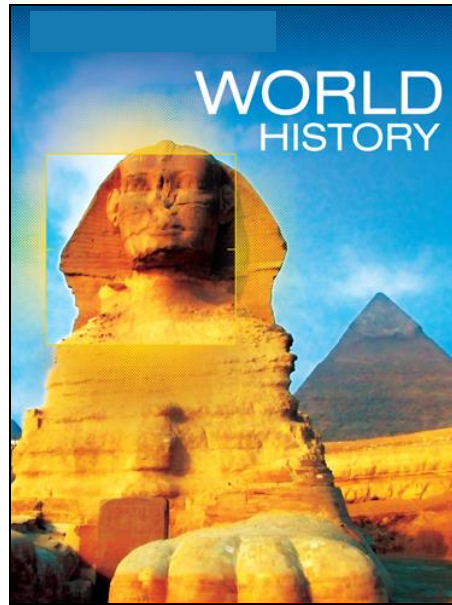


**A Correlation of**



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**To the  
Georgia Standards of Excellence  
World History  
2016**

**FORMAT FOR CORRELATION TO THE GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE (GSE)  
GRADES K-12 SOCIAL STUDIES AND SCIENCE**

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<b>Standard</b> (Cite Number)	<b>Standard</b> (Cite specific standard)	<b>Where Taught</b> (If print component, cite page number; if non-print, cite appropriate location.)
<p><b>World History</b></p> <p>The high school world history course provides students with an intensive study of major events and themes in world history. Students begin with a study of the earliest civilizations worldwide and continue to examine major developments and themes in all regions of the world. The course culminates in a study of change and continuity and globalization at the beginning of the 21st century.</p>		

<b>SSWH1</b>	<b>Analyze the origins, structures, and interactions of societies in the ancient world from 3500 BCE/BC to 500 BCE/BC.</b>	
a.	Compare and contrast Mesopotamian and Egyptian societies, include: religion, culture, economics, politics, and technology.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Empires in Mesopotamia, 32–39; Egyptian Civilization, 46–55  Topic 2 Assessment (9. Identify the Characteristics of Monarchies and Theocracies), 56; (13. Identify the Impact of Political and Legal Ideas), 57; (16. Identify Major Causes), 58; (18. Identify Examples), 58
b.	Describe the societies of India and China, include: religion, culture, economics, politics, and technology.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Early Civilization in South Asia, 62–68; The Origins of Hinduism and Buddhism, 69–74; Powerful Empires Emerge in India, 75–80; Ancient Civilization in China, 81–88; Strong Rulers Unite China, 89–95  Topic 3 Assessment (6. Analyze the Influence of Geographic factors), 96; (8. Identify the Diffusion of Major Ideas in Technology), 97; (11. Identify Causes and Effects of the Development of the Gupta Civilization), 97; (13. Summarize the Institutions), 98; (14. Describe Major Effects), 98
c.	Explain the development of monotheism, include: the concepts developed by the ancient Hebrews.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Ancient Israelites’ Unique Belief System, 40; The Ancient Israelites, 41–43  Topic 2 Assessment (7. Describe Major Philosophical and Political Influences), 56; (11. Describe the Development of Monotheism), 57; Topic 6 Assessment (11. Describe Historical Origins), 186
d.	Identify the Bantu migration patterns and contribution to settled agriculture.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Migration of People and Ideas, 281–282
e.	Explain the rise of the Olmecs.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Olmec Civilization Emerges, 103; Olmec Culture and Trade, 103–104; Influence of the Olmec, 104  Topic 4 Assessment (8. Summarize and Explain the Influence of Prior Civilizations on Maya Architectural Ideas), 122; (11. Explain Previous Civilizations’ Influence and Create Charts), 122

