

Geography

State Standard Number	State Standard Area/Description	Unit Name	Course Topic Description
0	General Social Studies Knowledge, Processes, and Skills		
K1	General Knowledge		
K1.1	Know the defining characteristics of the disciplines of history and geography.	Introduction to Geography	Section D: Human Impact Pg. 11-12
K1.2	Know that each discipline is subject to criticisms and limitations; be aware of the primary criticisms of history and geography.	Introduction to Geography	Section D: Human Impact Pg. 11-12
K1.3	Understand and analyze temporal and spatial relationships and patterns.	Introduction to Geography	Section B: Locating Our Place in Space Pg. 1
K1.4	Understand historical and geographical perspectives.	Introduction to Geography	Section B: Locating Our Place in Space Pg. 9
K1.5	Understand the diversity of human beings and human cultures.	Central America	Section C: People and Culture of Central America Pg. 5-7
K1.6	Analyze events and circumstances from the vantage point of others.	North America	Section C: Human Culture of North America Pg. 10

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K1.7	Understand social problems, social structures, institutions, class, groups, and interaction.	North America	Section C: Human Impact on the Environment Pg. 4-10
K1.8	Apply social studies concepts to better understand major current local, national, and world events, issues, and problems.	North America	Section E: Immigration in North America
K1.9	Integrate concepts from at least two different social studies disciplines.	North America	Section E: Immigration in North America
K1.10	Understand significant concepts, generalizations, principles, and theories of history and geography as disciplines.	Central America	Section A: Where Is Central America? Pg. 8-10
P1	read and communicate effectively.	North America	Section C: Human Culture of North America Pg. 10
P1.1	Use close and critical reading strategies to read and analyze complex texts pertaining to social science; attend to nuance, make connections to prior knowledge, draw inferences, and determine main idea and supporting details.	North America	Section C: : Human Culture of North America Pg. 10
P1.2	Analyze point of view, context, and bias to interpret primary and secondary source documents.		
P1.3	Understand that diversity of interpretation arises from frame of reference.	North America	Section C: Human Culture of North America Pg. 10

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P1.4	Communicate clearly and coherently in writing, speaking, and visually expressing ideas pertaining to social science topics, acknowledging audience and purpose.	North America	Section C: Human Culture of North America Pg. 10
P1.5	Present a coherent thesis when making an argument, support with evidence, articulate and answer possible objections, and present a concise, clear closing.	Africa	Section D: Human Impact on the Environment of Africa Pg. 11
P2	critically examine evidence, thoughtfully consider conflicting claims, and carefully weigh facts and hypotheses.	Africa	Section D: Human Impact on the Environment of Africa Pg. 11
P2.1	Understand the scientific method of inquiry to investigate social scientific and historical problems.	Introduction to Geography	Section C: : Physical Attributes of Earth's Landscape Pg. 14
P2.2	Read and interpret data in tables and graphs.	Introduction to Geography	Section D: Human Impact Pg. 7
P2.3	Know how to find and organize information from a variety of sources; analyze, interpret, support interpretations with evidence, critically evaluate, and present the information orally and in writing; report investigation results effectively.	Introduction to Geography	Section C: : Physical Attributes of Earth's Landscape Pg. 14
P2.4	Use multiple perspectives and resources to identify and analyze issues appropriate to the social studies discipline being studied.	Introduction to Geography	Section D: Human Impact Pg. 12
P2.5	Use deductive and inductive problem-solving skills as appropriate to the problem being studied.	Introduction to Geography	Section D: Human Impact Pg. 12

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P3	engage in reasoned and informed decision making that should characterize each citizen's participation in American society.	Introduction to Geography: Careers in Geography	Section E: Careers in Geography Pg. 11
P3.1	Clearly state an issue as a question of public policy, trace the origins of an issue, analyze various perspectives, and generate and evaluate possible alternative resolutions.	Introduction to Geography: Careers in Geography	Section E: Careers in Geography Pg. 11
P3.2	Deeply examine policy issues in group discussions and debates (clarify issues, consider opposing views, apply democratic values or constitutional principles, anticipate consequences) to make reasoned and informed decisions.	North America	Section C: Human Culture of North America Pg. 10
P3.3	Write persuasive/argumentative essays expressing and justifying decisions on public policy issues.	North America	Section C: Human Culture of North America Pg. 10
P4	Citizen Involvement		
P4.1	Act out of respect for the rule of law and hold others accountable to the same standard.		
P4.2	Demonstrate knowledge of how, when, and where individuals would plan and conduct activities intended to advance views on matters of public policy, report the results, and evaluate effectiveness.		
P4.3	Plan and conduct activities intended to advance views on matters of public policy, report the results, and evaluate effectiveness.		

