

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL
SCHOOL OF LAGOS

High School Social Studies Standards



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GRADE 9

United States History

This two-semester course builds upon concepts developed in previous studies of American history and emphasizes national development from the late nineteenth century into the twenty-first century. After reviewing fundamental themes in the early development of the nation, students study the key events, people, groups and movements in the late 19th, the 20th and early 21st century United States.

Standard 1 — Early National Development: 1775 to 1877

Students will review and summarize key ideas, events, and developments from the Founding Era through the Civil War and Reconstruction, 1775 to 1877.

Standard 2 — Development of the Industrial United States: 1870 to 1900

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of the United States during the period from 1870 to 1900.

Standard 3 — Emergence of the Modern United States: 1897 to 1920

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of the United States during the period from 1897 to 1920.

Standard 4 — The United States in Prosperity and Depression: 1920s and 1930s

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of the United States during the period from 1920 to 1939.

Standard 5 — The United States and World War II: 1939 to 1945

Students will examine the causes and course of World War II, the effects of the war on United States society and culture, and the consequences of the war on United States involvement in world affairs.

Standard 6 — Postwar United States: 1945 to 1960

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of the United States during the period from 1945 to 1960.

Standard 7 — The United States in Troubled Times: 1960 to 1980

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of the United States during the period from 1960 to 1980.

Standard 8 — The Contemporary United States: 1980 to the Present

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of the United States during the period from 1980 to the present.

Standard 9 — Historical Thinking

Students will conduct historical research that incorporates information literacy skills such as forming appropriate research questions; evaluating information by determining its accuracy, relevance and comprehensiveness; interpreting a variety of primary and secondary sources; and presenting their findings with documentation.

AISL HS NINTH GRADE US HISTORY ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Standard 1

Early National Development: 1775 to 1877

Students will review and summarize key ideas, events, and developments from the Founding Era through the Civil War and Reconstruction from 1775 to 1877.

- 9.1.1 Read key documents from the Founding Era and explain major ideas about government, individual rights and the general welfare embedded in these documents. (Government)

Example: Northwest Ordinance (1787), United States Constitution (1787), Federalist Papers 10 and 51 (1787–1788), Bill of Rights (1791), Washington’s Farewell Address (1796), The Alien and Sedition Acts (1798), Jefferson’s First Inaugural Address (1801), *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) and *McCulloch v. Maryland* (1819)

- 9.1.2 Explain major themes in the early history of the United States. (Economics, Government)

Example: Federalism, sectionalism and nationalism; expansion; states’ rights; and the political and economic difficulties encountered by Americans and Native American Indians such as slavery; and liberty versus order

- 9.1.3 Describe controversies pertaining to slavery, abolitionism, *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1856) and social reform movements. (Government, Economics)

Example: Temperance movement and women’s movement

- 9.1.4 Describe causes and lasting effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction as well as the political controversies surrounding this time. (Government, Economics)

Example: The election of Abraham Lincoln; succession; the Emancipation Proclamation; 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments; formation of the Ku Klux Klan; election of 1876; Civil Rights Cases (1883); and Jim Crow Laws

Standard 2

Development of the Industrial United States: 1870 to 1900

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of the United States during the period from 1870 to 1900.

- 9.2.1 Describe economic developments that transformed the United States into a major industrial power and identify the factors necessary for industrialization. (Economics)

Example: Growth of the railroads, major inventions and the development of big business, such as the oil and steel industry by John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie

- 9.2.2 Identify key ideas, movements and inventions and explain their impact on rural communities and urban communities in the United States. (Economics, Sociology)

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Example: Growth of political machine politics (Boss Tweed), Populism (William Jennings Bryan), Grange Movement (Oliver Kelley), agricultural innovations (George Washington Carver, John Deere and Joseph F. Glidden), refrigerated box car (Andrew Chase), the elevator (Elisha Otis), the telephone (Alexander Graham Bell) and the contributions of Thomas Edison

- 9.2.3 Identify the contributions of individuals and groups and explain developments associated with industrialization and immigration. (Government; Economics; Individuals, Society and Culture)

Example: Jane Addams (Hull House); Jacob Riis (child labor); immigrant groups that provided cheap labor in the railroad, coal, steel and agriculture industries; Chinese Exclusionary Act (1882); and *United States v. Wong Kim Ark* (1898)

- 9.2.4 Describe the growth of unions and the labor movement and identify important labor leaders associated with these movements. (Government, Economics)

