Grade Nine: Global History and Geography

UNIT 1: The First Civilizations (ca. 10,000 B.C.E. – ca. 900 C.E.)
UNIT 2: Expanding Interregional Networks: Exchange and Encounter (ca. 500 – ca. 1500 C.E.)
UNIT 3: The Ottoman and the Ming Dynasties (pre-1600 C.E.)
UNIT 4: Transformation of Western Europe and Russia (1314 – ca. 1750 C.E.)
UNIT 5: Africa and the Americas (pre-1600 C.E.)
UNIT 6: Interactions and Disruptions During the First Global Age (ca. 1400 – ca. 1750 C.E.)

SEPTEMBER – MID-OCTOBER
Essential Question: Why do civilizations rise and fall?
Inquiries:
1. In what ways did the Neolithic Revolutions change political, social, and economic organization?
2. How did early civilizations/river valley civilizations adapt and modify their environments to meet their needs?
3. In what ways were early belief systems and religions the same or different?
4. Why did classical civilizations develop, expand, and ultimately decline?
5. What features did early civilizations share? What features were specific to a location?

MID-OCTOBER – MID-DECEMBER
Essential Question: What features were specific to a location or different?
Inquiries:
1. In what ways can we compare early civilizations?
2. Why are some events considered turning points in history?

MID-DECEMBER – JANUARY
Essential Question: What features were specific to a location or different?
Inquiries:
1. What are the characteristics of slavery in some African societies pre-1600?
2. How did the first global age transform the Atlantic World?

FEBRUARY – MID-MARCH
Essential Question: What defines a global age?
Inquiries:
1. How did the Ottomans or The Middle Ages? What circumstances brought Europe back into the light?
2. Why do civilizations rise and fall?
3. What techniques did the Abbasid Caliphate employ to extend Islam?
4. Was China the center of the world in ca. 600 – 1500 C.E.?

MID-MARCH – MID-APRIL
Essential Question: What sustains an empire?
Inquiries:
1. How did the dominant belief systems of the Ottoman Empire and Ming Dynasty affect their political and social organization?
2. In China’s trade with Europe, who benefited more from the exchange?
3. Was the parallel navigation taking place in China during this era motivated by the same factors as European exploration?
4. What factors contributed to the longevity of the Ming dynasty? What factors threatened Ming hegemony?
5. What factors contributed to the longevity of the Ottoman Empire? What factors threatened Ottoman hegemony?
6. Was the Battle of Lepanto a turning point in world history? Why or Why not?

MID-APRIL – JUNE
Essential Question: What sustains an empire?
Inquiries:
1. What role did trade play in uniting and dividing people in Africa pre-1600?
2. How did the work of the enlightened philosophers raise questions about the existing social and political order throughout Europe?
3. What were the characteristics of slavery in some African societies pre-1600?
4. What is meant by globalization?
5. What defines a global age?
# Grades 9-12 Social Studies Scope and Sequence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT 1: The First Civilizations (ca. 10,000 B.C.E. – ca. 900 B.C.E.)</th>
<th>UNIT 2: Expanding Interregional Networks: Exchange and Encounter (ca. 500 – ca. 1500 C.E.)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEPTMBER</strong> – <strong>MID-OCTOBER</strong></td>
<td><strong>MID-OCTOBER</strong> – <strong>MID-DECEMBER</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FEBRUARY</strong> – <strong>MID-MARCH</strong></td>
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<td><strong>MID-APRIL</strong> – <strong>JUNE</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Essential Question:</strong> What defines political, social, and economic characteristics. (Standards 2, 3, 4)</td>
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<td><strong>Essential Question:</strong> How did the Encounter transform the Atlantic World?</td>
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</table>

### 9.1 DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION: The development of agriculture enabled the rise of the first civilizations, located primarily along river valleys; these complex societies were influenced by geographic conditions and shared a number of defining political, social, and economic characteristics. (Standards 2, 3, 4)