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0	Disciplinary Knowledge		
0	Know significant periods and events in world history; social, religious, and political movements; and major historical figures who influenced such movements. Identify and define specific factual information, themes, movements, and general principles operating in world history and geography to deduce meaning and comprehend patterns.	Introduction to Geography	All
0	Distinguish value judgments in historical and geographical information, weigh evidence, synthesize information, apply knowledge, make judgments, formulate generalizations, and draw conclusions.	Introduction to Geography	Section E
0	Global Analysis of World History Eras 4 - 8		
WHG 1-3	These foundational expectations are included to set the stage for the study of World History and Geography in High School and to help bridge the transition from Middle School Social Studies.		
F1	Explain and use key conceptual devices world historians/geographers use to organize the past including periodization schemes (e.g., major turning points, different cultural and religious calendars), and different spatial frames (e.g., global, interregional, and regional)	Introduction to Geography	All
F2	Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires,		

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	focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.		
F2.a	Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements		
F2.b	TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze	Africa	Section B: : Physical Systems and Processes of Africa Pg. 5
F2.c	Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires)	Eastern Asia	Section C: People and Culture of Eastern Asia Pg. 6
F2.d	Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome)	Western Europe: People and Culture of Western Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Western Europe
F3	Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including	Introduction to Geography	Section D : Human Impact Pg. 5
F3.a	spatial representations of that growth	Introduction to Geography	Section D : Human Impact
F3.b	interactions with culturally diverse peoples	Africa	Section C: People and Culture of Africa
F3.c	responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths	South America	Section C: People and Culture of South America Pg. 5

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F3.d	ways they influenced people's perceptions of the world.	South America	Section C: People and Culture of South America Pg. 5
F4	Identify the location and causes of frontier interactions and conflicts, and internal disputes between cultural, social and/or religious groups in classical China, the Mediterranean world, and south Asia (India) prior to 300 C.E.	Eastern Asia	Section C: People and Culture of Eastern Asia Pg. 5
WHG 4	Expanding and Intensified Hemispheric Interactions, 300 to 1500 C.E./A.D.		
4.1	Analyze important hemispheric interactions and temporal developments during an era of increasing regional power, religious expansion, and the collapse of some empires.		
4.1.1	Explain the responses to common forces of change that led to the ultimate collapse of classical empires and discuss the consequences of their collapse.		
4.1.2	Using historical and modern maps and other documents, analyze the continuing spread of major world religions during this era and describe encounters between religious groups including		
4.1.2.a	Islam and Christianity (Roman Catholic and Orthodox) - increased trade and the Crusades		
4.1.2.b	Islam and Hinduism in South Asia	India and the Middle East	Section C: People and Culture of India and the Middle East Pg. 7

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4.1.2.c	continuing tensions between Catholic and Orthodox Christianity	Eastern Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Eastern Europe Pg. 4
4.1.3	Analyze the development, interdependence, specialization, and importance of interregional trading systems both within and between societies including		
4.1.3.a	land-based routes across the Sahara, Eurasia and Europe		
4.1.3.b	water-based routes across Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, South China Sea, Red and Mediterranean Seas		
4.2	Analyze and compare important hemispheric interactions and cross-regional developments, including the growth and consequences of an interregional system of communication, trade, and culture exchange during an era of increasing regional power and religious expansion.		
4.2.1	Identify and explain the origins and expansion of Islam and the creation of the Islamic Empire including		
4.2.1.a	The founding geographic extent of Muslim empires and the artistic, scientific, technological, and economic features of Muslim society		
4.2.1.b	diverse religious traditions of Islam - Sunni, Shi'a/Shi'ite, Sufi		