Example: Homestead Strike (1892), Pullman Strike (1894), Haymarket Riots (1886), American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, Eugene Debs and Terence Powderly

- 9.2.5 Compare and contrast government attempts to regulate business and industry. (Government, Economics)

Example: Pendleton Act (1883), Interstate and Commerce Act (1887) and Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)

- 9.2.6 Describe the federal government’s policy regarding migration of settlers and the removal of Native American Indians to western territories. (Government; Geography; Individuals, Society and Culture)

Example: The Homestead Act (1892) and the Dawes Act (1887)

- 9.2.7 Describe and analyze the lasting effect of “separate but equal” established by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Plessey v. Ferguson* (1896). (Government; Individuals, Society and Culture).

Standard 3

Emergence of the Modern United States: 1897 to 1920

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of the United States during the period from 1897 to 1920.

- 9.3.1 Identify the events and people central to the transformation of the United States into a world power. (Government, Geography)

Example: Events: Spanish-American War (1898), Annexation of Hawaii (1898), Open Door Policy (1899), building the Panama Canal (1903-1914) and World War I (1914-1918); People: William McKinley, John Hay, William Randolph Hearst, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Alfred Thayer Mahan and John J. Pershing

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- 9.3.2 Explain how “The Roosevelt Corollary” (1904) modified the Monroe Doctrine (1823) justifying a new direction in United States foreign policy. (Government)
- 9.3.3 Compare President Woodrow Wilson’s “Fourteen Points” address to the views of British leader David Lloyd George and French leader Georges Clemenceau regarding a treaty to end World War I. (Government, Geography)
- 9.3.4 Summarize the Versailles Treaty, the formation and purpose of League of Nations and the interrelationship between the two. (Government)
- 9.3.5 Identify and compare the reforms of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson.
- Example:** Reforms brought about by the “Square Deal,” “New Nationalism” and “New Freedom”
- 9.3.6 Identify the contributions to American culture made by individuals and groups. (Individuals, Society and Culture)
- Example:** Frederick Law Olmsted (landscape architect – Central Park), Frances Willard (educator, women’s suffrage movement), Booker T. Washington (African-American educator, Tuskegee Institute), W.E.B. DuBois (early civil rights activist), Muckrakers (journalists such as Lincoln Steffens, Jacob Riis and Upton Sinclair), Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
- 9.3.7 Explain the impact of immigration, industrialization and urbanization in promoting economic growth. (Economics, Geography)
- 9.3.8 Describe the Progressive movement and its impact on political, economic and social reform. (Government; Economics; Individuals, Society and Culture)
- Example:** Initiative, referendum and recall; direct election of senators (17th Amendment); women’s suffrage (19th Amendment); workplace protection for women and children; expansion of public education; prohibition (18th Amendment); city manager and city commission forms of government; and conservation movement.
- 9.3.9 Explain the constitutional significance of the following landmark decisions of the United States Supreme Court: *Northern Securities Company v. United States* (1904), *Muller v. Oregon* (1908), *Schenck v. United States* (1919) and *Abrams v. United States* (1919).

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Standard 4

Modern United States Prosperity and Depression: 1920s and 1930s

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of the United States during the period from 1920 to 1939.

9.4.1 Give examples of support shifting to big business during the postwar period between World War I and the Great Depression. (Government, Economics)

Example: Policies of Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover

9.4.2 Describe the development of popular culture. (Individuals, Society and Culture)

Example: Langston Hughes, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Jazz Age, Harlem Renaissance, radio, phonographs, motion pictures and federal funding of the arts

9.4.3 Explain how America reacted to a changing society by examining issues associated with the Red Scare, Prohibition, the Scopes Trial, the changing role of women and African-Americans, the Ku Klux Klan, the Palmer Raids, the National Origins Act, and restrictions on immigration. (Government; Economics; Geography; Individuals, Society and Culture)

9.4.4 Describe the stock market crash of 1929 and the impact it had on politics, economics and America's standard of living. (Government, Economics)

Example: Breadlines and Hoovervilles, Smoot-Hawley Tariff, *Near v. Minnesota* (1931), Bonus Army Marches (1932), founding of the Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO), New Deal policies and programs (1933-1938), Wagner Act (1935), Court Packing Controversy (1937), the Dust Bowl, and *West Coast Hotel v Parrish* (1937)

9.4.5 Identify and describe the contributions of political and social reformers during the Great Depression. (Government; Economics; Individuals, Society and Culture)