<b>SSWH2</b>	<b>Identify the major achievements of Chinese and Indian societies to 500 CE/AD.</b>	
a.	Describe the development of Indian civilization, include: the rise and fall of the Maurya and Gupta Empires.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Powerful Empires Emerge in India, 75–80</p> <p>Topic 3 Assessment (2. Explain How Major River Valley Civilizations Influenced Development), 96; (10. Summarize Institutions), 97; (11. Identify Causes and Effects of the Development of the Gupta Civilization), 97; (15. Identify Diffusion of Major Ideas of Mathematics), 98</p>
b.	Describe the development of Chinese civilization under Zhou, Qin, and Han.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> The Zhou Dynasty, 83–84; A Time of Achievements in Early China, 87–88; Strong Rulers Unite China, 89–95</p> <p>Topic 3 Assessment (6. Analyze the Influence of Geographic factors), 96; (13. Summarize the Institutions), 98; (14. Describe Major Effects), 98</p>
c.	Explain the development and impact of Hinduism and Buddhism on India, and Confucianism on China.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> The Origins of Hinduism and Buddhism, 69–74; Religious Beliefs in Early China, 84; Two Major Belief Systems Take Root, 85–87; Buddhism Spreads to China, 95; Primary Sources: <i>Analects</i>, Confucius, 937–938</p> <p>Topic 3 Assessment (3. Describe the Spread of Major World Religions), 96; (4. Describe Historical Origins and Central Ideas), 96; (5. Identify Examples of Religious Influence), 96; (7. Describe the Spread), 97; (9. Describe the Development of Major World Religions), 97; (12. Describe the Major Religious), 98; (13. Summarize the Institutions), 98; (14. Describe Major Effects), 98</p>
d.	Explain how geography contributed to the movement of people and ideas, include: Silk Roads and Indian Ocean Trade.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Deccan Kingdoms Arise, 77; The Silk Road, 92–93</p> <p>Topic 3 Assessment (14. Describe Major Effects), 98</p>

<b>SSWH3</b>	<b>Examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE/BC to 400 CE/AD.</b>	
a.	Compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Early Greece, 126–130; The Greek City-States, 131–141; The Roman Republic, 158–162; The Roman Empire: Rise and Decline, 163–172</p> <p>Topic 5 Assessment (2. Describe Major Influences), 153; (3. Identify Characteristics), 153; (13. Explain Development), 155; (1. Identify the Characteristics of Political Systems), 185; (2. Describe Major Effects of Events), 185; (3. Describe the Responsibilities of Citizens and Noncitizens), 185</p>
b.	Identify the ideas and impact of important individuals, include: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and Augustus Caesar.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Socrates, 143; Plato, 143; Aristotle, 144; Alexander the Great, 148–152; Julius Caesar, 165–166; Augustus Caesar, 166–168; Primary Sources: <i>The Republic</i>, Plato, 935; <i>Politics</i>, Aristotle, 936</p> <p>Topic 5 Assessment (2. Describe Major Influences), 153</p>
c.	Analyze the impact of Greek and Roman culture, politics, and technology.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Greek Thinkers, Artists, and Writers, 142–147; Alexander the Great and the Legacy of Greece, 148–152; The Legacy of Rome, 173–177</p> <p>Topic 5 Assessment (6. Identify Influence of Ideas), 154; (7. Summarize Development), 154; (9. Identify the Contribution of Scientists; Interpret Written Presentations), 154; (10. Identify the Origin and Diffusion of Major Ideas), 154; Topic 6 Assessment (6. Summarize the Development), 185; (9. Analyze Examples), 185; (10. Summarize Fundamental Ideas and Institutions), 186</p>
d.	Describe polytheism in the Greek and Roman world.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Greece: Myths and Beliefs, 137; Legacy of Greek Myths, 137; Roman Mythology and Religion, 161</p> <p>Topic 6 Assessment (5. Describe a Major Cultural Influence), 185</p>

