.3.1	·The French Revolution and Napoleon, 1789-1815 (Chapter 20)	Europe – Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe by: analyzing and explaining the impact of economic development on		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 20, video

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			European society (National Geography Standard 11, p. 206); 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 (e.g., Louisiana Purchase) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210).			
2 weeks	WHG6.3.2	The Age of Imperialism, 1800-1920 (Chapter 25)	East Asia – Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations in East Asia by: explaining key events in the modernization of Japan (Meiji Restoration) and the impact of the Russo-Japanese War (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210) and describing key events in the decline of Qing China, including the Opium Wars and the Taiping and Boxer Rebellions		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 25, video
2 weeks	WHG7.1.1	The Interwar Years, 1919-1939 (Chapter 27) World War II, 1930-1945 (Chapter 28) Europe and North America,	Increasing Government and Political Power – Explain the expanding role of state power in managing economies, transportation	(27) Mao Zedong, Long March, Amristar Massacre, Mohandus Gandhi, credit, Black	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 27,28,29, video

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		1945-Present (Chapter 29)	systems, and technologies, and other social environments, including its impact of the daily lives of their citizens. (See 7.3.2)	<p>Tuesday, Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt, New Deal, John Maynard Keynes, Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, Manchurian Incident, Benito Mussolini, fascism, totalitarianism, Joseph Stalin, Gulag, Adolph Hitler, Nazi Party, anti-Semitism, Nuremberg Laws, Kristallnacht, (28) appeasement, Winston Churchill, Axis Powers, nonaggression pact, blitzkrieg, Allies, Battle of Britain, Hideki Tojo, isolationism, Erwin Rommel, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Battle of Stalingrad, Douglas MacArthur, Battle of Midway, kamikazes, Final Solution, ghetto, concentration camps, Holocaust, D-Day, V-E day, Battle of Iwo Jima, Harry S. Truman, Hirohito, V-J Day, Yalta Conference, United Nations, (29) Nuremberg Trials,</p>		
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				Cold War, Iron Curtain, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, containment, Berlin airlift, NATO, Warsaw Pact, hydrogen bomb, deterrence, arms race, Sputnik, Bay of Pigs, Cuban missile crisis, détente, Martin Luther King Jr., counterculture, Solidarity, Mikhail Gorbachev, glasnost, perestroika, Boris Yeltsin, ethnic cleansing, Saddam Hussein, Persian Gulf War, al Qaeda, Osama Bin Laden, Taliban,		
2 weeks	WHG7.1.2	The Age of Imperialism, 1800-1920 (Chapter 25) World War I, 1914-1918 (Chapter 26) The Interwar Years, 1919-1939 (Chapter 27) World War II, 1930-1945 (Chapter 28)	Comparative Global Power – Use historical and modern maps and other sources to analyze and explain the changes in the global balance of military, political, and economic power between 1900 and 1945 (including the changing role of the United States and those resisting foreign domination). (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 25,26,27,28, video
2 weeks	WHG7.1.3	World War II, 1930-1945 (Chapter 28) Today's World (Chapter 33)	Twentieth Century Genocide – Use various sources including works of journalists, journals, oral histories, films, interviews, and writings of participants		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 28,33, video

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			to analyze the causes and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Romas (Gypsies), and Jews, and the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese. (See 7.2.3)			
2 weeks	WHG7.1.4	Today's World (Chapter 33)	Global Technology – Describe significant technological innovations and scientific breakthroughs in transportation, communication, medicine, and warfare and analyze how they both benefited and imperiled humanity. (National Geography Standard 11, p. 206)	(33)globalization, interdependence, multinational corporations, outsourcing, free trade, popular culture, cultural diffusion, famine, epidemic, refugees, terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, sanctions, sustainable development, global warming, green revolution, genetic engineering	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 33, video
2 weeks	WHG7.1.5	World War I, 1914-1918 (Chapter 26) World War II, 1930-1945 (Chapter 28)	Total War – Compare and contrast modern warfare and its resolution with warfare in the previous eras; include analysis of the role of technology and civilians. (See 7.2.1; 7.2.3) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 26,28, video
2 weeks	WHG7.2.1	World War I, 1914-1918 (Chapter 26)	World War I – Analyze the causes, characteristics, and long-term consequences of World War I by: analyzing the causes of the war including nationalism, industrialization, disputes over territory, systems of alliances, imperialism, and		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 26, video

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			militarism; analyzing the distinctive characteristics and impacts of the war on the soldiers and people at home (See 7.1.5); explaining the major decision made in the Versailles Treaty and analyzing its spatial and political consequences, including the mandate system, reparations, and national self-determination around the globe (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210).			
2 weeks	WHG7.2.2	The Interwar Years, 1919-1939 (Chapter 27)	Inter-war Period – Analyze the transformations that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II by: examining the causes and consequences of the economic depression on different regions, nations, and the globe; describing and explaining the rise of fascism and the spread of communism in Europe and Asia (See 7.3.1 and 7.3.2); comparing and contrasting the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India (National Geography Standard 10, p. 203)		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 27, video
2 weeks	WHG7.2.3	World War II, 1930-1945 (Chapter 28)	World War II – Analyze the causes, course, characteristics, and immediate consequences of World War II by: explaining the causes of World War II, including aggression and conflict appeasement that led to war in Europe and		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 28, video