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4.2.1.c	role of Dar al-Islam as a cultural, political, and economic force in Afro-Eurasia		
4.2.1.d	the caliphate as both a religious and political institution, and the persistence of other traditions in the Arab World including Christianity		
4.2.2	Using historical and modern maps, locate and describe the geographic patterns of Mongol conquest and expansion and describe the characteristics of the Pax Mongolica (particularly revival of long-distance trading networks between China and the Mediterranean world).		
4.2.3	Using historical and modern maps and other evidence, explain the causes and spread of the Plague and analyze the demographic, economic, social, and political consequences of this pandemic.		
4.3	Analyze important regional developments and cultural changes, including the growth of states, towns, and trade in Africa south of the Sahara, Europe, the Americas, and China.		
4.3.1	Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies and the significant changes in African society by		
4.3.1.a	comparing and contrasting at least two of the major states/civilizations of East, South, and West Africa (Aksum, Swahili Coast, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Mali, Songhai) in terms of environmental, economic, religious, political, and social structures		
4.3.1.b	using historical and modern maps to identify the Bantu migration patterns and describe their contributions to agriculture, technology and language		

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4.3.1.c	analyzing the African trading networks by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt and connect these to interregional patterns of trade		
4.3.1.d	analyzing the development of an organized slave trade within and beyond Africa		
4.3.1.e	analyzing the influence of Islam and Christianity on African culture and the blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity		
4.3.2	Describe the diverse characteristics of early American civilizations and societies in North, Central, and South America by comparing and contrasting the major aspects (government, religion, interactions with the environment, economy, and social life) of American Indian civilizations and societies such as the Maya, Aztec, Inca, Pueblo, and/or Eastern Woodland peoples.	North America Central America South America	All sections
4.3.3	Explain how Chinese dynasties responded to the internal and external challenges caused by ethnic diversity, physical geography, population growth and Mongol invasion to achieve relative political stability, economic prosperity, and technological innovation.	Eastern Asia	Section C: People and Culture of Eastern Asia Pg. 6
4.3.4	Analyze restructuring of the Eastern European system including		
4.3.4.a	the rise and decline of the Byzantine Empire		

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4.3.4.b	the region's unique spatial location	Eastern Europe	Section A: Where Is Eastern Europe? Pg. 4
4.3.4.c	the region's political, economic, and religious transformations	Eastern Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Eastern Europe
4.3.4.d	emerging tensions between East and West	Eastern Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Eastern Europe Pg.10-12
4.3.5	Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including	Western Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Western Europe Pg. 7
4.3.5.a	the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society	Western Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Western Europe Pg. 7
4.3.5.b	how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities	Western Europe	Section A: Where Is Western Europe? Pg. 10
4.3.5.c	the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states		
4.3.5.d	the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe	Western Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Western Europe
WHG 5	The Emergence of the First Global Age, 15th to 18th Centuries		

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5.1	Analyze the global impact and significant developments caused by transoceanic travel and the linking of all the major areas of the world by the 18th century.	North America	Section C : Human Culture of North America Pg. 8
5.1.1	Analyze the impact of increased oceanic travel including changes in the global system of trade, migration, and political power as compared to the previous era.	North America	Section C : Human Culture of North America Pg. 8
5.1.2	Use historical and modern maps to analyze major territorial transformations and movements of world religions including the expulsion of Muslims and Jews from Spain, Christianity to the Americas, and Islam to Southeast Asia, and evaluate the impact of these transformations/movements on the respective human systems.	Introduction to Geography	Section D : Human Impact Pg. 5
5.2	Analyze the impact of oceanic travel on interregional interactions.	North America	Section C : Human Culture of North America Pg. 8
5.2.1	Analyze the demographic, environmental, and political consequences of European oceanic travel and conquest and of the Columbian Exchange in the late 15th and 16th centuries by	North America	Section C: Human Culture of North America Pg. 7
5.2.1.a	describing the geographic routes used in the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens among the continents in the late 15th and the 16th centuries	North America	Section C : Human Culture of North America Pg. 8
5.2.1.b	explaining how forced and free migrations of peoples (push/pull factors) and the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens impacted the natural environments, political institutions, societies, and commerce of European, Asian, African, and the American societies	North America	Section C : Human Culture of North America Pg. 4-6

