

THEME: World Studies from 750 B.C. to 1600 A.D.: Ancient Greece to the First Global Age.

The seventh-grade year is an integrated study of world history, beginning with ancient Greece and continuing through global exploration. All four social studies strands are used to illustrate how historic events are shaped by geographic, social, cultural, economic, and political factors. Students develop their understanding of how ideas and events from the past have shaped the world today.

QUARTER 1			
STRANDS	TOPICS	CONTENT STATEMENTS	ASSESSMENT
HISTORY STRAND	Historical Thinking & Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison between Greek Democracy, Roman Republic, and Modern Democratic Governments. (relationship [table]) • Describe a Greek and Roman legacy left to us today using <u>one</u> of the choices from Law, engineering, art, technology, literature • Constantinople is the capital of the Byzantine Empire. Give two reasons you think its location contributed to its growth 	
	Early Civilizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
	Feudalism and Transitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
GEOGRAPHY STRAND	Spatial Thinking and Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time. 	
GOVERNMENT STRAND	Roles and Systems of Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were a radical departure from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments. 	

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QUARTER 2			
Focus:			
STRANDS	TOPICS	CONTENT STATEMENTS	ASSESSMENT
HISTORY STRAND	Feudalism and Transition Systems	4. Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.	
		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.	
		6. The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific, and social changes.	
		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.	
GOVERNMENT STRAND	Civic Participation & Skills	9. Different perspectives on a topic can be obtained from a variety of historic and contemporary sources. Sources can be examined for accuracy.	
	Roles & Systems of Government	10. Governments can be categorized as monarchies, theocracies, dictatorships, or democracies, but categories may overlap and labels may not accurately represent how governments function. The extent of citizens' liberties and responsibilities varies according to limits on governmental authority.	
		18. With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states.	

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QUARTER 3			
Focus:			
STRANDS	TOPICS	CONTENT STATEMENTS	ASSESSMENT
HISTORY STRAND	First Global Age	8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali, and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal, and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.	
		9. The advent of the trans-Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.	
		10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests, and colonization.	
		11. The Columbian exchange (i.e., the exchange of fauna, flora, and pathogens) among previously unconnected parts of the world reshaped societies in ways still evident today.	

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QUARTER 4			
Focus:			
STRANDS	TOPICS	CONTENT STATEMENTS	ASSESSMENT
GOVERNMENT STRAND	Economic Decision-Making and Skills	16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.	
GEOGRAPHY STRAND	Human Systems	13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products, and ideas.	
		14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.	
		15. Improvements in transportation, communication, and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.	
ECONOMICS STRAND	Economic Decision-Making and Skills	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.	
	Scarcity	20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade, and interdependence.	
	Markets	21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.	