Example: Herbert Hoover, Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Huey Long, Dorothea Lange, and Mary McLeod Bethune

9.4.6 Describe New Deal legislation and its effect on government expansion and compare and contrast their views of New Deal proponents and opponents. (Government, Economics)

9.4.7 Describe technological developments during the 1920s and their impact on rural and urban America. (Economics; Geography; Individuals, Society and Culture)

Example: The introduction of the automobile, Henry Ford's assembly line production, mechanization of agriculture, introduction of modern conveniences, increased urbanization and growing economic difficulties

9.4.8 Describe the cause and effect of American isolationism during the 1930s. (Government, Economics, Geography)

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Example: American preoccupation with economic conditions in the U.S., the military actions of Mussolini and Hitler, and the Neutrality Acts (1935-1937)

Standard 5

The United States and World War II: 1939 to 1945

Students will examine the causes and course of World War II, the effects of the war on United States society and culture, and the consequences for United States involvement in world affairs.

9.5.1 Compare and contrast President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s world view with that of Germany’s Adolf Hitler. (Government; Individuals, Society and Culture)

Example: Roosevelt’s 1941 State of the Union Message to Congress (“The Four Freedoms”), Declaration of War (December 11, 1941), the Atlantic Charter (1941) and Hitler’s May Day Speech (May 1, 1937)

9.5.2 Identify and describe key events that resulted in the United States entry into World War II. (Government, Geography)

Example: The rise of totalitarian nations, cash-and-carry policy, Lend-Lease Act (1941) and the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941)

9.5.3 Identify and describe key leaders and events during World War II. (Government)

Example: Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Russia’s Joseph Stalin, Germany’s Adolf Hitler, Italy’s Benito Mussolini, Japan’s Tojo Hideki, and Generals Douglas MacArthur and Dwight Eisenhower; Events: Battle of Midway, Stalingrad, D-Day (Invasion of Normandy), Yalta Conference, Potsdam Conference, and dropping of Atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

9.5.4 Describe Hitler’s “final solution” policy and identify the Allied responses to the Holocaust. (Government, Geography)

9.5.5 Explain the significance of the Supreme Court cases *Korematsu v. United States* (1944) and *Hirabayashi v. United States* (1943), dealing with individual rights and national security during World War II. (Government)

9.5.6 Identify and describe the impact of World War II on American culture and economic life. (Government; Economics; Geography; Individuals, Society and Culture)

Example: Changes in the workforce, African-Americans in the military, rationing, mobilization of resources, use of media and communications, services available to returning veterans, sacrifice of lives and the effect on families, the G.I. Bill, and technological improvements in agriculture and industry.

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Standard 6

Postwar United States: 1945 to 1960

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of the United States during the period from 1945 to 1960.

- 9.6.1 Describe the domino theory and its relationship to the principle of containment. Identify key events and individuals as well as their connections to post World War II tensions (Cold War). (Government, Geography)

Example: Events: Truman Doctrine (March 12, 1947), the Marshall Plan (1947), North American Treaty Alliance (NATO, 1949), Korean War (1951–1953), Immigration and Naturalization Act (1952), Taft-Hartley Act, and Supreme Court cases *Dennis v. United States* (1951) and *Yates v. United States* (1957); People: Harry Truman, Senator Joseph McCarthy, Dwight Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and Douglas MacArthur

- 9.6.2 Summarize the early struggle for civil rights and identify events and people associated with this struggle. (Government; Economics; Individuals, Society and Culture)

Example: Executive Order 9981, Jackie Robinson and the desegregation of professional baseball (1947), Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-1956), the Civil Rights Act (1957), and the Little Rock school crisis (1957-1958)

- 9.6.3 Describe the constitutional significance and lasting effects of the United States Supreme Court case *Brown v. Board of Education*. (Government; Economics; Individuals, Society and Culture)

- 9.6.4 Summarize the economic and social changes in American life brought about by converting a wartime economy to a peace-time economy. (Economics; Individuals, Society and Culture)

Example: Growth of suburbia, the baby boom generation, opportunities for African-Americans and women, and the influence of popular culture

Standard 7

The United States in Troubled Times: 1960 to 1980

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of the United States during the period from 1960 to 1980.