- Early Peoples 9.1a
  - Human origins and geography
  - Paleolithic hunters and gatherers
  - Herding and pastoralism
  - Development of early government
  - Shift in roles of men and women
- Neolithic Revolution and Early River Civilizations 9.1b
  - Foundations of early civilization (Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley, and Yellow River)
  - Human and physical geography
  - Modification of the environment
  - Traditional economies
  - Political systems
  - Social structures and urbanization

### 9.5 POLITICAL POWERS AND ACHIEVEMENTS: New power arrangements emerged across Eurasia. Political states and empires employed a variety of techniques for expanding and maintaining control. Periods of relative stability allowed for significant cultural, technological, and scientific innovations. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)

- Medieval Europe (500–1400 C.E.) 9.5a, 9.5b, 9.5c
  - Human and physical geography (location, regional diversity, Norse exploration, Hanseatic League)
  - Frankish Empire (Charlemagne)
  - Manorialism
  - Feudalism
  - Spiritual and secular role of the Church
  - Monastic centers of learning
  - Anti-Semitism
  - Art and architecture
  - Joan of Arc and the 100 Years War
  - Resurgence of Europe (Hanseatic League and Italian city-states, trade fairs and towns, Medieval guilds, commercial revolution)

### 9.9 TRANSFORMATION OF WESTERN EUROPE AND RUSSIA: The environment, trade networks, and belief systems influenced the development of complex societies and civilizations in Africa and the Americas ca. 1325–1600. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)

- African states and societies
  - Regional environmental differences (desert, Sahel, savannah, rain forest, mountains, rivers, lakes, coastline)
  - Songhai Empire (availability of resources, trade networks)
  - Ibn Battuta
  - Economies
    - Cities (Loango, D’Jenne-Jeno, Kima, Marakesh, Fez, Timbuktu, Cairo)
  - East Africa (Swahili Coast, Zanzibar, Sudan, trade with Arabia and Persian Gulf)
  - Islam, animism, Christianity
  - Regional conflicts
  - Contributions
  - Roles and achievements of women

### 9.10 INTERACTIONS AND DISRUPTIONS: Efforts to reach the Indies resulted in the encounter between the people of Western Europe, Africa, and the Americas. This encounter led to a devastating impact on populations in the Americas, the rise of the transatlantic slave trade, and the reorientation of trade networks. (Standards 2, 3, 4)

- Development of Transoceanic Trade Routes 9.10a
  - Spain and Portugal on the eve of the encounter
  - Human and physical geography (various trade routes to India, Venetian and Genoese monopolies, location of Iberian peninsula and Prince Henry)
  - Reconquista under Ferdinand and Isabella
  - Expulsion of Moors and Jews
  - Motivations for exploration and expansion
  - Mediterranean trade
  - Exploration and overseas expansion (Columbus, Magellan)
  - Canary Islands and sugar
  - Knowledge and technological innovations
The New York City Department of Education Grades 9-12 Social Studies Scope and Sequence

UNIT 1: The First Civilizations (ca. 10,000 B.C.E. — ca. 900 B.C.E.)

■■■■■

Grades 9-12 Social Studies Scope and Sequence

Standards 2, 3

Belief systems

Technology

Art and architecture

Job specialization

Social hierarchy

Gender roles

9.2 BELIEF SYSTEMS: RISE AND IMPACT: The emergence and spread of belief systems influenced and shaped the development of cultures, as well as their traditions and identities. Important similarities and differences between these belief systems are found in their core beliefs, ethical codes, practices, and social relationships. (Standards 2, 3)

■■■■■

Byzantine Empire (312 – 1453 C.E.) 9.5a, 9.5c

■■■■■

Human and physical geography (Bosphorus Strait, trade routes including Silk Roads)

■■■■■

Achievements (law (Justinian Code), engineering (Hagia Sophia), art (icons), diplomacy and commerce)

■■■■■

The Greek Orthodox Church, conversion of Russia and the Balkans

■■■■■

Political structure and leadership (Basil II, Constantine I, Justinian and Theodora)