e.	Explain the origins and diffusion of Christianity in the Roman world.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Origins of Christianity, 178–184  Topic 6 Assessment (4. Describe Central Ideas and Major Religious/ Philosophical Influences), 185; (8. Explain the Development), 185; (11. Describe Historical Origins), 186
f.	Analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Rome Faces Invasion, 1769–170; Why Did Rome Fall?, 170; Economic Causes, 171–172  Topic 6 Assessment (12. Explain Impacts), 186; (15. Describe Major Effects of Events), 186
<b>SSWH4</b>	<b>Analyze impact of the Byzantine and Mongol empires.</b>	
a.	Describe the relationship between the Roman and Byzantine Empires, include: the importance of Justinian and Empress Theodora.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Byzantine Empire Thrives, 190–191; The Age of Justinian, 191–193; Assessment: Identify, 197; Orthodox Christianity as a Unifying Force, 210; The Byzantine Heritage, 237–238  Topic 7 Assessment (4. Explain Characteristics), 251; (5. Explain the Development), 251
b.	Analyze the impact Byzantium had on Kiev, Moscow, and the Russian Empire.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Russia and Eastern Europe, 243–247  Topic 7 Assessment (14. Interpret Thematic Maps), 252
c.	Explain the Great Schism (East-West Schism) of 1054 CE/AD.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Christian Church Is Divided, 209–210  Topic 7 Assessment (4. Explain Characteristics), 253
d.	Explain the decline of Byzantium and the impact of the fall of Constantinople in 1453 CE/AD.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Empire Declines, 193  Topic 8 Assessment (15. Identify Major Causes), 304

e.	Describe the impact of the Mongols on Russia, China, and the Middle East, include: the role of Chinggis (Genghis) Khan in developing the Mongol Empire.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Mongol Empire and Ming China, 323–329  Topic 9 Assessment (6. Identify Major Effects), 348; (7. Summarize the Changes), 348
<b>SSWH5</b>	<b>Examine the political, economic, and cultural interactions within the Medieval Mediterranean World between 600 CE/AD and 1300 CE/AD.</b>	
a.	Analyze the origins of Islam and the growth of the Islamic Empire.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Origins of Islam, 258–262; A Muslim Empire, 263–269; Muslim Analyze Data: Trade by the Numbers, 272; The Ottoman and Safavid Empires, 278–282  Topic 8 Assessment (3. Describe the Spread), 305; (4. Explain Influences), 305; (5. Identify Major Causes and Effects), 305; (6. Describe the Spread and Explain the Impact), 305; (7. Explain the Impact), 305; (9. Analyze How Trade Facilitated the Spread), 306; (12. Identify the Origin and Diffusion of Major ideas), 306
b.	Understand the reasons for the split between Sunni and Shi’a Muslims.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Divisions Split Islam, 262–263
c.	Assess the economic impact of Muslim trade routes to India, China, Europe and Africa.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Trade in the Muslim World, 269–270; Spreading Products and Ideas, 270; Analyze Data, 270; Trade Grows Across the Sahara, 286–287; Trading States of East Africa, 292–297  Topic 8 Assessment (9. Analyze How Trade Facilitated the Spread), 306; (16. Explain the Impact), 304
d.	Identify the contributions of Islamic scholars in science, math, and geography	<b>SE/TE:</b> Achievements of Muslim Civilization, 271–277; Literature and the Arts, 280; A Center of Art and Trade, 281  Topic 8 Assessment (13. Identify the Origin and the Diffusion of Major ideas), 306; (15. Identify Major Causes), 306

e.	Analyze the relationship between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.	<b>SE/TE:</b> “People of the Book” 259 Topic 8 Assessment (10. Describe the Interactions), 304
<b>SSWH6</b>	<b>Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies before 1500 CE/AD.</b>	
a.	Describe the development and decline of the Sudanic kingdoms (Ghana, Mali, Songhai); include the roles of Sundiata, and the pilgrimage of Mansa Musa to Mecca.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Kingdoms of West Africa, 286–291 Topic 8 Assessment (8. Identify Major Causes and Effects), 303
b.	Describe the trading networks and distribution of resources by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold, salt, and slaves; include the Swahili trading cities.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Trading States of East Africa, 292–297 Topic 8 Assessment (1. Analyze the Influence), 303; (9. Analyze How Trade Facilitated the Spread), 304
c.	Understand the blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity and their impact on early African societies.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Diverse Peoples and Traditions in Africa, 298–302 Topic 8 Assessment (11. Describe Changing Roles), 304
<b>SSWH7</b>	<b>Analyze European medieval society with regard to culture, politics, society, and economics.</b>	
a.	Explain the manorial system and feudal relationships, include: the status of peasants and feudal monarchies and the importance of Charlemagne.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Feudalism and the Manor Economy, 198–202 Topic 7 Assessment (1. Describe Characteristics), 251; (6. Describe Characteristics and Factors), 251; (9. Identify Characteristics), 252