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5.2.2	Analyze the emerging trans-Atlantic slave system and compare it to other systems of labor existing during this era by	North America	Section C: Human Culture of North America
5.2.2.a	using historical and modern maps and other data to analyze the causes and development of the Atlantic trade system, including economic exchanges, the diffusion of Africans in the Americas (including the Caribbean and South America), and the Middle Passage	North America	Section C: Human Culture of North America
5.2.2.b	comparing and contrasting the trans-Atlantic slave system with the African slave system and another system of labor existing during this era (e.g., serfdom, indentured servitude, corvee labor, wage labor)	North America Western Europe	Section C: Human Culture of North America Section C: People and Culture of Western Europe Pg. 7
5.3	Analyze the important regional developments and cultural changes in Asia, Russia, Europe and the Americas.	North America Central America South America Western Europe Eastern Asia Southeast Asia and the Pacific India and the Middle East	Section C
5.3.1	Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in the Ottoman Empire by		
5.3.1.a	using historical and modern maps to describe the empire's origins (Turkic migrations), geographic expansion, and contraction		
5.3.1.b	analyzing the impact of the Ottoman rule		

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5.3.2	Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in East Asia by		
5.3.2.a	analyzing the major reasons for the continuity of Chinese society under the Ming and Qing dynasties, including the role of Confucianism, the civil service, and Chinese oceanic exploration	Estern Asia	Section C: People and Culture of Eastern Asia Pg. 5 - 6
5.3.2.b	analyzing the changes in Japanese society by describing the role of geography in the development of Japan, the policies of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and the influence of China on Japanese society	Eastern Asia	Section C: People and Culture of Eastern Asia
5.3.3	Analyze the global economic significance of India and the role of foreign influence in the political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in India and South Asia including the Mughal Empire and the beginnings of European contact.	India and the Middle East	all
5.3.4	Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in Russia including	Eastern Europe	all
5s.3.4.a	Russian imperial expansion and top-down westernization/modernization	Eastern Europe	Section A: Where Is Eastern Europe? Pg.9
5.3.4.b	the impact of its unique location relative to Europe and Asia	Eastern Europe	Section A: Where Is Eastern Europe? Pg.9
5.3.4.c	the political and cultural influence (e.g., written language) of Byzantine Empire, Mongol Empire, and Orthodox Christianity		

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5.3.5	Analyze the major political, religious, cultural and economic transformations in Europe by	Eastern Europe	
5.3.5.a	explaining the origins, growth, and consequences of European overseas expansion, including the development and impact of maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americas		
5.3.5.b	analyzing transformations in Europe's state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutism		
5.3.5.c	analyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European society	Western Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Western Europe Pg. 7
5.3.5.d	analyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor	Western Europe	Section C: Focus on Economic Systems Pg. 7
5.3.6	Analyze colonial transformations in Latin America, including	Central America	Section C: People and Culture of Central America Pg. 9
5.3.6.a	the near-elimination of American Indian civilizations and peoples	Central America	Section C: People and Culture of Central America Pg. 9
5.3.6.b	social stratifications of the population (e.g., peninsulares, creoles, mestizos)		
5.3.6.c	the regional and global role of silver and sugar	North America	Section C: Human Culture of North America Pg. 8

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5.3.6.d	resource extraction and the emerging system of labor (e.g., mita, slavery)	South America	Section C South America: People and Culture of South America Pg.1
WHG 6	An Age of Global Revolutions, 18th Century - 1914		
6.1	Evaluate the causes, characteristics, and consequences of revolutions of the intellectual, political and economic structures in an era of increasing global trade and consolidations of power.		
6.1.1	Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce.		
6.1.2	Analyze the causes and consequences of shifts in world population and major patterns of long-distance migrations of Europeans, Africans, and Asians during this era, including the impact of industrialism, imperialism, changing diets, and scientific advances on worldwide demographic trends.	Western Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Western Europe Pg. 10
6.1.3	Describe increasing global interconnections between societies, through the emergence and spread of ideas, innovations, and commodities including	North America	Section C: : Human Culture of North America Pg. 9
6.1.3.a	constitutionalism, communism and socialism, republicanism, nationalism, capitalism, human rights, and secularization	Western Europe	Section E: Focus on Economic System
6.1.3.b	the global spread of major innovations, technologies, and commodities via new global networks	North America	Section C: : Human Culture of North America Pg. 9