■■■■■

The Rise and Fall of the Mongols and Their Impact on Eurasia (1206 – 1480 C.E.) 9.5b, 9.5c

■■■■■

Human and physical geography (Mongolian Steppe)

■■■■■

Origins (Central Asian nomadic tribes)

■■■■■

Extent of empire including Genghis Khan and Kublai Khan and Khitans

■■■■■

Effects on Central Asia, China, Korea, Europe, India, Southwest Asia

■■■■■

The Yuan Dynasty: a foreign non-Chinese dynasty

■■■■■

Restoration of Chinese rule, Chinese world vision

■■■■■

The impact of China on East Asia and Southeast Asia

■■■■■

China’s relationship with the West

■■■■■

Contributions

■■■■■

Ethnic and religious composition

■■■■■

Structure of family life and the role of women

■■■■■

Expansion of trade (Zheng He, 1405 – 1433)

■■■■■

Trade and naval power

■■■■■

From exploration to isolationism

■■■■■

Interaction with European traders and Christian missionaries (Jesuits)

■■■■■

The Impact of the Ottoman Empire on the Middle East and Europe (1281 – 1571 C.E.) 9.7c

■■■■■

Human and physical geography (Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Red Sea, Constantinople)

■■■■■

Suleiman I (the Magnificent, the Lawgiver), sultans, Topkapi, the Blue Mosque

■■■■■

Religious and social upheaval

■■■■■

Anti-Semitic laws and policies, marginalization of Jewish people in European society

■■■■■

Henry VIII, Elizabeth I and the English Reformation

■■■■■

Calvin and other reformers

■■■■■

Counter Reformation (Ignatius Loyola, Council of Trent)

■■■■■

Roles of men and women within the Christian churches

■■■■■

Scientific and technological innovations (Gutenberg's movable type printing press, cartography, naval engineering, navigational and nautical devices)

■■■■■

Beliefs, laws, and norms limiting the education and public roles of women (1400-1750)

■■■■■

Role of the Islamic caliphs in the diffusion of goods, ideas and technology (printing, paper, navigational tools, mathematics, and medical science)

Reformation and Counter Reformation (1517 – 1660 C.E.) 9.9b

Martin Luther’s Ninety-Five Theses: the challenge to the power and authority of the Roman Catholic Church

■■■■■

Religious and social upheaval

■■■■■

Anti-Semitic laws and policies, marginalization of Jewish people in European society

■■■■■

Henry VIII, Elizabeth I and the English Reformation

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Calvin and other reformers

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Counter Reformation (Ignatius Loyola, Council of Trent)

■■■■■

Roles of men and women within the Christian churches

■■■■■

Trans-Atlantic/European African slave networks

■■■■■

Military, cavalry, cannon and gunpowder

Aztec, Inca

Availability of resources, trade networks

■■■■■

Political organization and policies

■■■■■

Economies and infrastructure (role of tribute)

■■■■■

Agricultural innovation and environmental modification

Cities (Tenochtitlan and Cuzco)

Regional conflict

Role of religion (Quetzalcoatl)

Role and achievements of women

■■■■■

Interactions in the Atlantic World

■■■■■

The extent of European exploration

■■■■■

European mercantilism

■■■■■

Spanish colonialism and the introduction of the Encomienda system in Latin America

■■■■■

Dutch colonization in East Asia (Japan and Indonesia)

■■■■■

Portuguese colonization in Africa, Arabia, India, and China

■■■■■

Women facilitated the cross-cultural exchange between Europeans and indigenous populations (Pocahontas and La Malinche)

■■■■■

Exchange of food

■■■■■

Epidemic and pandemic
Development of Belief Systems 9.2a
- Place of origin, sacred texts, ethical codes and major beliefs (Ananimism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Judaism, Legalism, Shintoism)

Societies and Belief Systems 9.2b
- Expansion of Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and Confucianism
- Social order and gender roles
- Unity of common beliefs

