

Course: 2109310 World History

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BASIC INFORMATION

Course Number:	2109310
Course Title:	World History
Course Abbreviated Title:	World History
Course Path:	Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education Courses» Grade Group: Grades 9 to 12 and Adult Education Courses » Subject: Social Studies » SubSubject: World and Eastern Hemispheric Histories »
Number of Credits:	One credit (1)
Course Length:	Year
Course Level:	2
Status:	State Board Approved

RELATED BENCHMARKS (127)

LA.910.1.6.1:	The student will use new vocabulary that is introduced and taught directly;
LA.910.1.6.2:	The student will listen to, read, and discuss familiar and conceptually challenging text;
LA.910.1.6.3:	The student will use context clues to determine meanings of unfamiliar words;
LA.910.2.2.1:	The student will analyze and evaluate information from text features (e.g., transitional devices, table of contents, glossary, index, bold or italicized text, headings, charts and graphs, illustrations, subheadings);
LA.910.2.2.2:	The student will use information from the text to answer questions or to state the main idea or provide relevant details;
LA.910.2.2.3:	The student will organize information to show understanding or relationships among facts, ideas, and events (e.g., representing key points within text through charting, mapping, paraphrasing, summarizing, comparing, contrasting, or outlining);
LA.910.6.2.4:	The student will understand the importance of legal and ethical practices, including laws regarding libel, slander, copyright, and plagiarism in the use of mass media and digital sources, know the associated consequences, and comply with the law.
LA.910.6.3.1:	The student will distinguish between propaganda and ethical reasoning strategies in print and nonprint media;

<u>MA.912.A.2.1:</u>	Create a graph to represent a real-world situation.
<u>MA.912.A.2.2:</u>	Interpret a graph representing a real-world situation.
<u>SS.912.G.1.1:</u>	Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions.
<u>SS.912.G.1.2:</u>	Use spatial perspective and appropriate geographic terms and tools, including the Six Essential Elements, as organizational schema to describe any given place.
<u>SS.912.G.1.3:</u>	Employ applicable units of measurement and scale to solve simple locational problems using maps and globes.
<u>SS.912.G.2.1:</u>	Identify the physical characteristics and the human characteristics that define and differentiate regions.
<u>SS.912.G.2.2:</u>	Describe the factors and processes that contribute to the differences between developing and developed regions of the world.
<u>SS.912.G.2.3:</u>	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze case studies of regional issues in different parts of the world that have critical economic, physical, or political ramifications.
<u>SS.912.G.4.1:</u>	Interpret population growth and other demographic data for any given place.
<u>SS.912.G.4.2:</u>	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the push/pull factors contributing to human migration within and among places.
<u>SS.912.G.4.3:</u>	Use geographic terms and tools to analyze the effects of migration both on the place of origin and destination, including border areas.
<u>SS.912.G.4.7:</u>	Use geographic terms and tools to explain cultural diffusion throughout places, regions, and the world.
<u>SS.912.G.4.9:</u>	Use political maps to describe the change in boundaries and governments within continents over time.
<u>SS.912.H.1.3:</u>	Relate works in the arts to various cultures.
<u>SS.912.H.3.1:</u>	Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.
<u>SS.912.W.1.1:</u>	Use timelines to establish cause and effect relationships of historical events.
<u>SS.912.W.1.2:</u>	Compare time measurement systems used by different cultures.
<u>SS.912.W.1.3:</u>	Interpret and evaluate primary and secondary sources.
<u>SS.912.W.1.4:</u>	Explain how historians use historical inquiry and other sciences to understand the past.
<u>SS.912.W.1.5:</u>	Compare conflicting interpretations or schools of thought about world events and individual contributions to history (historiography).
<u>SS.912.W.1.6:</u>	Evaluate the role of history in shaping identity and character.