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6.1.4	Compare the emerging economic and political systems (industrialism and democracy) with the economic and political systems of the previous era (agriculture and absolutism).	Western Europe	Section E: Focus on Economic System
6.1.5	Describe Europe's increasing global power between 1500 and 1900, and evaluate the merits of the argument that this rise was caused by factors internal to Europe (e.g., Renaissance, Reformation, demographic, economic, and social changes) or factors external to Europe (e.g., decline of Mughal and Ottoman empires and the decreasing engagement of China and Japan in global interactions).	Western Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Western Europe
6.2	Analyze and compare the interregional patterns of nationalism, state-building, and social reform and imperialism.		
6.2.1	Analyze the Age of Revolutions by comparing and contrasting the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of at least three political and/or nationalistic revolutions (American, French, Haitian, Mexican or other Latin American, or Chinese Revolutions)		
6.2.2	Compare and contrast the rise of the nation-states in a western context (e.g., Germany, Italy) and non-western context (e.g., Meiji Japan).		
6.2.3	Analyze the origins, characteristics and consequences of industrialization across the world by	Central America	Section A: Where Is Central America? Pg. 11
6.2.3.a	comparing and contrasting the process and impact of industrialization in Russia, Japan, and one of the following: Britain, Germany, United States, or France		

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6.2.3.b	describing the social and economic impacts of industrialization, particularly its effect on women and children, and the rise of organized labor movements		
6.2.3.c	describing the environmental impacts of industrialization and urbanization	North America	Section D: Human Impact on the Environment Pg. 4
6.2.4	Analyze the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of imperialism by		
6.2.4.a	using historical and modern maps and other evidence to analyze and explain the causes and global consequences of nineteenth-century imperialism, including encounters between imperial powers (Europe, Japan) and local peoples in India, Africa, Central Asia, and East Asia		
6.2.4.b	describing the connection between imperialism and racism, including the social construction of race		
6.2.4.c	comparing British policies in South Africa and India, French polices in Indochina, and Japanese policies in Asia		
6.2.4.d	analyze the responses to imperialism by African and Asian peoples		
6.3	Analyze the important regional developments and political, economic, and social transformations in Europe, Japan, China, and Africa.		

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6.3.1	Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe by		
6.3.1.a	analyzing and explaining the impact of economic development on European society	Western Europe	Section E: Focus on Economic Systems
6.3.1.b	explaining how democratic ideas and revolutionary conflicts influenced European society, noting particularly their influence on religious institutions, education, family life, and the legal and political position of women	Eastern Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Eastern Europe Pg. 11-12
6.3.1.c	using historical and modern maps to describe how the wars of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods and growing nationalism changed the political geography of Europe and other regions (e.g., Louisiana Purchase)		
6.3.2	Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations in East Asia by		
6.3.2.a	explaining key events in the modernization of Japan (Meiji Restoration) and the impact of the Russo-Japanese War		
6.3.2.b	describing key events in the decline of Qing China, including the Opium Wars and the Taiping and Boxer Rebellions		
6.3.3	Evaluate the different experiences of African societies north and south of the Sahara with imperialism (e.g., Egypt, Ethiopia and the Congo).	Africa	Section B: Physical Systems and Processes of Africa Pg. 8

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WHG 7	Global Crisis and Achievement, 1900 - 1945		
7.1	Analyze changes in global balances of military, political, economic, and technological power and influence in the first half of the 20th century.	All regional units	Section C: People and Culture
7.1.1	Increasing Government and Political Power - Explain the expanding role of state power in managing economies, transportation systems, and technologies, and other social environments, including its impact of the daily lives of their citizens.		
7.1.2	Comparative Global Power - Use historical and modern maps and other sources to analyze and explain the changes in the global balance of military, political, and economic power between 1900 and 1945 (including the changing role of the United States and those resisting foreign domination).	Eastern Europe	Section C: People and Culture Pg. 7
7.1.3	Twentieth Century Genocide - Use various sources including works of journalists, journals, oral histories, films, interviews, and writings of participants to analyze the causes and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Romas (Gypsies), and Jews, and the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.	Eastern Europe Africa	Section C: People and Culture, Pg. 8 Section C: People and Culture, Pg. 12
7.1.4	Global Technology – Describe significant technological innovations and scientific breakthroughs in transportation, communication, medicine, and warfare and analyze how they both benefited and imperiled humanity.	Africa	Section D: Human Impact on the Environment of Africa Pg. 10