9.3 CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS: EXPANSION, ACHIEVEMENT, DECLINE: Classical civilizations in Eurasia and Mesoamerica employed a variety of methods to expand and maintain control over vast territories. They developed lasting cultural achievements. Both internal and external forces led to the eventual decline of these empires. (Standards 2, 3, 5)  
- The Golden Horde and the rise of Moscow
- Global trade, Pax Mongolica, Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta
- Causes of decline
- Abbasid Caliphate (750 – 1258 C.E.) 9.5b, 9.5c
- Human and physical geography (Muslim empire, Baghdad)
- Origins (defeat of the Umayyads)
- Extent of influence
- Effects on Middle East and Asia
- Golden Age of Islam
- Cultural achievements and innovations (Paper mill, al-Khwārizmi (algebra, Hindu-Arabic numerals), optics, poetry, Arabian Nights, medicine, alchemy, cartography)
- Commerce and travel (Silk Road)
- Baghdad, center of learning
- Cultural diffusion and syncretism from Africa and Europe and Asia
- Tang and Song Dynasty (618–1126 C.E.) 9.5b, 9.5c
- Human and physical geography (proximity to Japan and Korea)
- Cultural achievements and technological innovations (clockwork, movable type, gunpowder)

Disruption of established trade routes and European search for new ones
- Religious wars in Europe: causes and impacts
- Political Ideologies: Global Absolutism 9.9c
- The decline of the Mongols (Golden Horde) on the rise of Moscow
- Efforts to contain Ottoman Empire in Russia and Islamic caliphates in Spain and Portugal
- Thomas Hobbes, The Leviathan
- Absolutism and Divine Right theory
- Key figures (Akbar the Great, Suleiman the Magnificent, Philip II, Louis XIV, Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great and Catherine the Great)
- Autocracy and absolutism under Louis XIV and Peter the Great

Cultural Achievements and Contributions 9.8c
- Aztec urban planning (Tenochtitlan), empire, communication technology (codices)
- Inca (architecture, astronomy, empire, mathematics, measurement, communication technology (quipu), roadways, terrace farming)
- Songhai centralized bureaucracy, ties with Muslim world, mathematics, astronomy, Timbuktu, Sankore University

The Scientific Revolution (1543 – ca. 1750 C.E.) 9.9d
- Efforts to contain Ottoman Empire in Russia and Islamic caliphates in Spain and Portugal
- Thomas Hobbes, The Leviathan
- Absolutism and Divine Right theory
- Key figures (Akbar the Great, Suleiman the Magnificent, Philip II, Louis XIV, Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great and Catherine the Great)
- Autocracy and absolutism under Louis XIV and Peter the Great

The Transatlantic Slave Trade (1493 – 1833 C.E.) 9.10c
- The Atlantic Plantation Complex
- Results of the Encounter
- Demographic collapse of Native American communities
- Resource extraction
- Effects on Asante and Dahomey
- Demographic shifts in Europe and China following 1492
- Demand for plantation labor
- Plantations, servants, slavery, rebellion and resistance in Brazil, San Domingue, Barbados, St. Vincent, Jamaica, American South
- Silver trade (treasure fleets)
- European and African roles in the slave trade
- Demand for plantation labor
- Plantations, servants, slavery, rebellion and resistance in Brazil, San Domingue, Barbados, St. Vincent, Jamaica, American South
- Silver trade (treasure fleets)
- European and African roles in the slave trade
- Slave forts in West Africa
- Social, political, and economic impact of the Atlantic slave trade on African regions and kingdoms (Angola, West Africa and the Ashanti and Dahomey)
- The Middle Passage
- African Diaspora and the “Black Atlantic”
### UNIT 1: The First Civilizations
(ca. 10,000 B.C.E. – ca. 900 B.C.E.)