<u>SS.912.W.2.1:</u>	Locate the extent of Byzantine territory at the height of the empire.
<u>SS.912.W.2.2:</u>	Describe the impact of Constantine the Great's establishment of "New Rome" (Constantinople) and his recognition of Christianity as a legal religion.
<u>SS.912.W.2.3:</u>	Analyze the extent to which the Byzantine Empire was a continuation of the old Roman Empire and in what ways it was a departure.
<u>SS.912.W.2.4:</u>	Identify key figures associated with the Byzantine Empire.
<u>SS.912.W.2.5:</u>	Explain the contributions of the Byzantine Empire.
<u>SS.912.W.2.6:</u>	Describe the causes and effects of the Iconoclast controversy of the 8th and 9th centuries and the 11th century Christian schism between the churches of Constantinople and Rome.
<u>SS.912.W.2.7:</u>	Analyze causes (Justinian's Plague, ongoing attacks from the "barbarians," the Crusades, and internal political turmoil) of the decline of the Byzantine Empire.
<u>SS.912.W.2.8:</u>	Describe the rise of the Ottoman Turks, the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, and the subsequent growth of the Ottoman empire under the sultanate including Mehmet the Conquerer and Suleyman the Magnificent.
<u>SS.912.W.2.9:</u>	Analyze the impact of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire on Europe.
<u>SS.912.W.2.10:</u>	Describe the orders of medieval social hierarchy, the changing role of the Church, the emergence of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of Western Civilization.
<u>SS.912.W.2.11:</u>	Describe the rise and achievements of significant rulers in medieval Europe.
<u>SS.912.W.2.12:</u>	Recognize the importance of Christian monasteries and convents as centers of education, charitable and missionary activity, economic productivity, and political power.
<u>SS.912.W.2.13:</u>	Explain how Western civilization arose from a synthesis of classical Greco-Roman civilization, Judeo-Christian influence, and the cultures of northern European peoples promoting a cultural unity in Europe.
<u>SS.912.W.2.14:</u>	Describe the causes and effects of the Great Famine of 1315-1316, The Black Death, The Great Schism of 1378, and the Hundred Years War on Western Europe.
<u>SS.912.W.2.15:</u>	Determine the factors that contributed to the growth of a modern economy.
<u>SS.912.W.2.16:</u>	Trace the growth and development of national identity in England, France, and Spain.
<u>SS.912.W.2.17:</u>	Identify key figures, artistic, and intellectual achievements of the medieval period in Western Europe.
<u>SS.912.W.2.18:</u>	Describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance to the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures.
<u>SS.912.W.2.19:</u>	Describe the impact of Japan's physiography on its economic and political development.

<u>SS.912.W.2.20:</u>	Summarize the major cultural, economic, political, and religious developments in medieval Japan.
<u>SS.912.W.2.21:</u>	Compare Japanese feudalism with Western European feudalism during the Middle Ages.
<u>SS.912.W.2.22:</u>	Describe Japan's cultural and economic relationship to China and Korea.
<u>SS.912.W.3.1:</u>	Discuss significant people and beliefs associated with Islam.
<u>SS.912.W.3.2:</u>	Compare the major beliefs and principles of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
<u>SS.912.W.3.3:</u>	Determine the causes, effects, and extent of Islamic military expansion through Central Asia, North Africa, and the Iberian Peninsula.
<u>SS.912.W.3.4:</u>	Describe the expansion of Islam into India and the relationship between Muslims and Hindus.
<u>SS.912.W.3.5:</u>	Describe the achievements, contributions, and key figures associated with the Islamic Golden Age.
<u>SS.912.W.3.6:</u>	Describe key economic, political, and social developments in Islamic history.
<u>SS.912.W.3.7:</u>	Analyze the causes, key events, and effects of the European response to Islamic expansion beginning in the 7th century.
<u>SS.912.W.3.8:</u>	Identify important figures associated with the Crusades.
<u>SS.912.W.3.9:</u>	Trace the growth of major sub-Saharan African kingdoms and empires.
<u>SS.912.W.3.10:</u>	Identify key significant economic, political, and social characteristics of Ghana.
<u>SS.912.W.3.11:</u>	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Mali.
<u>SS.912.W.3.12:</u>	Identify key figures and significant economic, political, and social characteristics associated with Songhai.
<u>SS.912.W.3.13:</u>	Compare economic, political, and social developments in East, West, and South Africa.
<u>SS.912.W.3.14:</u>	Examine the internal and external factors that led to the fall of the empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai.
<u>SS.912.W.3.15:</u>	Analyze the legacies of the Olmec, Zapotec, and Chavin on later Meso and South American civilizations.
<u>SS.912.W.3.16:</u>	Locate major civilizations of Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
<u>SS.912.W.3.17:</u>	Describe the roles of people in the Maya, Inca, and Aztec societies.
<u>SS.912.W.3.18:</u>	Compare the key economic, cultural, and political characteristics of the major civilizations of Meso and South America.
<u>SS.912.W.3.19:</u>	Determine the impact of significant Meso and South American rulers such as Pacal the Great, Moctezuma I, and Huayna Capac.
<u>SS.912.W.4.1:</u>	Identify the economic and political causes for the rise of the Italian city-states