b.	Explain the political impact of Christianity and the role of the church in medieval society.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Medieval Christian Church, 203–210; The Feudal Monarchs and the Church, 221–230  Topic 7 Assessment (3. Identify Major Causes), 251; (9. Identify Characteristics), 252; (12. Explain Political Philosophies), 252; (13. Describe the Spread of Traditions), 252
c.	Describe how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities, include: the impact of the Bubonic Plague.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Changes in Agriculture Transform Europe, 211–212; Trade Expands and Towns Grow, 212–213; Economic Changes, 213–214; A New Middle Class, 214–218  Topic 7 Assessment (18. Describe Changing Roles), 253
d.	Describe the causes and impact of the Crusades on the Islamic World and Europe.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Crusades, 216–217; The Effects of the Crusades, 218–219  Topic 7 Assessment (16. Describe Interactions), 253; (19. Locate Places and Regions), 253; (21. Analyze Information), 253
<b>SSWH8</b>	<b>Describe the diverse characteristics of societies in Central and South America.</b>	
a.	Explain the rise and fall of the Mayan, Aztec, and Inca Empires.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Maya, 105–106; Maya Cultural Life, 106–107; The Aztec, 108–110; The World of the Incas, 111–115  Topic 4 Assessment (6. Summarize Major Ideas), 121; (8. Summarize and Explain the Influence of Prior Civilizations on Maya Architectural Ideas), 122; (9. Summarize Major Ideas), 122; (10. Summarize Major Ideas), 122
b.	Compare and contrast the Mayan, Aztec, and Incan societies, include: religion, culture, economics, politics, and technology.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Maya, 105–106; Maya Cultural Life, 106–107; The Aztec, 108–110; The World of the Incas, 111–115  Topic 4 Assessment (1. Compare Major Economic Developments), 121; (2. Compare Social Developments), 121; (3. Compare the Major Political Developments), 121; (4. Compare Major Cultural Developments), 121; (5. Compare Major Economic Developments and Create Graphs), 121; (12. Compare Social Developments), 123

<b>SSWH9</b>	<b>Analyze change and continuity in the Renaissance and Reformation.</b>	
a.	Explain the social, economic, and political changes that contributed to the rise of Florence.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Renaissance Humanism, 351; The Italian Renaissance Begins in Italy, 352  Topic 10 Assessment (2. Identify Major Causes), 379; (4. Explain the Impact), 379
b.	Identify artistic and scientific achievements of the Renaissance.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Art Flourishes in the Renaissance, 353–355; New Books Reflect Renaissance Themes, 355–356; The Renaissance in Northern Europe, 357–361; The Scientific Revolution, 374–378  Topic 10 Assessment (1. Identify Examples), 379; (3. Identify Examples), 379; (13. Describe the Major Effects and Explain Its Impact), 380; (14. Describe Major Causes and Effects), 380; (15. Identify the Contributions), 380
c.	Explain the main characteristics of humanism.	<b>SE/TE:</b> A New Worldview, 350–351; Renaissance Humanism, 351  Topic 10 Assessment (1. Identify Examples), 379; (7. Describe Major Effects), 379
d.	Explain the importance of Gutenberg and the invention of the printing press.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Printing Revolution, 360–361  Topic 10 Assessment (1. Identify Examples), 379; (12. Explain the Impact), 379
e.	Analyze the impact of the Protestant Reformation, include: the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Protestant Reformation, 362–367; Reformation Ideas Spread, 368–373; Analyze Map: Major European Religions, About 1600  Topic 10 Assessment (8. Explain the Relationship and Explain the Influence), 379; (9. Identify Major Effects and Examples), 379; (10. Explain the Philosophies and Identify Characteristics), 379
f.	Describe the English Reformation, include: the role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The English Reformation, 369–370  Topic 10 Assessment (5. Describe Influences), 379