- 9.7.1 Explain the civil rights movement of the 1960s and 1970s by describing the ideas and actions of federal and state leaders, grassroots movements, and central organizations that were active in the movement. (Government; Economics; Individuals, Society and Culture)

Example: People: John F. Kennedy; Robert Kennedy; Lyndon B. Johnson; Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.; Malcolm X; Stokely Carmichael; George Wallace; Earl Warren; Organizations: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC);

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Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); the American Indian Movement (AIM); Events: March on Washington (1963); Medgar Evers and University of Mississippi desegregation (1962); Civil Rights protests in Birmingham and Selma, Alabama (1963 and 1965)

9.7.2 Read Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech (1963) and "Letter from Birmingham Jail" (1963) and summarize the main ideas in each. (Government, Economics)

9.7.3 Identify and describe federal programs, policies and legal rulings designed to improve the lives of Americans during the 1960s. (Government, Economics)

Example: "War on Poverty," the "Great Society," Volunteers In Service to America (VISTA), Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Act of 1965, school desegregation, *Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States* (1964) and *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966)

9.7.4 Identify the problems confronting women, immigrants and Native American Indians during this period of economic and social change and describe the solutions to these problems. (Government; Economics; Individuals, Society and Culture)

Example: Discrimination in education and the work place, Cesar Chavez' formation of the United Farm Workers, *Roe v. Wade* (1973), affirmative action, Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act (1975), Equal Opportunity Acts (beginning in 1963), and Immigration Reform Act of 1965

9.7.5 Identify and describe United States foreign policy issues during the 1960s and 1970s. (Government, Geography)

Example: Vietnam War, Pentagon Papers (*New York Times v. United States*, 1971), U.S. relationship with newly independent African nations, Middle Eastern relations and relations with China

9.7.6 Explain and analyze changing relations between the United States and the Soviet Union from 1960 to 1980 as demonstrated by the Cuban Missile Crisis, the crisis in Berlin, the U-2 incident, the space race and the SALT agreements. (Government, Geography)

9.7.7 Describe United States' involvement in Vietnam and reactions by Americans to this involvement.

9.7.8 Identify causes and the effects of Richard Nixon's decision to resign the Presidency and explain the constitutional significance of the Watergate Scandal and the United States Supreme Court case *United States v. Nixon*. (Government)

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Standard 8

The Contemporary United States: 1980 to the Present

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of the United States during the period from 1980 to the present.

9.8.1 Describe United States domestic issues and identify trends that occur from 1980 to the present.

Example: Air traffic controllers strike (1981), Equal Access Act (1984), Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act (1985), Iran-Contra Scandal (1986), impeachment of President William Jefferson Clinton (1998–1999), presidential election of 2000, and the attacks of and reaction to September 11, 2001

9.8.2 Identify and describe important United States foreign policy issues, the people involved and the impact on the country. (Government, Geography, Economics)

Example: Hostage crises in the Middle East; the end of the Cold War and Ronald Reagan; the Gulf War and George H.W. Bush; the armed conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq and George W. Bush, Saddam Hussein and Osama bin Laden; and nuclear and biological proliferation throughout the world

9.8.3 Explain the constitutional significance of the following landmark decisions of the United States Supreme Court: *Westside Community School District v. Mergens* (1990), *Reno v. American Civil Liberties Union* (1997), *Mitchell v. Helms* (2000) and *Bush v. Gore* (2000).

9.8.4 Describe developing trends in science and technology and explain how they impact the lives of Americans today.

Example: NASA and space programs; identification of human, animal and plant DNA; Internet I and II and the Worldwide Web; global climate change; and U.S. energy policy

9.8.5 Describe social, economic and political issues and how they impact individuals and organizations. (Government; Economics; Geography; Individuals, Society and Culture)

Example: Immigration, affirmative action and the rights of minorities and women, Social Security and changing demographics, wage earnings and income disparity, and government entitlements such as food stamps and Medicare

9.8.6 Analyze the impact of globalization on U.S. economic, political and foreign policy. (Government, Economics, Geography)

Example: Integration of financial markets, terrorism and dependence on foreign oil

9.8.7 Analyze the impact of terrorism on U.S. domestic and foreign policy, particularly in the post-9/11 period.

Example: preventive war, expansion of government powers, security measures

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Standard 9 Historical Thinking

Students will conduct historical research that incorporates information literacy skills such as forming appropriate research questions; evaluating information by determining its accuracy, relevance and comprehensiveness; interpreting a variety of primary and secondary sources; and presenting their findings with documentation.

9.9.1 Identify patterns of historical succession and duration in which historical events have unfolded and apply them to explain continuity and change.