	(Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome, Venice).
<u>SS.912.W.4.2:</u>	Recognize major influences on the architectural, artistic, and literary developments of Renaissance Italy (Classical, Byzantine, Islamic, Western European).
<u>SS.912.W.4.3:</u>	Identify the major artistic, literary, and technological contributions of individuals during the Renaissance.
<u>SS.912.W.4.4:</u>	Identify characteristics of Renaissance humanism in works of art.
<u>SS.912.W.4.5:</u>	Describe how ideas from the Middle Ages and Renaissance led to the Scientific Revolution.
<u>SS.912.W.4.6:</u>	Describe how scientific theories and methods of the Scientific Revolution challenged those of the early classical and medieval periods.
<u>SS.912.W.4.7:</u>	Identify criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church by individuals such as Wycliffe, Hus and Erasmus and their impact on later reformers.
<u>SS.912.W.4.8:</u>	Summarize religious reforms associated with Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Henry VIII, and John of Leyden and the effects of the Reformation on Europe.
<u>SS.912.W.4.9:</u>	Analyze the Roman Catholic Church's response to the Protestant Reformation in the forms of the Counter and Catholic Reformation.
<u>SS.912.W.4.10:</u>	Identify the major contributions of individuals associated with the Scientific Revolution.
<u>SS.912.W.4.11:</u>	Summarize the causes that led to the Age of Exploration, and identify major voyages and sponsors.
<u>SS.912.W.4.12:</u>	Evaluate the scope and impact of the Columbian Exchange on Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas.
<u>SS.912.W.4.13:</u>	Examine the various economic and political systems of Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, France, and England in the Americas.
<u>SS.912.W.4.14:</u>	Recognize the practice of slavery and other forms of forced labor experienced during the 13th through 17th centuries in East Africa, West Africa, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Americas.
<u>SS.912.W.4.15:</u>	Explain the origins, developments, and impact of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between West Africa and the Americas.
<u>SS.912.W.5.1:</u>	Compare the causes and effects of the development of constitutional monarchy in England with those of the development of absolute monarchy in France, Spain, and Russia.
<u>SS.912.W.5.2:</u>	Identify major causes of the Enlightenment.
<u>SS.912.W.5.3:</u>	Summarize the major ideas of Enlightenment philosophers.
<u>SS.912.W.5.4:</u>	Evaluate the impact of Enlightenment ideals on the development of economic, political, and religious structures in the Western world.