g.	Describe the Counter Reformation at the Council of Trent and the role of the Jesuits.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Catholic Reformation, 370–372 Topic 10 Assessment (11. Explain the Impact), 379
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a.	Explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors	<b>SE/TE:</b> European Conquests in the Americas, 397–405 Topic 11 Assessment (1. Identify Major Causes and Effects and Locate Places and Regions), 422; (3. Identify and Analyze Major Causes and Explain the Impact), 422
b.	Analyze the global, economic, and cultural impact of the Columbian Exchange.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Effects of Global Contact, 417–421 Topic 11 Assessment 5. Explain New Factors and Principles; Formulate Generalizations), 422; (6. Explain the Impact and Describe the Effects), 422; (8. Identify Major Causes), 422
c.	Explain the role of improved technology in exploration	<b>SE/TE:</b> Improved Technology, 385
d.	Examine the effects of the Transatlantic Slave Trade on Africa and on the colonies in the Americas.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Slave Trade and Its Impact on Africa, 411–416 Topic 11 Assessment (12. Explain Impact), 422; (14. Describe Effects and Explain Impact), 423; (15. Explain Development and Impact), 423
<b>SSWH11</b>	<b>Examine political and social changes in Japan and in China from the fourteenth century CE/AD to mid-nineteenth century CE/AD.</b>	
a.	Describe the impact of the Tokugawa Shogunate policies on the social structure of Japan.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Japan’s Feudal Age, 336; A United Japan, 337–338; Japanese Feudal Culture Evolves, 339–340 Topic 9 Assessment (14. Analyze Examples), 347

b.	Describe the impact of the Qing and Ming Dynasty policies on the social structure of China.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Chinese Rule Restored by the Ming, 324–325; Chinese Fleets Explore the Seas, 326–327</p> <p>Topic 9 Assessment (9. Identify Major Causes and Effects), 346</p>
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b.	Describe the cultural contributions of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Ottoman Empire: Literature and the Arts, 279; The Safavids: A Center of Art and Trade, 279; Cultural Sharing, 310; Sikhism Emerges, 311; Taj Mahal, 312</p> <p>Topic 8 Assessment (13. Identify the Origin and the Diffusion of Major ideas), 304; (14. Analyze Examples), 304; Topic 9 Assessment (10. Explain the Political and Social Impact), 347</p>
<b>SSWH13</b>	<b>Examine the intellectual, political, social, and economic factors that changed the world view of Europeans from the sixteenth century CE/AD to the late eighteenth century CE/AD.</b>	
a.	Explain the scientific contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and how these ideas changed the European worldview.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> The Scientific Revolution, 374–378</p> <p>Topic 10 Assessment (13. Describe the Major Effects and Explain Its Impact), 380; (14. Describe Major Causes and Effects), 380; (15. Identify the Contributions), 380; Topic 12 Assessment (20. Identify and Describe Major Effects), 493</p>

b.	Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau, and their relationship to politics and society.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> The Enlightenment, 452–459; Primary Sources: <i>Two Treatises of Government</i>, John Locke, 942–943; <i>The Social Contract</i>, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 944–945</p> <p>Topic 12 Assessment (3. Explain Development), 490; (4. Analyze Examples), 490; (7. Identify the Influence and Explain the Development), 490; (8. Identify Examples), 491; (9. Explain Political Philosophies of Individuals), 491; (10. Describe Major Influences of Women), 491</p>
<p><b>SSWH14 Analyze the Age of Revolutions.</b></p>		
a.	Examine absolutism through a comparison of the reigns of Louis XIV and Tsar Peter the Great.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Absolute Monarchy in Spain and France, 426–434; Rise of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, 435–443</p> <p>Topic 12 Assessment (14. Construct a Thesis), 492; (5. Identify Characteristics), 490</p>
b.	Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825).	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Triumph of Parliament in England, 444–451; The American Revolution, 460–465; The French Revolution Begins, 466–474; A Radical Phase, 475–481; Latin American Nations Win Independence, 545–549</p> <p>Topic 12 Assessment (3. Explain Development), 490; (15. Identify Influences), 492; (16. Explain Philosophies), 492; (18. Compare the Consequences), 492; (21. Compare Consequences), 493; (23. Create Visual Presentations), 493; Topic 14 Assessment (2. Explain the Impact), 587; (3. Trace the Influence), 587; (9. Describe People's Participation), 587</p>
c.	Explain Napoleon's rise to power, the role of geography in his defeat, and the consequences of France's defeat for Europe.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> The Age of Napoleon, 482–489</p> <p>Topic 12 Assessment (12. Explain the Impact), 491; (13. Locate Places of Historical Significance), 492</p>