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7.1.5	Total War - Compare and contrast modern warfare and its resolution with warfare in the previous eras; include analysis of the role of technology and civilians.	Eastern Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Eastern Europe Pg. 12
7.2	Assess the interregional causes and consequences of the global wars and revolutionary movements during this era.		
7.2.1	Analyze the causes, characteristics, and long-term consequences of World War I by		
7.2.1.a	analyzing the causes of the war including nationalism, industrialization, disputes over territory, systems of alliances, imperialism, and militarism		
7.2.1.b	analyzing the distinctive characteristics and impacts of the war on the soldiers and people at home		
7.2.1.c	explaining the major decisions made in the Versailles Treaty and analyzing its spatial and political consequences, including the mandate system, reparations, and national self-determination around the globe		
7.2.2	Analyze the transformations that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II by		
7.2.2.a	examining the causes and consequences of the economic depression on different regions, nations, and the globe		

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7.2.2.b	describing and explaining the rise of fascism and the spread of communism in Europe and Asia		
7.2.2.c	comparing and contrasting the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India		
7.2.3	Analyze the causes, course, characteristics, and immediate consequences of World War II by		
7.2.3.a	explaining the causes of World War II, including aggression and conflict appeasement that led to war in Europe and Asia (e.g., Versailles Treaty provisions, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, Spanish Civil War, rape of Nanjing, annexation of Austria & Sudetenland)		
7.2.3.b	explaining the Nazi ideology, policies, and consequences of the Holocaust (or Shoah)		
7.2.3.c	analyzing the major turning points and unique characteristics of the war		
7.2.3.d	explaining the spatial and political impact of the Allied negotiations on the nations of Eastern Europe and the world		
7.2.3.e	analyzing the immediate consequences of the war's end including the devastation, effects on population, dawn of the atomic age, the occupation of Germany and Japan		

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7.2.3.f	describing the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as global superpowers		
7.2.4	Compare two revolutionary and/or Independence movements of this era (Latin America, India, China, the Arab World, and Africa) with at least one from the previous era.		
7.3	Explain regional continuity and change in Russia, Asia, the Americas, the Middle East, and Africa.	Eastern Europe	Section C: People and Culture of Eastern Europe Pg. 10
7.3.1	Determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of Bolsheviks through the conclusion of World War II, including the five-year plans, collectivization of agriculture, and military purges.		
7.3.2	Compare the ideologies, policies, and governing methods of at least two 20th-century dictatorial regimes (Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Soviet Union) with those absolutist states in earlier eras.	Eastern Asia	Section C: People and Culture of Eastern Asia Pg. 4 Pg. 12
7.3.3	Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including		
7.3.3.a	Japanese imperialism		
7.3.3.b	Chinese nationalism, the emergence of communism, and civil war		

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7.3.3.c	Indian independence struggle		
7.3.4	Analyze the political, economic and social transformations that occurred in this era, including		
7.3.4.a	economic imperialism (e.g., dollar diplomacy)		
7.3.4.b	foreign military intervention and political revolutions in Central and South America		
7.3.4.c	nationalization of foreign investments		
7.3.5	Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including		
7.3.5.a	the decline of the Ottoman Empire		
7.3.5.b	changes in the Arab world including the growth of Arab nationalism, rise of Arab nation-states, and the increasing complexity (e.g., political, geographic, economic, and religious) of Arab peoples		
7.3.5.c	the role of the Mandate system		

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7.3.5.d	the discovery of petroleum resources	India and the Middle East	Section B: Physical Systems and Processes of India and the Middle East Pg. 6
WHG 8	The Cold War and Its Aftermath: The 20th Century Since 1945		
8.1	Analyze the global reconfigurations and restructuring of political and economic relationships in the Post-World War II era.		
8.1.1	Describe the factors that contributed to the Cold War including the differences in ideologies and policies of the Soviet bloc and the West; political, economic, and military struggles in the 1940s and 1950s; and development of Communism in China.		
8.1.2	Describe the major arenas of conflict, including		
8.1.2.a	the ways the Soviet Union and the United States attempted to expand power and influence in Korea and Vietnam		
8.1.2.b	ideological and military competition in THREE of the following areas: Congo, Cuba, Mozambique, Angola, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Bolivia, Chile, Indonesia, and Berlin		
8.1.2.c	the arms and space race		