Example: Using maps, databases and graphic organizers, such as flow charts, concept webs and Venn diagrams, identify and describe patterns of change regarding the relationship of the United States and Soviet Union leading up to and during the Cold War.

9.9.2 Locate and analyze primary sources and secondary sources related to an event or issue of the past.

Example: Use electronic and print sources – such as autobiographies, diaries, maps, photographs, letters, newspapers and government documents – to compare accounts and perspectives related to America’s involvement in the Vietnam conflict.

9.9.3 Investigate and interpret multiple causation in historical actions and analyze cause-and-effect relationships.

Example: The bombing of Pearl Harbor, the Stock Market Crash and Great Depression, and U.S. involvement in Afghanistan

9.9.4 Explain issues and problems of the past by analyzing the interests and viewpoints of those involved.

Example: The Scopes Trial, the Red Scare, Japanese internment during World War II, Watergate hearings and the actions of President Nixon, and U.S. involvement in Iran and Iraq

9.9.5 Use technology in the process of conducting historical research and in the presentation of the products of historical research and current events.

Example: Use digital archives to research and make presentations about the women’s movement, the 2000 Presidential election or current immigration issues.

9.9.6 Formulate and present a position or course of action on an issue by examining the underlying factors contributing to that issue.

Example: Herbert Hoover and the Great Depression, Japanese internment, the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, and the impeachment of President William Jefferson Clinton.

AISL HS TENTH GRADE WORLD HISTORY ACADEMIC STANDARDS

GRADE 10

World History

This two-semester course emphasizes key events and developments in the past that influenced peoples and places in subsequent eras. Focus is placed on important events and conflicts, influential people, critical movements and major political, social and economic issues of each era. Study includes an overview of ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Crete and Persia. Students will analyze the history and legacy of the early civilizations of India and China, along with Greece and the Roman Empire. Students are expected to practice skills and processes of historical thinking and historical research. They examine the key concepts of continuity and change, universality and particularity, and unity and diversity among various peoples and cultures from the past to the present.

Standard 1 — Beginnings of Human Society and the Development of Cultural Hearths

Students will examine the lives of people during the beginnings of human society.

Standard 2 — Ancient Civilizations: 4000 B.C./B.C.E. to 500 A.D./C.E.

Students will examine the characteristics of ancient civilizations, including those of North Africa, Southwest Asia, South Asia and East Asia from 4000 B.C./B.C.E. to 500 A.D./C.E.

Standard 3 — Civilizations and Empires in Asia, Africa and the Americas: 1000 B.C./B.C.E. to 1500 A.D./C.E.

Students will trace the development of major civilizations and empires in different regions of Asia, Africa and the Americas from 1000 B.C./B.C.E. to 1500 A.D./C.E.

Standard 4 — Medieval Europe and the Rise and Development of Western Civilization: 500 to 1650

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of Europe, which influenced the rise of Western Civilization, particularly the Renaissance and Reformation from 500 to 1650.

Standard 5 — Worldwide Exploration, Conquest and Colonization: 1450 to 1750

Students will examine the causes, events and consequences of worldwide exploration, conquest and colonization from 1450 to 1750.

Standard 6 — Scientific, Political, Cultural and Industrial Revolutions: 1500 to 1900

Students will examine the causes, events and global consequences of the scientific, political, cultural and industrial revolutions that originated in Western Europe and profoundly influenced the world from 1500 to 1900.

Standard 7 — Global Imperialism: 1500 to 1900

Students will examine the origins, major events and consequences of worldwide imperialism from 1500 to the present.

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Standard 8 — Historical Thinking

Students will conduct historical research that incorporates information literacy skills such as forming appropriate research questions; evaluating information by determining accuracy, relevance and comprehensiveness; interpreting a variety of primary and secondary sources; and presenting their findings with documentation.

Standard 1

Beginnings of Human Society and the Development of Cultural Hearths

Students will examine the lives of people during the beginnings of human society.

- 10.1.1 Trace the approximate chronology and territorial range of early human communities, and analyze the processes that led to their development. (Geography, Sociology)
- 10.1.2 Describe types of evidence and methods of investigation by which scholars have reconstructed the early history of domestication, agricultural settlement and cultural development.
- 10.1.3 Describe social, cultural and economic characteristics of large agricultural settlements on the basis of evidence gathered by archaeologists. (Geography, Sociology)

Standard 2 – Ancient Civilizations: 4000 B.C./B.C.E. to 500 A.D./C.E.