<b>SSWH15</b>	<b>Describe the impact of industrialization and urbanization.</b>	
a.	Analyze the process and impact of industrialization in Great Britain, Germany, and Japan.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Industrial Revolution Begins, 496–503; The Second Industrial Revolution, 513–519  Topic 13 Assessment (3. Identify Major Causes), 530; (5. Explain Scientific Advancements), 530; (11. Explain the Role), 531; (12. Explain Economic Changes and Identify Bias), 531; (14. Describe Major Effects), 532
b.	Examine the political and economic ideas of Adam Smith and Karl Marx.	<b>SE/TE:</b> New Economic Ideas, 456; Adam Smith and Laissez-Faire Economics, 508–509; Socialist Thought Emerges, 510; Marx and the Origins of Communism, 511–512  Topic 12 Assessment (11. Identify Origins, Influences, and Contributions), 491; Topic 13 Assessment (1. Identify the Historical Origins, Characteristics, and Influences), 530; (2. Identify the Historical Origins and Characteristics), 530; (4. Explain the Collapse), 530; (16. Identify the Contributions and Influence), 532
c.	Examine the social impact of urbanization, include: women and children.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Social, Economic, and Political Changes, 503; Social Impact of Industrialization, 504–512; Advances in Transportation and Communication, 514–515; Better Medicine, Nutrition, and Health, 516–517; City Life Changes, 517–518; The Working Class Wins New Rights, 518–519; Changing Ways of Life and Thought, 520–529  Topic 13 Assessment (6. Explain Political and Economic Changes), 530; (7. Formulate Generalizations), 530; (14. Describe Major Effects), 532; (17. Describe the Changing Roles), 532
<b>SSWH16</b>	<b>Analyze the rise of nationalism and worldwide imperialism.</b>	
a.	Compare and contrast the rise of the nation state in Germany under Otto von Bismarck and Japan during the Meiji Restoration.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Unification of Germany, 550–556; The Modernization of Japan, 620–625  Topic 14 Assessment (4. Identify the Influence of Ideas), 587

b.	Assess imperialism in Africa and Asia, include: the influence of geography and natural resources.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> The New Imperialism, 592–597; European Colonies in Africa, 598–604; Europe and the Muslim World, 605–609; India Becomes a Colony, 610–614; China and the West, 615–619; Southeast Asia and the Pacific, 626–631; The Americas in the Age of Imperialism, 632–640</p> <p>Topic 15 Assessment (2. Identify the Influence of Ideas), 641; (3. Identify Causes of European Imperialism), 641; (5. Identify Influences on European Imperialism), 641; (6. Identify Influences on European Imperialism), 641; (7. Explain Characteristics of European Imperialism), 641; (8. Explain Major Characteristics), 641; (14. Identify Economic Motivations for European Imperialism), 642</p>
c.	Examine anti-imperial resistance, include: Opium Wars, Boxer Rebellion, and the Indian Revolt of 1857.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Some Resist Imperialism, 594; African Resistance, 603–604; The Sepoy Rebellion, 611–612; The Opium War, 615–616; The Boxer Uprising, 618–619</p> <p>Topic 15 Assessment (4. Describe the Major Effects of European Imperialism), 641</p>
<b>SSWH17</b>	<b>Demonstrate an understanding of long-term causes of World War I and its global impact.</b>	
a.	Identify causes of the war, include: nationalism, entangling alliances, militarism, and imperialism.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> World War I Begins, 646–651</p> <p>Topic 16 Assessment (1. Identify Major Causes), 673; (2. Identify Major Causes), 673; (4. Identify Importance), 673</p>
b.	Describe conditions on the war front for soldiers, include: new technology and war tactics.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Fighting the Great War, 652–657</p> <p>Topic 16 Assessment (5. Identify Major Characteristics), 673; (8. Identify Major Characteristics and Effects), 673</p>
c.	Explain the major decisions made in the Versailles Treaty, include: German reparations and the mandate system that replaced Ottoman control.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Wilson’s Fourteen Points, 662; The Great War Ends, 662–663; Making the Peace, 664–665; Effects of the Peace Settlements, 665–666</p> <p>Topic 16 Assessment (7. Explain Impact), 673; (10. Explain Significance), 674</p>