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8.1.3	Develop an argument to explain the end of the Cold War and its significance as a 20th-century event, and the subsequent transitions from bi-polar to multi-polar center(s) of power.		
8.1.4	Using post-WWI, post-WWII, height of Cold War, and current world political maps, explain the changing configuration of political boundaries in the world caused by the World Wars, the Cold War, and the growth of nationalist sovereign states (including Israel, Jordan, Palestine).		
8.2	Assess and compare the regional struggles for and against independence, decolonization, and democracy across the world.		
8.2.1	Analyze the complex and changing legacy of imperialism in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America during and after the Cold War such as apartheid, civil war in Nigeria, Vietnam, Cuba, Guatemala, and the changing nature of exploitation of resources (human and natural).		
8.2.2	Compare the independence movements and formation of new nations in the Indian Subcontinent, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia during and after the Cold War.		
8.2.3	Analyze the interregional causes and consequences of conflicts in the Middle East, including the development of the state of Israel, Arab-Israeli disputes, Palestine, the Suez crisis, and the nature of the continuing conflict.		
0	Evaluate the events, trends and forces that are increasing global interdependence and expanding global networks and evaluate the events, trends and forces that are attempting to maintain or expand autonomy of regional or local networks.	India and the Middle East	Section D: Human Impact on the Environment of India and the Middle East Pg.5

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CG1	Explain the causes and consequences of population changes over the past 50 years by analyzing the		
CG1.a	population change (including birth rate, death rate, life expectancy, growth rate, doubling time, aging population, changes in science and technology)		
CG1.b	distributions of population (including relative changes in urban-rural population, gender, age, patterns of migrations, and population density)		
CG1.c	relationship of the population changes to global interactions, and their impact on three regions of the world		
CG2	Explain the changes over the past 50 years in the use, distribution, and importance of natural resources (including land, water, energy, food, renewable, non-renewable, and flow resources) on human life, settlement, and interactions by describing and evaluating		
CG2.a	change in spatial distribution and use of natural resources	North America	Section B: Physical Characteristics and Systems of North America Pg. 8
CG2.b	the differences in ways societies have been using and distributing natural resources	South America	Section E: Focus on Deforestation
CG2.c	social, political, economic, and environmental consequences of the development, distribution, and use of natural resources	South America	Section E: Focus on Deforestation

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CG2.d	major changes in networks for the production, distribution, and consumption of natural resources including growth of multinational corporations, and governmental and non-governmental organizations (e.g., OPEC, NAFTA, EU, NATO, World Trade Organization, Red Cross, Red Crescent)	North America	Section C: Human Culture of North America Pg. 9
CG2.e	the impact of humans on the global environment	South America	Section E: Focus on Deforestation
CG3	Define the process of globalization and evaluate the merit of this concept to describe the contemporary world by analyzing		
CG3.a	economic interdependence of the world's countries and world trade patterns		
CG3.b	the exchanges of scientific, technological, and medical innovations	India and the Middle East	Section E: Focus on Outsourcing
CG3.c	cultural diffusion and the different ways cultures/societies respond to "new" cultural ideas and patterns	India and the Middle East	Section E: Focus on Outsourcing
CG3.d	comparative economic advantages and disadvantages of regions, regarding cost of labor, natural resources, location, and tradition	India and the Middle East	Section E: Focus on Outsourcing
CG3.e	distribution of wealth and resources and efforts to narrow the inequitable distribution of resources		

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CG4	Analyze the causes and challenges of continuing and new conflicts by describing		
CG4.a	tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences (e.g., Israel/Palestine, Kashmir, Ukraine, Northern Ireland, al Qaeda, Shining Path)	India and the Middle East	Section A: Where is India and the Middle East? Pg. 11
CG4.b	causes of and responses to ethnic cleansing/genocide/mass extermination (e.g., Darfur, Rwanda, Cambodia, Bosnia)	Africa	Section C: People and Culture of Africa Pg. 12
CG4.c	local and global attempts at peacekeeping, security, democratization, and administering international justice and human rights	Africa	Section C: People and Culture of Africa
CG4.d	the type of warfare used in these conflicts, including terrorism, private militias, and new technologies	Introduction to Geography	Section E: Careers in Geography Pg. 11