Students will examine the characteristics of early civilizations, including those of North Africa, Southwest Asia, South Asia and East Asia from 4000 B.C./B.C.E. to 500 A.D./C.E.

Early Development of Western and Non-Western Civilizations

- 10.2.1 Define civilization* and identify the key differences between civilizations and other forms of social organization. (Sociology)
- 10.2.2 Compare causes and conditions by which civilizations developed in North Africa, Southwest Asia, South Asia and East Asia, and explain why the emergence of these civilizations was a decisive transformation in human history. (Geography, Sociology)
 - Example:** The river valley civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt and the Indus River; Eastern civilizations of the Shang and Zhou dynasties; and the Kush kingdom of northeast Africa
- 10.2.3 Differentiate hierarchies in the social structures of early civilized peoples and explain the influence of religious belief systems upon ancient governmental systems. (Sociology)
- 10.2.4 Explain relationships in early civilizations between the development of state authority and the growth of aristocratic power, taxation systems and institutions of coerced labor, including slavery. (Government, Economics)

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Greek Civilization

- 10.2.5 Identify and explain the significance of achievements of Greeks in mathematics, science, philosophy, architecture and the arts and their impact on various peoples and places in subsequent periods of world history. (Sociology)
- 10.2.6 Analyze the major events of the wars between the Persians and the Greeks, reasons why the Persians failed to conquer the Greeks, and consequences of the wars for Greek civilization.
- 10.2.7 Compare and contrast the daily life, social hierarchy, culture and institutions of Athens and Sparta; describe the rivalry between Athens and Sparta; and explain the causes and consequences of the Peloponnesian War. (Geography, Government, Sociology)
- 10.2.8 Describe the role of Alexander the Great in the spread of Hellenism in Southwest and South Asia, North Africa; and parts of Europe.

Roman Civilization

- 10.2.9 Describe Roman Republican government and society and trace the changes that culminated in the end of the Republic and the beginning of the Roman Empire. (History, Government, Sociology)
- 10.2.10 Describe Roman achievement in law and technology and explain their impact on various peoples and places in subsequent periods of world history. (Psychology, Sociology)
- 10.2.11 Explain the origins of Christianity, including the lives and teachings of Jesus and Paul, and the relationships of early Christians with officials of the Roman Empire. (Sociology)
- 10.2.12 Analyze the causes, conditions and consequences of the spread of Christianity throughout the Roman Empire, including the policies of Emperor Constantine the Great. (Individuals, Society and Culture)
- 10.2.13 Explain the causes, conditions and consequences of the decline and fall of the western part of the Roman Empire.

* civilization: a complex culture in which large numbers of people share a number of common elements such as social structure, religion and art

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Standard 3 – Major Civilizations and Empires in Asia, Africa and the Americas: 1000 B.C./B.C.E. to 1500 A.D./C.E.

Students will trace the development of major civilizations and empires in different regions of Asia, Africa and the Americas from 1000 B.C./B.C.E. to 1500 A.D./C.E.

Asia

- 10.3.1 Trace the development and major achievements of civilization in India with particular emphasis on the rise and fall of the Maurya Empire, the “golden period” of the Gupta Empire, and the reign of Emperor Ashoka. (Government)
- 10.3.2 Examine, interpret and compare the main ideas of Hinduism and Buddhism and explain their influence on civilization in India. (Psychology, Sociology)
- 10.3.3 Explain how Buddhism spread and influenced peoples and their cultures throughout South Asia, Central Asia and East Asia. (Psychology, Sociology)
- 10.3.4 Trace the development and major achievements of Chinese and East Asian civilizations during various key dynasties, such as the Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han, Tang and Song. (Government, Sociology)
- 10.3.5 Describe the life of Confucius, compare and contrast the fundamental teachings of Confucianism and Daoism (Taoism), and explain the influence of these ideas on Chinese and East Asian civilizations. (Sociology)
- 10.3.6 Describe the origins and development of Japanese society and the imperial state in Japan. (Government, Sociology)
- 10.3.7 Describe the life of Muhammad, fundamental teachings of Islam, and connections of Islam to Judaism and Christianity. (Psychology, Sociology)
- 10.3.8 Trace the extent and consequences of Islam’s spread in Asia, the Mediterranean region and southern Europe. (Sociology)
- 10.3.9 Explain how the community of Muslims became divided into Sunnis and Shiites and the long-term consequences of this division. (Psychology, Sociology)
- 10.3.10 Describe and explain the rise and expansion of the Mongol empire and its consequences for Eurasian peoples, including the achievements of the great Khan in the context of Mongol society and his impact on history.