<u>SS.912.W.5.5:</u>	Analyze the extent to which the Enlightenment impacted the American and French Revolutions.
<u>SS.912.W.5.6:</u>	Summarize the important causes, events, and effects of the French Revolution including the rise and rule of Napoleon.
<u>SS.912.W.5.7:</u>	Describe the causes and effects of 19th Latin American and Caribbean independence movements led by people including Bolivar, de San Martin, and L' Ouverture.
<u>SS.912.W.6.1:</u>	Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan.
<u>SS.912.W.6.2:</u>	Summarize the social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution.
<u>SS.912.W.6.3:</u>	Compare the philosophies of capitalism, socialism, and communism as described by Adam Smith, Robert Owen, and Karl Marx.
<u>SS.912.W.6.4:</u>	Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
<u>SS.912.W.6.5:</u>	Summarize the causes, key events, and effects of the unification of Italy and Germany.
<u>SS.912.W.6.6:</u>	Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism.
<u>SS.912.W.6.7:</u>	Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism.
<u>SS.912.W.7.1:</u>	Analyze the causes of World War I including the formation of European alliances and the roles of imperialism, nationalism, and militarism.
<u>SS.912.W.7.2:</u>	Describe the changing nature of warfare during World War I.
<u>SS.912.W.7.3:</u>	Summarize significant effects of World War I.
<u>SS.912.W.7.4:</u>	Describe the causes and effects of the German economic crisis of the 1920s and the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression.
<u>SS.912.W.7.5:</u>	Describe the rise of authoritarian governments in the Soviet Union, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco.
<u>SS.912.W.7.6:</u>	Analyze the restriction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against populations in the Soviet Union, Nazi Germany, and occupied territories.
<u>SS.912.W.7.7:</u>	Trace the causes and key events related to World War II.
<u>SS.912.W.7.8:</u>	Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Holocaust (1933-1945) including its roots in the long tradition of anti-Semitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews and other victims.
<u>SS.912.W.7.9:</u>	Identify the wartime strategy and post-war plans of the Allied leaders.

<u>SS.912.W.7.10:</u>	Summarize the causes and effects of President Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan.
<u>SS.912.W.7.11:</u>	Describe the effects of World War II.
<u>SS.912.W.8.1:</u>	Identify the United States and Soviet aligned states of Europe, and contrast their political and economic characteristics.
<u>SS.912.W.8.2:</u>	Describe characteristics of the early Cold War.
<u>SS.912.W.8.3:</u>	Summarize key developments in post-war China.
<u>SS.912.W.8.4:</u>	Summarize the causes and effects of the arms race and proxy wars in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.
<u>SS.912.W.8.5:</u>	Identify the factors that led to the decline and fall of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.
<u>SS.912.W.8.6:</u>	Explain the 20th century background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948 and the ongoing military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab-Muslim world.
<u>SS.912.W.8.7:</u>	Compare post-war independence movements in African, Asian, and Caribbean countries.
<u>SS.912.W.8.8:</u>	Describe the rise and goals of nationalist leaders in the post-war era and the impact of their rule on their societies.
<u>SS.912.W.8.9:</u>	Analyze the successes and failures of democratic reform movements in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and Latin America.
<u>SS.912.W.8.10:</u>	Explain the impact of religious fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century, and identify related events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades.
<u>SS.912.W.9.1:</u>	Identify major scientific figures and breakthroughs of the 20th century, and assess their impact on contemporary life.
<u>SS.912.W.9.2:</u>	Describe the causes and effects of post-World War II economic and demographic changes.
<u>SS.912.W.9.3:</u>	Explain cultural, historical, and economic factors and governmental policies that created the opportunities for ethnic cleansing or genocide in Cambodia, the Balkans, Rwanda, and Darfur, and describe various governmental and non-governmental responses to them.
<u>SS.912.W.9.4:</u>	Describe the causes and effects of twentieth century nationalist conflicts.
<u>SS.912.W.9.5:</u>	Assess the social and economic impact of pandemics on a global scale, particularly within the developing and under-developed world.
<u>SS.912.W.9.6:</u>	Analyze the rise of regional trade blocs such as the European Union and NAFTA, and predict the impact of increased globalization in the 20th and 21st centuries.
<u>SS.912.W.9.7:</u>	Describe the impact of and global response to international terrorism.

RELATED GLOSSARY TERM DEFINITIONS (5)

Axes:	The horizontal and vertical number lines used in a coordinate plane system.
Line:	A collection of an infinite number of points in a straight pathway with unlimited length and having no width.
Plot:	To locate a point by means of coordinates, or a curve by plotted points, or to represent an equation by means of a curve so constructed.
Unit:	A determinate quantity (as of length, time, heat, or value) adopted as a standard of measurement.
Function:	A relation in which each value of x is paired with a unique value of y . More formally, a function from A to B is a relation f such that every $a \in A$ is uniquely associated with an object $F(a) \in B$.