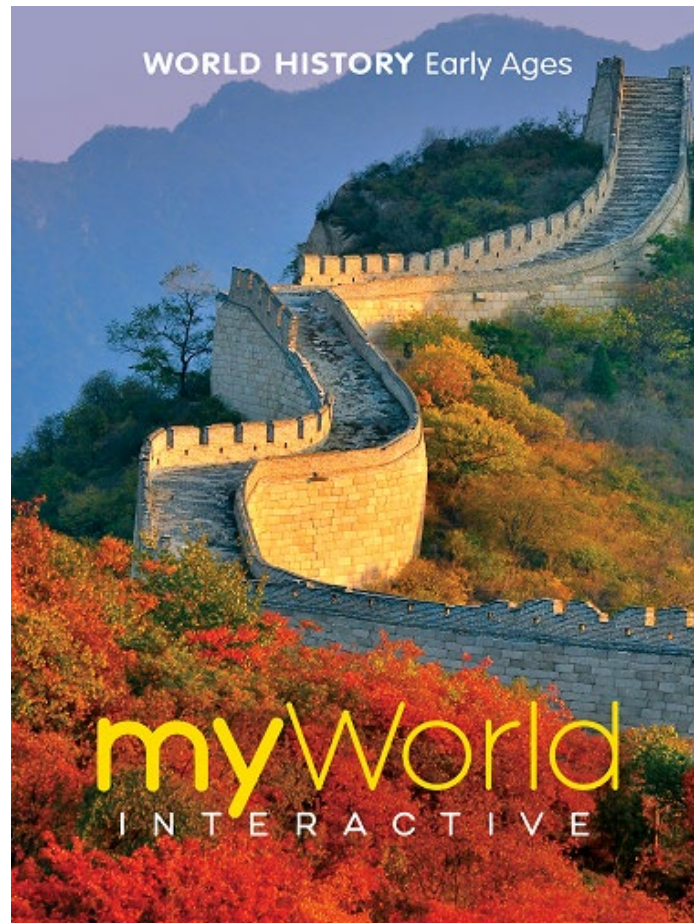


**A Planning Guide of
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**To the
Ohio Learning Standards in
Social Studies 2018
Grade 7**

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Topic 1: Origins of Civilization (Prehistory-4000 BCE)	
Introduction: Origins of Civilization, 2–5	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Lesson 1: The Distant Past, 7–14	13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.
Geography Skills: 8	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Primary Sources: The Epic of Gilgamesh: 13	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Lesson 2: Humans Spread Out, 15–19	13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.
Geography Skills: 17	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Analysis Skill: Relate Events in Time: 20	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Lesson 4: New Ways of Life, 27–32	<p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
Geography Skills: 29	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Lesson 5: The Rise of Civilizations, 33–37</p>	<p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Topic 1: Review and Assessment: 38-39</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p align="center">Topic 2: Civilizations and Peoples of the Fertile Crescent (3400BCE-70CE)</p>	
<p>Introduction: Civilizations and Peoples of the Fertile Crescent, 40–43</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 1: Civilization Emerges In Mesopotamia, 45–51</p>	<p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills, 46</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Contracts in Ancient Mesopotamia: 52</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 3: The Assyrian and Persian Empires, 59–64</p>	<p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 61</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Recognize the Role of Chance, Error, and Oversight ,65</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values. 16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 4: The Phoenicians, 66–70</p>	<p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 67</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 73</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Psalm 23: 76</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 85</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Topic 2: Review and Assessment: 92-93</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Topic 3: Ancient Egypt and Kush (3000 BCE–600 BCE)</p>	
<p>Introduction: Ancient Egypt and Kush, 94–97</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 1: Egypt Under the Pharaohs, 99–106</p>	<p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 100</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Primary Sources: The Victory of Ramses II: 107</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Identify Physical and Cultural Features , 108</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 2: Achievements of Egyptian Civilization, 109–113</p>	<p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
<p>Lesson 3: Egypt and Kush, 115–120</p>	<p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 116</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p>Analysis Skill: Frame Questions, 121</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Topic 3: Review and Assessment: 122-123</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Topic 4: Early Civilizations of India (3100 BCE-540 CE)</p>	
<p>Introduction: Early Civilizations of India: 124</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 1: The Indus Valley Civilization, 129–134</p>	<p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 130</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 132</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>

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Geography Skills: 136	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Analysis Skill: Detect Historical Points of View, 141	1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values. 16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.
Geography Skills: 148	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Primary Sources: The Ramayana: 150	1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values. 16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.
Primary Sources: The Life or Legend of Gautama: 158	1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values. 16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.
Geography Skills: 160	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Geography Skills: 169	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Analysis Skill: Interpret Thematic Maps, 173	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.