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			Asia (e.g., Versailles Treaty provisions, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, Spanish Civil War, rape of Nanjing, annexation of Austria and Sudetenland); explaining the Nazi ideology, policies, and consequences of the Holocaust (or Shoah) (See 7.3.2) (National Geography Standard 10, p. 203); analyzing the major turning points and unique characteristics of the war (See 7.1.5) (National Geography Standard 17, p. 219); explaining the spatial and political impact of the Allied negotiations on the nations of Eastern Europe and the world (See 8.1.4); analyzing the immediate consequences of the war's end including the devastation, effects on population, dawn of the atomic age, the occupation of Germany and Japan (See 7.1.5; 8.1) (National Geography Standard 6, p. 154); describing the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as global superpowers (See 7.1.5; 8.1) (National Geography Standard 6, p.154).			
2 weeks	WHG7.2.4	·Reforms, Revolutions, and War, 1800-1900 (Chapter 23)	Revolutionary and/or Independence Movements – Compare two revolutionary and/or independence movements of this era (Latin		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 23, video

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			America, India, China, The Arab World, and Africa) with at least one from the previous era. (See 6.2.1) (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210)			
2 weeks	WHG7.3.2	The Interwar Years, 1919-1939 (Chapter 27)	Europe and Rise of Fascism and Totalitarian States – Compare the ideologies, policies, and governing methods of at least two 20th-century dictatorial regimes (Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Soviet Union) with those absolutist states in earlier eras. (See 5.3.5; 7.2.3)		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 27, video
2 weeks	WHG7.3.3	Asia, 1945-Present (Chapter 30) The Interwar Years, 1919-1939 (Chapter 27)	Asia – Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including (National Geography Standard 13, p. 210): Japanese imperialism; Chinese nationalism, the emergence of communism, and civil war (See 7.2.2); Indian independence struggle.		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 27,30, video
2 weeks	WHG7.3.5	Nationalism in Europe, 1800-1920 (Chapter 24) Africa and the Middle East, 1945-Present (Chapter 31)	Middle East – Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including: the decline of the Ottoman Empire; changes in the Arab world including the growth of Arab nationalism, rise of Arab nation-states, and the increasing complexity (e.g., political, geographic, economic, and religious) of Arab peoples;	(31) Apartheid, African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, patronage, desertification, Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries (OPEC), Six-Day War, Yom Kippur War, Golda Meir, Anwar Sadat, Menachem Bagin,	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 24,31, video

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			the role of the Mandate system; the discovery of petroleum resources.	Camp David Accords, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Saddam Hussein, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)		
2 weeks	WHG8.1.1	Europe and North America, 1945-Present (Chapter 29) Asia, 1945-Present (Chapter 30)	Origins of the Cold War – Describe the factors that contributed to the Cold War including the differences in ideologies and policies of the Soviet bloc and the West; political, economic, and military struggles in the 1940s and 1950s; and development of Communism in China. (See 723)		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 29,30, video
2 weeks	WHG8.1.4	Europe and North America, 1945-Present (Chapter 29) Africa and the Middle East, 1945-Present (Chapter 31)	Mapping the 20th Century – Using post-WWI, post WWII, height of Cold War, and current world political maps, explain the changing configuration of political boundaries in the world caused by the World Wars, the Cold War, and the growth of nationalist sovereign states (including Israel, Jordan, Palestine).		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 29,31, video
2 weeks	WHG8.2.1	Europe and North America, 1945-Present (Chapter 29) Asia, 1945-Present (Chapter 30) Africa and the Middle East, 1945-Present (Chapter 31) Latin America, 1945-Present (Chapter 32)	The Legacy of Imperialism – Analyze the complex and changing legacy of imperialism in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America during and after the Cold War such as apartheid, civil war in Nigeria, Vietnam, Cuba, Guatemala, and the changing nature of exploitation of resources (human and natural). (National Geography	(32) Import-substitution industrialization, Liberation Theology, Fidel Castro, Che Guevara, Sandinistas, junta, Contras, Juan Peron, populist, hyperinflation,	Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 29,30,30, video

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			Standards 11 and 16, pp. 206 and 216)	Augusto Pinochet, Manuel Noriega, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Vincente Fox, Hugo Chavez		
2 weeks	WHG8.2.2	The Interwar Years, 1919-1939 (Chapter 27) Europe and North America, 1945-Present (Chapter 29) Asia, 1945-Present (Chapter 30) Africa and the Middle East, 1945-Present (Chapter 31)	Independence, Decolonization, and Democratization Movements – Compare the independence movements and formation of new nations in the Indian Subcontinent, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia during and after the Cold War. (National Geography Standard 13 and 17, pp. 210 and 219)		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 27,29,30,31, video
2 weeks	WHG8.2.3	Africa and the Middle East, 1945-Present (Chapter 31) Today's World (Chapter 33)	Middle East – Analyze the interregional causes and consequences of conflicts in the Middle East, including the development of the state of Israel, Arab-Israeli disputes, Palestine, the Suez crisis, and the nature of the continuing conflict. (National Geography Standards 13 and 17, pp. 210 and 219)		Chapter/Unit Test, writing assignment(s)	Human Legacy Chapter 31,33, video