

World History GLE's at a glance

1. Knowledge of the principles expressed in documents shaping constitutional democracy in the United States

A. (1) Principles of constitutional democracy in the United States.

Examine changes in democracy and republics over time

Apply the following in the context of the historical period being studied:

Democracy, republic, changing role of government representation

B. (2) Understanding the relevance and connection of constitutional principles.

Examine the relevance and explain the connection of constitutional principles in the following documents:

Magna Carta, Enlightenment writings of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu and the Social Contract Theory

2b. Knowledge of continuity and change in the history of the world (World History)

A. (1) Knowledge of contributions and interactions of major world civilizations

Describe the dominant characteristics, contributions of, and interactions among major civilizations of Asia, Europe, Africa, the Americas and the Middle East in ancient and medieval times

B. (2) Influence of the Renaissance and Reformation

Interpret the Renaissance and Reformation to include new ways of thinking, including humanism, new developments in the arts and influences on later developments

C. (3) Causes and effects of European overseas expansion

Assess the impact of the First Global Age (c. 1450 – c. 1770), including the **Columbian Exchange**; the origins and consequences of European overseas expansion; the effect of European arms and economic power on other parts of the world; resulting transformations in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Europe and conflicts among European maritime and land powers

D. (4) Impact of Scientific Revolution

Examine and analyze the Scientific Revolution in the context of what it was, its antecedents and its impact on Europe and the world

E. (5) Effect of the Enlightenment on major revolutions

Evaluate the Enlightenment, including its principle ideas, its antecedents, its challenge to absolutist monarchies and others and its effects on world history

Identify and explain the major revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries, including: political revolutions (American and French) and the Industrial Revolution (causes, development, reactions and other consequences, such as social, political and economic globalization)

F. (6) Causes and consequences of economic theories and practices

Describe the evolution of diverse economic theories and practices, including: manorialism, mercantilism, **laissez-faire** capitalism and socialism. Describe the social and political effects these have had on various societies

G. (7) Causes, comparisons and results of major twentieth-century wars

Examine all of the wars of the twentieth century (i.e., World War I and II), including: causes, comparisons, consequences and peace effort.

H. (8) Causes, reactions and consequences of European and Japanese imperialism

Evaluate European and Japanese imperialism of the late 19th and 20th century and the independence movements in Africa and Asia: causes, reactions, short- and long-term consequences

I. (9) Causes and consequences of major demographic changes

Outline major demographic changes and migrations from prehistoric times to the present, including: their causes and consequences (e.g. rural to urban, less developed to more developed)

3. Knowledge of principles and processes of governance systems

B. (2) Similarities and differences of governmental systems

Compare and contrast governmental systems, current and historical, including those that are democratic, totalitarian, monarchic, oligarchic and theocratic, and describe their impact

C. (3) Processes of governmental systems

Interpret the processes pertaining to:

- selection of political leaders (with an emphasis on presidential and parliamentary systems)
- functions and styles of leadership (including authoritarian, democratic and *laissez faire*)
- governmental systems

How laws and rules are made, enforced, changed and interpreted

4. Knowledge of economic concepts (including productivity and the market system) and principles (including the laws of supply and demand)

F. (6) Knowledge of economic institutions

Explain the roles of trade, treaties, international organizations and **comparative advantage** in the global economy

5. Knowledge of major elements of geographical study and analysis (such as location, place, movement, regions) and their relationship to changes in society and the environment

D. (4) Understanding the concept of place

Describe **physical characteristics** and **human characteristics** that make specific **places** unique

Explain how and why **places** change

Explain how and why different people may perceive the same place in varied ways

G. (7) Understanding relationships between and among regions

List and explain criteria that give **regions** their identities in different periods of world history

Explain how parts of a region relate to each other and to the region as a whole (e.g., states to nation)

Explain how **regions** relate to one another (e.g., river-drainage regions)

Explain how and why **regions** change

6. Knowledge of relationships of the individual and groups to institutions and cultural traditions

A. (1) Ideas and beliefs of different cultures

Compare and contrast the major ideas and beliefs of different cultures

B. (2) Changing of roles of various groups

Summarize how the roles of class, ethnic, racial, gender and age groups have changed in society, including causes and effects

C. (3) Major social institutions

Describe the major social institutions (family, education, religion, economy and government) and how they fulfill human needs

D. (4) Consequences of individual or institutional failure

Identify the consequences that can occur when:

Institutions fail to meet the needs of individuals and groups

Individuals fail to carry out their personal responsibilities

E. (5) Causes, effects and resolutions of cultural conflict

Determine the causes, consequences and possible resolutions of cultural conflicts

7. Knowledge of the use of tools of social science inquiry (such as surveys, statistics, maps and documents)

A. (1) Developing a research plan and identifying resources

Develop a research plan and identify appropriate resources for investigating social studies topics

B. (2) Selecting and analyzing primary/secondary sources

Distinguish between and analyze **primary sources** and **secondary sources**

C. (3) Understanding fact, opinion, bias and points of view in sources

Distinguish between fact and opinion and analyze sources to recognize bias and points of view

D. (4) Interpreting various social-studies resources

Interpret maps, statistics, charts, diagrams, graphs, timelines, pictures, political cartoons, audiovisual materials, continua, written resources, art and artifacts

E. (5) Knowledge to create various social-studies' graphics

Create maps, charts, diagrams, graphs, timelines and political cartoons to assist in analyzing and visualizing concepts in social studies