Africa

- 10.3.11 Analyze and explain the rise and fall of the ancient Eastern and Southern African kingdoms of Kush and Axum, Abyssinia, and Zimbabwe.

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- 10.3.12 Describe the rise and fall of the ancient kingdom of Ghana and explain how it became Africa's first large empire.
- 10.3.13 Explain the rise, development and decline of Mali and Songhai.
- 10.3.14 Analyze and explain the origins and development of the slave trade in Africa and its connections to Arabic peoples of North Africa and Southwest Asia and to Western European peoples. (Sociology)

The Americas

- 10.3.15 Identify the origins and explain the importance of farming in the development of pre-Columbian societies and civilizations in various regions of the Americas. (Geography, Sociology)
- 10.3.16 Compare and contrast the Maya, Aztec and Inca civilizations in terms of their arts, religion, sciences, economy, social hierarchy, government, armed forces and imperial expansion.

Standard 4 – Medieval Europe to the Rise and Development of Western Civilization: 500 to 1650

Students will examine the political, economic, social and cultural development of Europe, which influenced the rise of Western Civilization, particularly the Renaissance and Reformation from 500 to 1650.

- 10.4.1 Describe the impact of Christian monasteries and convents on Europe, and explain how Christianity and classical Greco-Roman civilization influenced Europe after the collapse of the Roman Empire. (Sociology)
- 10.4.2 Describe the impact on Western Europe of the collapse of the Roman Empire.
- 10.4.3 Describe the rise and achievements of Charlemagne and the Empire of the Franks.
- 10.4.4 Explain how the idea of Christendom influenced the development of cultural unity in Europe. (Sociology)
- 10.4.5 Describe how technological improvements in agriculture, the growth of towns, the creation of guilds, and the development of banking during the Middle Ages, as well as the institutions of feudalism and the manorial system influenced European civilization. (Economics, Government, Sociology)
- 10.4.6 Analyze and compare the success of the Roman and Orthodox churches in spreading the Christian religion and civilization to peoples of Northern and Eastern Europe. (Sociology)
- 10.4.7 Explain the Great Schism of 1054 and the development of Eastern and Western branches of Christianity. (Sociology)

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- 10.4.8 Explain the causes of the Crusades and their consequences for Europe and Southwest Asia, including the growth in power of the monarchies in Europe. (Government, Sociology)
- 10.4.9 Describe the rise, achievements, decline and demise of the Byzantine Empire; the relationships of Byzantine and Western Civilizations; the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453; and the impact on European peoples living in the Turkish (Ottoman) Empire. (Government, Sociology)
- 10.4.10 Trace the origins and developments of the Northern Renaissance* and the Italian Renaissance. Explain Renaissance diffusion throughout Western Europe and its impact on peoples and places associated with western civilization.
- 10.4.11 Describe the main themes and achievements of the Protestant Reformation, including its impact on science, technology and the arts. (Sociology)
- 10.4.12 Analyze the factors that led to the rise and spread of the Protestant Reformation as well as the reaction of the Catholic Church. Discuss the consequences of these actions on the development of western civilization. (Sociology)
- 10.4.13 Explain the causes, events and consequences of wars associated with the Protestant Reformation, which culminated with the Thirty Years War, 1618 to 1648. (Economics, Government)

* Northern Renaissance: the Renaissance in Northern Europe outside of Italy

Standard 5 – Worldwide Exploration, Conquest and Colonization: 1450 to 1750

Students will examine the causes, events, and consequences of worldwide exploration, conquest and colonization from 1450 to 1750.

- 10.5.1 Explain the causes and conditions of worldwide voyages of exploration and discovery by expeditions from China, Portugal, Spain, France, England and the Netherlands.
- 10.5.2 Explain the origins, developments and consequences of the transatlantic slave trade between Africa and the Americas. Analyze and compare the ways that slavery and other forms of coerced labor or social bondage were practiced in East Africa, West Africa, Southwest Asia, Europe and the Americas from 1450 to 1750. (Economics, Geography, Sociology)
- 10.5.3 Explain the origins, developments, main events and consequences of European overseas expansion through conquest and colonization in Africa, Asia and the Americas. (Economics, Geography, Sociology)
- 10.5.4 Identify major technological innovations in shipbuilding, navigation, and naval warfare, and explain how these technological advances were related to voyages of exploration, conquest and colonization. (Economics, Geography)

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Standard 6 – Scientific, Political, Cultural and Industrial Revolutions: 1500 to 1900

Students will examine the causes, events and global consequences of the scientific, political, cultural and industrial revolutions that originated in Western Europe and profoundly influenced the world from 1500 to 1900.