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Topic 4: Review and Assessment: 174-175	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Topic 5: Early Civilizations of China (1700 BCE-220 CE)	
Introduction: Early Civilizations of China, 176	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Lesson 1: The Huang Valley, 181–184	13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.
Geography Skills: 182	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Lesson 2: The Zhou Dynasty, 185–188	<p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
Geography Skills: 186	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Primary Sources: Sun Tzu, the Art of War: 189	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Confucius, The Analects: 196</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 4: The Unification of China, 197–201</p>	<p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
<p>Lesson 5: The Han Dynasty Expands, 203–207</p>	<p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 205</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Lesson 6: Han Society and Achievements, 208–212</p>	<p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
<p>Topic 5: Review and Assessment: 214-215</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>

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<p>Topic 6: Ancient Greece (2000 BCE-300 BCE)</p>	
<p>Introduction Ancient Greece, 216–219</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 1: The Early Years of Greek Civilization, 221–226</p>	<p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 222</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Lesson 2: Democracy in Athens, 227–231</p>	<p>17. Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were radical departures from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments.</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Pericles, Funeral Oration: 232</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 3: Oligarchy in Sparta, 234–237</p>	<p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 235</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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Lesson 4: Ancient Greek Society and Economic Expansion, 238–243	<p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
Geography Skills: 242	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Geography Skills: 246	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Geography Skills: 248	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Analysis Skill: Compare Different Points of View, 250	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Lesson 6: Ancient Greek Beliefs and Arts, 251–256	2. The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity.

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Homer, the Odyssey: 257</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>2. The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 7: Ancient Greek Learning, 258–264</p>	<p>2. The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Update an Interpretation, 265</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 8: Alexander and the Hellenistic World, 266–271</p>	<p>2. The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 269</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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Topic 6: Review and Assessment: 272-273	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Topic 7: The Roman Republic 800 BCE-30 BCE	
Introduction The Roman Republic: 274–277	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Lesson 1: The Roman Republic Rises, 279–283	<p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p>
Geography Skills: 280	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
Primary Sources: Livy, History of Rome: 284	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Lesson 2: Government of the Republic, 285–290	<p>2. The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity.</p>

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<p>Analysis Skill: Interpret Economic Performance, 295</p>	<p>19. Individuals, governments and businesses must analyze costs and benefits when making economic decisions. A cost- benefit analysis consists of determining the potential costs and benefits of an action and then balancing the costs against the benefits.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 297</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Topic 7: Review and Assessment: 302-303</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values. 12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time. 16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Topic 8: The Roman and Byzantine Empires (30 BCE-1453 CE)</p>	
<p>Introduction: The Roman and Byzantine Empires, 304</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values. 12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time. 16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Quest: Discussion Inquiry: The Fall of Rome: 308</p>	<p>3. Germanic invasions helped to break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and manorial systems. Later invasions helped establish Mongol dominance in central Asia and led to the destruction of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks.</p>

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<p>Lesson 1: The Roman Empire Begins, 309–315</p>	<p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 311</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 314</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Augustus, The Deeds of the Divine Augustus: 316</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Identify Central Issues and Problems, 317</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 321</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Primary Sources: The Gospel of Matthew, The Sermon on the Mount: 330</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Lesson 4: Roman Culture and Its Legacy, 331–338</p>	<p>2. The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>17. Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were radical departures from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments.</p>
<p>Lesson 5: The Decline of the Roman Empire, 339–343</p>	<p>3. Germanic invasions helped to break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and manorial systems. Later invasions helped establish Mongol dominance in central Asia and led to the destruction of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 342</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Lesson 6: The Byzantine Empire Rises, 344–349</p>	<p>3. Germanic invasions helped to break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and manorial systems. Later invasions helped establish Mongol dominance in central Asia and led to the destruction of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 345</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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Analysis Skill: Conduct a Cost-Benefit Analysis, 350	19. Individuals, governments and businesses must analyze costs and benefits when making economic decisions. A cost- benefit analysis consists of determining the potential costs and benefits of an action and then balancing the costs against the benefits.
Lesson 7: Byzantine Religion and Culture, 351–355	17. Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were radical departures from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments.
Topic 8: Review and Assessment: 356-357	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>3. Germanic invasions helped to break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and manorial systems. Later invasions helped establish Mongol dominance in central Asia and led to the destruction of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Topic 9: Life in Medieval Christendom (486-1300)	
Introduction: Life in Medieval Christendom: 358–361	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Lesson 1: The Early Middles Ages in Europe, 363–367	13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.
Geography Skills: 364	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Einhard, The Life of Charlemagne: 368</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 2: Christianity Spreads, 370–375</p>	<p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 372</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Relate Events in Time, 376</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 3: Feudalism and the Manor Economy, 377–382</p>	<p>3. Germanic invasions helped to break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and manorial systems. Later invasions helped establish Mongol dominance in central Asia and led to the destruction of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 378</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Lesson 4: Revival of Towns and Trade, 383–388</p>	<p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 385</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Identify Physical and Cultural Features, 389</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 395</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Thomas Aquinas, Summa Theologica: 397</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>