**SEPTEMBER – MID-OCTOBER**

**Essential Question:** Why do civilizations rise and fall?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Civilization: Shang, Zhou, Qin, Han</td>
<td>(ca. 1700 B.C.E. – 220 C.E.) 9.3a, 9.3b, 9.3c, 9.3d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human and physical geography (Himalayas, Pacific Ocean, proximity to Mongolian Steppe, The Great Wall of China)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location and relative size</td>
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<td>Dynastic cycles</td>
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<td>Mandate of Heaven</td>
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<td>Factors leading to growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden Age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions (engineering, tools, writing, silk, bronzes, government systems, paper)</td>
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<td>Role of migrating nomadic and pastoralist groups from Central Asia</td>
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<td>Expansion and interaction (external and internal)</td>
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<td>The beginning of global trade</td>
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<td>Causes of decline</td>
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<td>Greek Civilization (ca. 800 – 330 B.C.E.)</td>
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<td>Golden Age</td>
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<td>Contributions (art, poetry, politics, drama, literature, education, architecture, philosophy, science, sports)</td>
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<td>Defeats of Persian Empire</td>
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<td>Peloponnesian War</td>
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<td>Slavery</td>
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<td>Mediterranean colonies</td>
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<td>Growth of democracy in Athens versus the Spartan political system</td>
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<td>Alexander the Great and Hellenistic culture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Causes of decline</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roman Republic and Roman Empire (ca. 500 B.C.E. – 476 C.E.) 9.3a, 9.3b, 9.3c, 9.3d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human and physical geography (Mediterranean Sea, Roman system of roads)</td>
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<td>Factors leading to growth: engineering, empire building, trade</td>
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<td>Expansion and interaction (external and internal)</td>
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<td>Growth of commerce and trade</td>
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<td>Cultural diffusion and syncretism</td>
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<td>Early Japanese History and Feudalism (ca. 600 B.C.E. – 1590 C.E.)</td>
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<td>Human and physical geography (archipelago)</td>
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<td>Social hierarchy and stratification</td>
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#### 9.4 RISE OF TRANSREGIONAL TRADE NETWORKS: During the classical and postclassical eras, trans regional trade networks emerged and/or expanded. These networks of exchange influenced the economic and political development of states and empires. (Standards 2, 3, 4)

- The Great Bantu Migration (ca. 500 B.C.E. – ca. 1500 C.E.)
- Human and physical geography (linguistic expansion)
- Theories and patterns
- Cultural diffusion (spread of language, creation of hybrid cultures)
- Causes of migration
- Effects on other areas of Africa

### UNIT 2: Expanding Interregional Networks: Exchange and Encounter
(ca. 500 – ca. 1500 C.E.)

**MID-OCTOBER – MID-DECEMBER**

**Essential Question:** What is meant by globalization? What defines a global age?

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### UNIT 4: Transformation of Western Europe and Russia
(1314 – ca. 1750 C.E.)

**FEBRUARY – MID-MARCH**

**Essential Question:** Why are some events considered turning points in history?

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<tr>
<td>Building on the ideas of China, India and the Islamic world</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Enlightenment 9.9e</td>
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<tr>
<td>A response to absolutism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magna Carta (1215)</td>
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<td>Divine Right of Monarchy (Stuart rule)</td>
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<td>Puritan Revolution, the English Civil War, Oliver Cromwell</td>
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<td>English colonization</td>
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<td>Glorious Revolution/English Civil War</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ideas of the Enlightenment - influence of Locke (The Second Treatise on Government), and Hobbes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### UNIT 6: Interactions and Disruptions During the First Global Age
(ca. 1400 – ca. 1750 C.E.)

**MID-APRIL – JUNE**

**Essential Question:** How did the Encounter transform the Atlantic World?

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact, Conquest and Colonization in the Atlantic World (1492 – ca. 1750 C.E.) 9.10d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political, economic, cultural and geographic effect of Spanish colonization on Aztec and Inca Empires</td>
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<td>Impact on non-Aztecs and Inca peoples in the Spanish Empire</td>
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<td>Social, economic and racial interaction in Spanish colonies (castas)</td>
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<td>Black Legend</td>
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<td>Dutch settlement in South Africa</td>
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<td>French and English colonies in the Caribbean and North America</td>
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<td>Disruptions in the Eastern Hemisphere Trade Networks 9.10e</td>
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<td>Shifts in global trade networks</td>
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<td>Changes brought about by ship design and the use of gun powder</td>
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<td>Trading post empires</td>
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<td>The Dutch in the Indian Ocean</td>
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<td>The beginning of the “Great Divergence”?</td>
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<td>Ottomans, the Mughal, late Ming and early Qing</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### UNIT 1: The First Civilizations (ca. 10,000 B.C.E. – ca. 900 C.E.)

