

	Content Statement & Elaborations	I Can...	Key Vocabulary
History	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time in order to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values.</p>	<p>-Describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time, avoiding evaluating the past in terms of today’s norms and values. -Critically evaluate diaries, letters, eye-witness accounts, archaeological artifacts and architecture of particular moments in time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norms • Values • Perspective • Archaeological artifacts • Historian • Archaeologist • Architecture • Evaluate • Diaries • Eye-witness accounts
	<p>2. The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity.</p>	<p>-Cite examples and explain the enduring impact that Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome had on later civilizations. Including: -Concepts of citizenship and democracy originated in Ancient Greece (“direct democracy”). -The Greeks created the astrolabe, the pulley block, the wood screw, ore smelting and casting, and built faster ships. -The influence of Ancient Greek art and building designs (e.g., rectangular temples with tall columns all around). -Greek literature -Greeks developed the study of history. -Rome created the first republic with elected officials and a system of laws (created a written constitution, a tripartite government [executive, legislative and judicial branches], a system of checks and balances, and a sense of civic duty. -Roman roads, basilicas, amphitheaters, aqueducts and layouts of cities (include domes and arches) -Roman literature, poetry, and art (frescoes and sculptures) -Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient Greece • Ancient Rome • Legacy • Republic • Tripartite government • Engineering • Architecture • Christianity • Basilicas • Amphitheaters • Aqueducts • Direct democracy • Astrolabe • Civic duty • Enduring impact • Roman Empire

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History	<p>3. Germanic invasions helped to break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and manorial systems. Later invasions helped establish Mongol dominance in central Asia and led to the destruction of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks.</p>	<p>Describe how Germanic invasions helped to break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and manorial systems. -Describe how the dominance of Mongols in Asia led to the destruction of the Byzantine Empire by the Turks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germanic invasions • Roman Empire • Feudal system • Manorial system • Mongols • Byzantine Empire • Turks
	<p>4. Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea, but the Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.</p>	<p>-Explain how the Mongol influence led to unified states in China and Korea and how their failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mongols • Feudal system
	<p>5. Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance.</p>	<p>-Describe achievements by the Islamic civilization and how these achievements were introduced into Western Europe. Including: -Contributions in anatomy, physiology and pharmacology, and in medicine with the creation of a medical textbook. -Advances in astronomy aided their development of a calendar and improvement of the astrolabe. -Established chemistry as a distinct branch of science and trigonometry as a distinct branch of mathematics. -Produced world maps and, later, served as navigators for European explorers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic civilization • Mediterranean • Roman Empire • Muslim conquests • Crusades • European Renaissance • Western Europe • Anatomy • Physiology • Pharmacology • Astronomy • Astrolabe • Chemistry • Trigonometry • Navigators

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History	<p>6. The Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes.</p>	<p>-Analyze how revolutionary ideas introduced during the Renaissance in Europe led to cultural, scientific and social changes. Including: -Rebirth of arts, literature and education (Painters and sculptors depicted naturalistic scenes, realistic details of individuals and experimented in the use of perspective; many writers focused on ideas for reforming society). -Conventional scientific theories were challenged (revolutionary ideas relating to the study of the earth and its place in the universe placed those who espoused them in conflict with the Roman Catholic Church).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolutionary ideas • Renaissance • Naturalistic scenes • Conventional scientific theories • Roman Catholic Church
	<p>7. The Reformation introduced changes in religion including the emergence of Protestant faiths and a decline in the political power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church.</p>	<p>-Analyze how the rise of Protestant faiths during the Reformation resulted in the decline of the political power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformation • Protestant faiths • Roman Catholic Church
	<p>8. Empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p>	<p>-Describe how empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhay) and Asia (Byzantine, Ottoman, Mughal and China) grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Empire • Mali Empire • Songhay Empire • Byzantine Empire • Ottoman Empire • Mughal Empire • Chinese Empire • Trade routes • Commercial center • Cultural center • African Empire • Asian Empire

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History	9. The advent of the trans-Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.	-Describe the trans-Saharan slave trade and explain the effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trans-Saharan slave trade • West Africa • Central Africa
	10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.	-Describe how European economic and cultural influence increased through explorations, conquests and colonization. -Governmental structures -Religious views -Languages -Technology -Weakening of established cultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration • Conquest • Colonization • European economic influence • European cultural influence
	11. The Columbian Exchange (e.g., the exchange of fauna, flora and pathogens) between previously unconnected parts of the world reshaped societies in ways still evident today.	-Explain how the Columbian Exchange reshaped previously unconnected societies in ways still evident today.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Columbian Exchange • Fauna • Flora • Pathogens
Geography	12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement from past to present.	-Demonstrate how maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement from past to present. Including: -Spatial relationships -Trade routes -Transportation networks -Political boundaries -Population density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic representations • Spatial relationships • Trade routes • Transportation networks • Political boundaries • Population density

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Geography	<p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p>	<p>-Describe how geographic factors (e.g., climate, bodies of water, mountains, deserts, proximity to natural resources) can promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas. Including: -Engage in trade and war -Explore and colonize new lands -Find new places for settlement -Spread religion -Spread frameworks for governing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic factors • Promote • Impede
	<p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology and major world religions.</p>	<p>-Explain how trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia fostered the spread of technology (e.g., glass, paper, magnetic compass, gunpowder, gold, precious metals and stones, ivory, textiles, ornamental weapons, utensils) and major world religions (e.g., Islam, Christianity, Buddhism).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade routes • Major world religions • Islam • Christianity • Buddhism • Textiles • Utensils • Ornamental weapons
	<p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p>	<p>-Select examples of improvements in transportation, communication and technology and explain how they have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world. Including: -Roads built by the Romans allowed for the spread of Christianity. -The invention of the astrolabe and magnetic compass plus improvements in shipbuilding allowed Spain to explore new lands. -The inventions of paper and the printing press both led to mass productions of maps, pamphlets and books. -The printing of the Bible hastened the Protestant Reformation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural diffusion • Astrolabe • Christianity • Bible • Protestant Reformation

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Government	16. The ability to understand individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues.	-Demonstrate how understanding individual and group perspectives is essential to analyzing historic and contemporary issues. -Understand what may influence the perspective of an individual or group (e.g., cultural, ethnic, religious, geographical influences).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perspective • Historic issues • Contemporary issues
	17. Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were radical departures from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments.	-Describe how Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were radical departures from monarchy and theocracy. -Explain how they influenced the structure and function of modern democratic governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greek democracy • Roman Republic • Monarchy • Theocracy • Modern democratic governments
	18. With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states.	-Explain how the decline of feudalism in Western Europe and consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feudalism • Nation states • Consolidation of powers
Economics	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.	-Explain why individuals, governments and businesses must analyze costs and benefits when making economic decisions. -Describe how a cost-benefit analysis consists of determining the potential costs and benefits of an action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic decisions • Cost-benefit analysis

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Economics	20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.	-Discuss how the variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productive resources • Specialization • Interdependence • Variability
	21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.	-Explain how the growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. -Describe how market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market exchanges • Specialization • Barter economy • Monetary economy • Markets

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