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<p>Topic 9: Review and Assessment: 398-399</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Topic 10: Struggle in Medieval Europe (962-1492)</p>	
<p>Introduction: Struggle in Medieval Europe, 400</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 1: Conflicts Between Popes and Monarchs, 405–410</p>	<p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>18. With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 406</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Compare Different Points of View: 411</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 2: England Takes Shape, 412–418</p>	<p>17. Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were radical departures from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments.</p> <p>18. With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 413</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Primary Sources: The Magna Carta: 419</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 3: the Crusades, 420–427</p>	<p>5. Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p> <p>18. With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 422</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Lesson 4: The Reconquista, 428–433</p>	<p>5. Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 430</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Lesson 5: Decline of Medieval Society, 434–439</p>	<p>18. With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 437</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Giovanni Boccaccio, The Decameron: 440</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p>
<p>Topic 10: Review and Assessment: 442-443</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Topic 11: The Islamic World and South Asia (610-1550)</p>	
<p>Introduction: The Islamic World and South Asia, 444–447</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 1: Origins of Islam, 449–452</p>	<p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 450</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Primary Sources: The Sunnah: 458</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>

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<p>Lesson 3: Expansion of the Muslim World, 459–466</p>	<p>5. Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 460</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Construct a Timeline: 467</p>	<p>5. Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance.</p>
<p>Lesson 4: Achievements of Islamic Civilization, 468–474</p>	<p>5. Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 470</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Ibn Khaldun, The Muqaddimah: 475</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>5. Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 5: India After the Fall of the Gupta, 476–480</p>	<p>5. Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance.</p> <p>8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Frame Questions: 481</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Topic 11 Review and Assessment: 482-483</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>

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<p>Topic 12: Civilizations of East Asia and Southeast Asia (250 BCE-1644CE)</p>	
<p>Introduction: Civilizations of East Asia and Southeast Asia: 484–487</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 1: Tang and Song China, 489–496</p>	<p>8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 491</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 493</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p>Lesson 2: The Mongol and Ming Empires, 498–507</p>	<p>3. Germanic invasions helped to break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and manorial systems. Later invasions helped establish Mongol dominance in central Asia and led to the destruction of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks.</p> <p>4. Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.</p> <p>8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 499</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 502</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 506</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Lesson 3: Chinese Thought and Achievements, 508–514</p>	<p>4. Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 512</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p>Primary Sources: Zhu Xi, Neo-Confucianist Thought: 515</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 4: Emergence of Japan, 516–521</p>	<p>4. Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.</p> <p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 517</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Lesson 5: Japanese Feudalism, 522–528</p>	<p>4. Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.</p>
<p>Primary Sources: The Tale of the Heike: 529</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>4. Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Recognize the Role of Chance, Error, and Oversight: 530</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 6: Japanese Society and Culture, 531–536</p>	<p>4. Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.</p>

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Lesson 7: Korea and Southeast Asia, 538–543	15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.
Geography Skills: 541	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Topic 12 Review and Assessment: 544-545	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>4. Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Topic 13: Civilizations of the Americas (Prehistory-1533 CE)	
Introduction: Civilizations of the Americas: 546–549	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
Lesson 1: The Maya, 551–557	<p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p>
Geography Skills: 553	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.