d.	Analyze the destabilization of Europe in the collapse of the great empires.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Effects of the Peace Settlements, 665–666  Topic 16 Assessment (3. Identify Major Effects), 673; Topic 17 Assessment (1. Explain the Impact), 731
<b>SSWH18</b>	<b>Examine the major political and economic factors that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II.</b>	
a.	Determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of the Bolsheviks under Lenin to Stalin’s first Five Year Plan.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Revolution in Russia, 667–672; The Soviet Union Under Stalin, 717–724  Topic 16 Assessment (12. Identify Causes), 674; (13. Identify the Establishment), 674; (14. Identify Characteristics), 674; (15. Identify Examples), 674; (16. Identify Origins, Characteristics, and Influences), 674
b.	Describe the rise of fascism in Europe and Asia by comparing the policies of Benito Mussolini in Italy, Adolf Hitler in Germany, and Hirohito in Japan.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Ultrnationalist Reaction, 700; Militarists Gain Power, 701; Fascism Emerges in Italy, 713–716; The Rise of Nazi Germany, 725–730  Topic 17 Assessment (5. Describe the Emergence), 731; (8. Identify and Explain the Major Causes and Effects), 732; (11. Identify Major Causes), 733; (16. Explain the Roles and Identify), 733
c.	Describe the nature of totalitarianism and the police state that existed in the Soviet Union, Germany, and Italy and how they differ from authoritarian governments.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Fascism Emerges in Italy, 713–716; The Soviet Union Under Stalin, 717–724; The Rise of Nazi Germany, 725–730  Topic 17 Assessment (5. Describe the Emergence), 731; (11. Identify Major Causes), 733; (12. Identify and Describe), 733
d.	Explain the aggression and conflict leading to World War II in Europe and Asia; include the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Spanish Civil War, the Rape of Nanjing in China, and the German violation of the Treaty of Versailles.	<b>SE/TE:</b> China Faces Japanese Imperialism, 698; Aggression, Appeasement, and War, 738–743  Topic 18 Assessment (1. Explain the Major Causes of World War II), 769; (5. Explain the Major Causes of World War II), 769



<b>SSWH19</b>	<b>Demonstrate an understanding of the global political, economic, and social impact of World War II.</b>	
a.	Describe the major conflicts and outcomes, include: North African, Pacific, and European theatres.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> Axis Powers Advance, 744–749; The Allies Turn the Tide, 756–761; Victory for the Allies, 762–768</p> <p>Topic 18 Assessment (4. Identify Causes of Turning Points in World War II), 769; (6. Explain Roles of World Leaders), 769; (7. Explain Major Events of World War II), 769; (8. Explain the Major Causes of World War II), 770; (10. Explain the Major Causes of World War II), 770; (11. Identify Causes of Turning Points in World War II), 770</p>
b.	Identify Nazi ideology and policies that led to the Holocaust and its consequences.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> The Rise of Nazi Germany, 725–730; The Holocaust, 750–755</p> <p>Topic 18 Assessment (9. Explain Roles and Identify Examples), 770</p>
c.	Analyze the impact of the military and diplomatic negotiations between the leaders of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> “Big Three” Strategize, 758; The Yalta Conference, 760–761, 774; Potsdam Conference, 764, 774</p> <p>Topic 18 Assessment (6. Explain Roles of World Leaders), 769; (16. Explain Roles of World Leaders), 770</p>
d.	Explain Post-World War II policies and plans for economic recovery, include: the Marshall Plan for Europe, MacArthur’s plan for Japan, and the formation of the United Nations, NATO, and the Warsaw Pact.	<p><b>SE/TE:</b> The United Nations is Formed, 767; Soviet Aggression Grows, 775–776; Two Opposing Sides in Europe, 777</p> <p>Topic 18 Assessment (15. Explain the Significance of the United Nations), 770; Topic 19 Assessment (4. Summarize Outcome and Identify Major Events), 807</p>
<b>SSWH20</b>	<b>Demonstrate an understanding of the global social, economic, and political impact of the Cold War and decolonization from 1945 to 1989.</b>	

