

**South Carolina High School Core Area Standards- Global Studies
Correlations to Wright Group/McGraw-Hill's *World History***

The focus of global studies is the major civilizations of the past and their contributions to the world, as it exists today—in aspects that range from the geographic to the social and political. Critical thinking should be emphasized in this course, with an emphasis on why particular civilizations developed where and when they did, why they became dominant, why they declined, and how they have continued to influenced the development of human culture.

H=history , G= geography, P = political science/government, E = economics

Standard GS-1: The student will demonstrate an understanding of life in the classical civilizations and the contributions that these civilizations have made to the modern world.		<i>World History</i>
Indicator GS-1.1	Explain the influence of Athenian government and philosophy on other civilizations including the importance of Plato’s <i>Republic</i> and the concepts of participatory government, citizenship, freedom, and justice. (H, P)	Ch 6, pgs 72-83 BL 38-40
GS-1.2	Summarize the essential characteristics of Roman civilization and explain their impact today, including the influence of other civilizations on Rome’s development, the changes to Rome’s political system over time, the economic structure of Roman trade and labor, and factors contributing to the decline of the empire. (H, G, P, E)	Ch 7, pgs 87-98 BL 43-47, 50
GS-1.3	Explain the rise and growth of Christianity during the classical era, including patterns of expansion across continents, the effects of diffusion on religious beliefs and traditions, and the influence of Christianity on culture and politics. (H, G)	Ch 7, L4, pgs 99-101 Ch 8, L1, pgs 111-112 BL 47-48
GS-1.4	Explain the impact of religion in classical Indian civilization, including Hinduism and the effects of its beliefs and practices on daily life, changes that occurred as a result of Buddhist teachings, and the influence of religion on culture and politics. (H, P)	Ch 4, L 2, pgs 46-48 Ch 4, L 3, pgs 49-53 Ch 12, L 3, pgs 175-177 BL 24, 26, 82
Standard GS-2: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the social, political, geographic, and economic changes that took place in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Americas from the time of the Byzantine Empire through the Middle Ages.		
Indicators GS-2.1	Explain the influence of the Byzantine Empire, including the role the Empire played in preserving Hellenistic (Greek) and learning. (H, G, P, E)	Ch 8, L 1, pgs 107-112 BL 50-52, 54
GS-2.2	Summarize the origins and expansion of Islam, including its basic beliefs, the emergence and the spread of an Islamic empire, the reasons for the split between Sunni and Shiite groups, and the changing role of women in the modern world. (H, G, P)	Ch 9, L 1, pgs 119-124 Ch 9, L 2, pgs 125-128 BL 58, 60-61
GS-2.3	Summarize the economic, geographic, and social influences of trans-Saharan trade on Africa, including education and the growth of cities. (E, G, H)	Ch 10, L 2, pgs 137-140 Ch 10, L 3, pgs 141-145 BL 64-68
GS-2.4	Compare the origins and characteristics of the Mayan, Aztecan, and Incan civilizations, including their economic foundations, their political organization, their technological achievements, and their cultural legacies of art and architecture. (H, G, P, E)	Ch 11, L 1, pgs 150-155 BL 71-72, 75

GS-2.5	Summarize the functions of feudalism and manorialism in medieval Europe, including the creation of nation-states as feudal institutions helped monarchies to centralize power and the evolution of the relationship between the secular states and Roman Catholic Church. (P, H)	Ch 13, L 1, pgs 183-187 Ch 13, L 3, pgs 194-197 BL 85, 87, 89
GS-2.6	Analyze the social, political, and economic upheaval and recovery that occurred in Europe during the Middle Ages, including the plague and the subsequent population decline, the predominance of religion and the impact of the Crusades, and the increasing interregional trade. (H, G, P, E)	Ch 13, L 2, pgs 188-193 BL 88-89
Standard GS-3: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the influence of the Western world in the spread of new ideas that took place from the Renaissance through the eighteenth century.		
Indicators GS-3.1	Compare the impact of the Renaissance and the Reformation on life in Europe, including changes in the status of women, the revolution in art and architecture, the causes and effects of divisions in religious affiliation, and the presence of social oppression and conflict. (H, P)	Ch 14, pgs 201-213 BL 92-97
GS-3.2	Explain the long-term effects of political changes that occurred in Europe during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, including the emergence of a strong monarchical form of government and the changes in the governments of England and France as they compare with one another. (H, G, P, E)	Ch 16, L 1, pgs 241-244 Ch 16, L 4, pgs 253-255 BL 106-107, 109
GS-3.3	Summarize the origins and contributions of the scientific revolution. (H)	Ch 16, L2, pgs 245-247 BL 110
GS-3.4	Explain the ways that Enlightenment ideas spread through Europe and their effect on European society, including the role of academies, salons, and publishing; the connection between the Enlightenment and the scientific revolution; and the political and cultural influence of thinkers such as John Locke, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Baron de Montesquieu. (H, G, P)	Ch 16, L 2, pgs 247-248 Ch 16, L 3, pgs 250-251 BL 106-108, 110
Standard GS-4: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the effects of the economic, geographic, and political interactions that took place throughout the world during the nineteenth century.		
Indicators GS-4.1	Explain the significant political, commercial, and cultural changes that took place in China in the nineteenth century, including the unification of Chinese culture and the motivations and effects of China's changing attitudes toward foreign trade and interaction. (H, G, P, E)	Ch 19, L 4, pgs 306-309 BL 127-131
GS-4.2	Explain the economic and cultural impact of European involvement on other continents during the era of European expansion. (H, G, P, E)	Ch 15, pgs 217-235 BL 99-103
GS-4.3	Compare the key elements of the revolutions that took place on the European and American continents in the nineteenth century, including social and political motivations for these revolutions and the changes in social organization that emerged following them. (H, P)	Ch 16, pgs 249-261 Ch 18, L 1, pgs 281-282 BL 106-111, 120, 123-124
GS-4.4	Explain the causes and effects of political, social, and economic transformation in Europe in the nineteenth century, including the significance of nationalism, the impact of industrialization for different countries, and the effects of democratization. (H, G, P, E)	Ch 17, L 1, pgs 265-275 Ch 18, pgs 281-289 Ch 19, L 1, pgs 293-294 BL 113-117, 120-122, 124