10.6.1 Examine how the Scientific Revolution, as well as technological changes and new forms of energy, brought about massive social, economic, and cultural change. (Economics, Government, Psychology, Sociology)

10.6.2 Trace the origins and consequences of the English Civil War on the government and society of England, and explain the significance of the Glorious Revolution of 1688 for the development of government and liberty in England and its colonies in North America. (Economics, Government)

10.6.3 Explain the concept of “the Enlightenment” in European history and describe its impact upon political thought and government in Europe, North America and other regions of the world. (Economics, Government)

10.6.4 Compare and contrast the causes and events of the American and French Revolutions of the late eighteenth century and explain their consequences for the growth of liberty, equality and democracy in Europe, the Americas and other parts of the world. (Government, Sociology)

10.6.5 Describe the causes, events and outcomes of the Latin American independence movements of the nineteenth century. (Government, Sociology)

Example: Mexican Independence movement (1810-1821), Simon Bolivar (1808-1809) and Brazil’s independence from Portugal (1889)

10.6.6 Describe the causes and conditions of the Industrial Revolution in England, Europe and the United States, and explain the global consequences. (Economics, Geography, Sociology)

Example: Change in agricultural practices and increases in food supplies, Karl Marx and the Communist Manifesto, the rise of Communism and Socialism, the growth of cities, rise in population, class distinction, Das Kapital, and utopian movements

10.6.7 Analyze and evaluate the influence of Christianity, the Enlightenment and democratic revolutions and ideas in various regions of the world. (Sociology)

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Standard 7 – Global Imperialism: 1500 to the Present

Students will examine the origins, major events and consequences of worldwide imperialism from 1500 to the present.

10.7.1 Discuss the rise of nation-states* and nationalism in Europe, North America and Asia and explain the causes, main events and global consequences of imperialism from these areas. (Government)

Example: Unification of German states (1871), France and Japan

10.7.2 Analyze the causes and consequences of European imperialism upon the indigenous peoples of Africa, Asia and Oceania. (Government, Sociology)

Example: The partition of Africa and the economic and political domination of China and India

10.7.3 Analyze Japanese responses to challenges by Western imperial powers and the impact of these responses on Japan's subsequent development as an industrial, military and imperial power. (Economics, Government, Sociology)

* nation-state: a defined area or territory, the government that rules it and the culture of its people

Standard 8 – Historical Thinking

Students will conduct historical research that incorporates information literacy skills such as forming appropriate research questions; evaluating information by determining accuracy, relevance and comprehensiveness; interpreting a variety of primary and secondary sources; and presenting their findings with documentation.

Chronological Thinking, Analysis and Interpretation, Research, Issues-Analysis and Decision-Making

10.8.1 Identify patterns of historical change and duration and construct a representation that illustrates continuity and change.

Example: Using maps, databases, flow charts, concept webs, Venn diagrams and other graphic organizers, identify and describe patterns of change regarding the development of civilization in the eastern hemisphere, the river valley civilizations and Mesopotamia.

10.8.2 Locate and analyze primary sources and secondary sources related to an event or issue of the past.

Example: Use electronic and print sources, such as autobiographies, diaries, maps, photographs, letters, newspapers and government documents, to compare accounts and perspectives related to differences in European and Chinese culture during the time of Marco Polo.

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- 10.8.3 Investigate and interpret multiple causation in analyzing historical actions, and analyze cause-and-effect relationships.
- Example:** The cause of the Franco-Prussian War, the Arab-Israeli Conflict, the development of European Imperialism
- 10.8.4 Explain issues and problems of the past by analyzing the interests and viewpoints of those involved.
- Example:** The Boxer Rebellion in China and the Crusades
- 10.8.5 Use technology in the process of conducting historical research and in the presentation of the products of historical research and current events.
- Example:** Use digital archives to research and make presentations about the changes in Europe from the 18th to the 19th Century.
- 10.8.6 Formulate and present a position or course of action on an issue by examining the underlying factors contributing to that issue.