a.	Explain the arms race, include: development of nuclear weapons, and efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Nuclear Arms Race, 778–779  Topic 19 Assessment (14. Explain Effects), 808
b.	Describe the formation of the state of Israel and the Arab-Israeli Conflict.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Founding of Israel, 830–831; New Nations in the Middle East, 831–834; Conflicts in the Middle East, 837–843  Topic 17 Assessment (2. Describe the Spread), 731; Topic 20 Assessment (13. Summarize and Locate Places), 846; (14. Explain), 846; (15. Summarize Impact), 846; Topic 21 Assessment (14. Explain and Summarize), 906
c.	Analyze the rise of nationalism and the revolutionary movements in Asia (i.e. India and China) and Africa.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Communism in East Asia, 791–795; War in Southeast Asia, 796–800; New Nations in South Asia and Southeast Asia, 812–820; African Nations Win Independence, 821–828  Topic 19 Assessment (5. Summarize Role and Differences), 807; Topic 20 Assessment (1. Summarize and Locate Places), 844; (2. Summarize Reasons and Use a Decision-Making Process), 844
d.	Analyze opposition movements to existing political systems, include: anti-apartheid, Tiananmen Square, and the fall of the Berlin Wall.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Cold War Ends, 801–806; Challenges for African Nations, 855–860; Reform and Repression in China, 861–862; Reform Brings Growth and Challenges, 862–863  Topic 21 Assessment (10. Identify Examples), 906; (20. Identify Examples), 907
<b>SSWH21</b>	<b>Examine change and continuity in the world since the 1960s.</b>	
a.	Identify ethnic conflicts and new nationalisms, include: Pan-Africanism, Pan-Arabism, and the conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Rwanda.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Politically Motivated Mass Murder in Cambodia, 800; Ethnic Conflict and Genocide, 826–828; Conflicts in the Middle East, 837–843; Challenges for African Nations, 855–860; War in Yugoslavia, 877–879  Topic 20 Assessment (4. Identify Examples), 844; (5. Identify Examples), 844; Topic 21 Assessment (5. Identify Characteristics), 905; (17. Identify Examples), 907

b.	Describe the reforms of Khrushchev and Gorbachev and the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 that produced independent countries.	<b>SE/TE:</b> The Cold War Ends, 801–806 Topic 19 Assessment (9. Explain Roles), 808; (10. Explain Roles), 808; (15. Identify Individuals), 808
c.	Analyze terrorism as a form of warfare in the contemporary world.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Terrorism and International Security, 894–899 Topic 21 Assessment (13. Explain Influences), 906; (15. Summarize the Development), 906; (19. Explain), 907
d.	Examine the rise of women as major world leaders, include: Golda Meir, Indira Gandhi, and Margaret Thatcher.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Golda Meir, 831, 839; Indira Gandhi, 812, 814–815, 845, 865; Margaret Thatcher, 783, 788, 808 Topic 19 Assessment (12. Describe Influences), 808; Topic 21 Assessment (18. Describe Changing Roles), 907
<b>SSWH22</b>	<b>Analyze globalization in the contemporary world.</b>	
a.	Describe the cultural and intellectual integration of countries into the world economy through the development of television, satellites, and computers.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Advances in Science and Technology, 904–908 Topic 19 Assessment (14. Explain Effects), 808; Topic 21 Assessment (4. Explain the Role), 905
b.	Analyze global economic and political connections; include multinational corporations, the United Nations, OPEC, and the World Trade Organization.	<b>SE/TE:</b> OPEC, 834–835, 883–884; United Nations, 783, 793, 825, 837, 846, 876, 883, 893, 905, 907; World Trade Organization, 767, 875; European Union, 878; Global Organizations and Trade Agreements, 883–884 Topic 21 Assessment (2. Summarize Impact), 905; (3. Identify Major Causes), 905; (16. Summarize Impact and Use a Problem-Solving Process), 906
c.	Explain how governments cooperate through treaties and organizations to minimize the negative effects of human actions on the environment.	<b>SE/TE:</b> Development and the Environment, 891–893