GS-4.5	Compare the political actions of European, Asian, and African nations in the era of imperial expansion, including the response of the Ottoman Empire to European commercial power, the motives and results of Russian expansion, the importance of British power in India, the collapse of Chinese government and society, the reasons for and the effects of Japan's transformation and expansion, and the resistance to imperialism. (H, G, P)	Ch 19, pgs 293-309 Ch 20, L 3, pgs 329-332 BL 127-131, 138
Standard GS-5: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the effects of economic, geographic, and political interactions that took place throughout the world during the early twentieth century.		
Indicators GS-5.1	Summarize the causes of World War I, including political and economic rivalries, ethnic and ideological conflicts, and nationalism and propaganda. (H, G, P, E)	Ch 20, L 1, pgs 319-323 BL 135, 137-138
GS-5.2	Summarize the worldwide changes that took place following World War I, including the significance of the Russian Revolution; the rise of nationalist movements in India, Africa, and Southeast Asia; the revolutions and political change in China; and the creation of new states in Europe. (H, G, P, E)	Ch 20, L 2, pgs 324-328 Ch 20, L 3, pgs 329-333 Ch 21, pgs 337-343 BL 136, 138, 141, 145
GS-5.3	Explain the impact of the Great Depression and political responses in Germany, Britain, and the United States, including Nazism, Fascism, retrenchment, and the New Deal. (H, E, G, P)	Ch 21, L 1, pg 337 Ch 21, L 3, pgs 344-347 BL 143, 145
GS-5.4	Explain the causes, key events, and outcomes of World War II, including the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire; the role of appeasement and isolationism in Europe and the United States; the major turning points of the War and the principal theaters of conflict; the importance of geographic factors during the War; and the political leaders during the time. (H, G, P, E)	Ch 22, pgs 351-362 BL 150-152
GS-5.5	Compare the ideologies and global effects of totalitarianism, Communism, Fascism, Nazism, and democracy in the twentieth century, including Lenin's adaptation of Marxism in Russia, the rise of Fascism and Nazism in Europe, and militarism in Japan prior to World War II. (H, G, P, E)	Ch 19, L 3, pgs 303-304 Ch 20, L 3, pgs 331-333 Ch 21, L 1, pgs 338-340 Ch 21, L 3, pgs 344-346 Ch 22, L 3, pgs 363-364 BL 141-143, 145, 150, 152
GS-5.6	Exemplify the lasting impact of World War II, including the legacy of the Holocaust, the moral implications of military technologies and techniques such as the atomic bomb, the human costs of the war, and the establishment of democratic governments in European countries. (H, P)	Ch 22, L 2, pgs 359-360, 362 Ch 22, L 3, pgs 363-365 Ch 23, L 1, pgs 371-372 Ch 24, CS4, pg 411 BL 148, 150, 152, 155, 159, 165-166, 168
Standard GS-6: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the effects of economic, geographic, and political interactions that have taken place throughout the world from the period of the Cold War to the present day.		

Indicators GS-6.1	Summarize the ideologies and global effects of Communism and democracy, including the effects of totalitarianism and Communism in China and the effects of Communism in Eastern Europe and Soviet Union. (P, H, E, G)	Ch 23, L 1, pgs 371-375 Ch 23, L 3, pgs 382-384 BL 156-157, 159
GS-6.2	Summarize the worldwide effects of the Cold War, including the competition for power between the United States and the Soviet Union, the changing relationships between the Soviet Union and China, the response by popular culture, and the collapse of the communist states. (H, G, P)	Ch 22, L 3, pgs 363-365 Ch 23, pgs 371-378 Ch 23, L3, pgs 382-384 BL 150, 152-153, 156-159
GS-6.3	Compare the challenges and successes of the movements toward independence and democratic reform in various regions following World War II, including the role of political ideology, religion, and ethnicity in shaping governments and the course of independence and democratic movements in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. (H, G, P)	Ch 23, L 2, pgs 376-381 Ch 23, L 3, pgs 382-386 Ch 23, L 4, pgs 387-390 BL 156-157, 159
GS-6.4	Summarize the impact of economic and political interdependence on the world, including efforts to control population growth, economic imbalance and social inequality and efforts to address them, the significance of the world economy for different nations, and the influence of terrorist movements on politics in various countries. (E, P, G, H)	Ch 24, pgs 397-417 BL 163-166