#### SEPTEMBER — MID-OCTOBER

**Essential Question:** Why do civilizations rise and fall?

- Rise of Christianity
- Causes of decline
- Maurya Empire (322 – 185 B.C.E.) and Gupta Empire (319 – 540 C.E.) (9.3a, 9.3b, 9.3c, 9.3d)
- Human and physical geography (Indian Ocean, Indus and Ganges Rivers, Himalayas, monsoons)
- Location and relative size
- Contributions (government system, Lions of Ashoka, art, literature, drama, religious freedom, astronomy, math, sculpture, architecture)
- Hinduism and Buddhism
- Ashoka, adoption of Buddhism
- Organizational structure
- Unification and military success
- Causes of decline (weak leadership, environmental factors, external conflict or nomadic invasion, competition from smaller kingdoms, economic factors)

### UNIT 2: Expanding Interregional Networks: Exchange and Encounter (ca. 500 – ca. 1500 C.E.)

#### MID-OCTOBER — MID-DECEMBER

**Essential Question:** What is meant by globalization? What defines a global age?

- New Technology Improves Interregional Travel 9.4b
  - Technology of trade
  - Evolution of technology and learning from East Asia to Western Europe via the Middle East
- Global Trade and Interactions 9.4c
  - Regional trade
  - Interregional travelers (traders, missionaries, and nomads)
  - Major trading centers (Nanjing, Calicut, Mogadishu, Venice)
  - Trans Afro-Eurasian web of commerce
  - Cross cultural exchange and cultural diffusion
  - Religious diffusion
  - Commodities, resources and luxury items
  - Slave systems
  - Key Individuals (Ibn Battuta, Marco Polo, Zheng He)

- Emergence and Expansion of Political States 9.4d, 9.5a
  - Mediterranean Sea complex: Byzantine Empire and Rise of the Ottoman Empire
  - Human and physical geography (Bosporus Strait, the Balkans, Black Sea, Red Sea)
  - Cross-cultural contact and exchange
  - Mehmed II and the Ottoman army
  - Warfare and expansion
  - Fall of Constantinople (1453)
  - African civilizations (Ghana, Mali, Axum, Songhai) and Trans-Saharan routes (ca. 100 – ca. 1600 C.E.)
  - Human and physical geography (oasis and caravan trade, horses and camels, natural resources, influence of disease)
  - Organizational structure
  - Christianity in Africa
  - Roles in global trade routes
  - Spread and impact of Islam (Mansa Musa)
  - Timbuktu and African trade routes

- 9.6 SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GROWTH AND CONFLICT:
  - During the postclassical era, the growth of transregional empires and the use of trade networks influenced religions and spread disease. These cross-cultural interactions also led to conflict and demographic impacts. (Standards 2, 3, 4)

- Trans-regional Divisions 9.6a
  - Islam (Sunni and Shia), its worldview and cultural influence
  - Sufism
  - The Great Schism between Roman Catholic Christianity and Orthodox Christianity
  - Delhi Sultanate
  - Sikhism, Amritsar, Golden Temple

- Crusades
  - Causes
  - Effects on Byzantine Empire, The Holy Land and Europe
  - Key individuals (Urban II, Saladin, and Richard the Lion-Hearted)
  - Sack of Jerusalem and Constantinople

The Bubonic Plague (ca. 1331– ca. 1350s) 9.6b
- Spread of the Black Death
- The roles of trade and empire
- Global epidemiology
- Social and economic effects