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<p>Primary Sources: The Popol Vuh: 558</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Update an Interpretation: 559</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 561</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Primary Sources: The Florentine Codex: 566</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 568</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Interpret Thematic Maps: 574</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 577</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Topic 13 Review and Assessment: 582-583</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>

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<p>Topic 14: African Civilizations (300-1591)</p>	
<p>Introduction: African Civilizations, 584–587</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 1: The Rise of Ghana in West Africa, 589–594</p>	<p>8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p> <p>9. The advent of the trans- Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.</p> <p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 590</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Lesson 2: Mali and Songhai, 595–600</p>	<p>8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p> <p>9. The advent of the trans- Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 599</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Ibn Battuta, Travels in Asia and Africa, 1325-1354: 601</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 3: Trading States of East Africa, 603–606</p>	<p>8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 604</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Lesson 4: African Traditions, 607–611</p>	<p>8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p> <p>9. The advent of the trans- Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Djibril Tamsir Niane, Sundiata: An Epic of Old Mali: 612</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>

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<p>Topic 14 Review and Assessment: 614-615</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p align="center">Topic 15: The Renaissance and Reformation (1300-1648)</p>	
<p>Introduction: The Renaissance and Reformation, 616–619</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>6. The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Quest: Document-Based Writing Inquiry: Learning Through the Ages: 620</p>	<p>6. The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes.</p>
<p>Lesson 1: What Was the Renaissance?, 621–628</p>	<p>6. The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>
<p>Lesson 2: Arts and Literature of the Renaissance, 629–635</p>	<p>6. The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes.</p>

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Primary Sources: William Shakespeare, As You Like it: 636	1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values. 6. The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes. 16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.
Lesson 3: Impact of the Renaissance, 637–640	6. The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes.
Lesson 4: Reformation and Reaction: Bound, 641–648	7. The Reformation introduced changes in religion including the emergence of Protestant faiths and a decline in the political power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church.
Primary Sources: Martin Luther, Preface, 649	1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values. 7. The Reformation introduced changes in religion including the emergence of Protestant faiths and a decline in the political power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church. 16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.
Analysis Skill: Analyze Sequence, Causation, and Correlation: 650	7. The Reformation introduced changes in religion including the emergence of Protestant faiths and a decline in the political power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church.
Lesson 5: Legacy of the Protestant Reformation, 651–656	7. The Reformation introduced changes in religion including the emergence of Protestant faiths and a decline in the political power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church. 15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.
Geography Skills: 652	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.
Lesson 6: The Scientific Revolution, 657–662	6. The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes.

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Topic 15 Review and Assessment: 664-665</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>6. The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes.</p> <p>7. The Reformation introduced changes in religion including the emergence of Protestant faiths and a decline in the political power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Topic 16: Global Convergence (1415-1763)</p>	
<p>Introduction: Global Convergence, 666–669</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 1: Voyages of Discovery, 671–678</p>	<p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 675</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Primary Sources: Vasco da Gama, Journal: 679</p>	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>
<p>Lesson 2: The Conquest of the Aztec and Incan Empires, 680–685</p>	<p>9. The advent of the trans- Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.</p> <p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 684</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Lesson 3: The Spanish Empire, 687–692</p>	<p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p>
<p>Lesson 4: The Portuguese Empire, 693–699</p>	<p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 694</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 697</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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<p align="center">MyWorld Interactive World History Early Ages, ©2019</p>	<p align="center">Ohio Learning Standards in Social Studies 2018, Grade 7</p>
<p>Lesson 5: Impact of Global Trade, 700–706</p>	<p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p> <p>11. The Columbian Exchange (e.g., the exchange of fauna, flora and pathogens) among previously unconnected parts of the world reshaped societies in ways still evident today.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p> <p>19. Individuals, governments and businesses must analyze costs and benefits when making economic decisions. A cost- benefit analysis consists of determining the potential costs and benefits of an action and then balancing the costs against the benefits.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>
<p>Analysis Skill: Interpret Economic Performance: 707</p>	<p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p> <p>19. Individuals, governments and businesses must analyze costs and benefits when making economic decisions. A cost- benefit analysis consists of determining the potential costs and benefits of an action and then balancing the costs against the benefits.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.</p>

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<p>Lesson 6: Colonial Rivalries in North America, 708–714</p>	<p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p> <p>17. Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were radical departures from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 713</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Lesson 7: The Atlantic Slave Trade, 715–721</p>	<p>9. The advent of the trans-Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.</p> <p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 716</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>
<p>Geography Skills: 717</p>	<p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>

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Topic 16 Review and Assessment: 722-723	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>9. The advent of the trans- Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.</p> <p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p> <p>11. The Columbian Exchange (e.g., the exchange of fauna, flora and pathogens) among previously unconnected parts of the world reshaped societies in ways still evident today.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.</p>

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