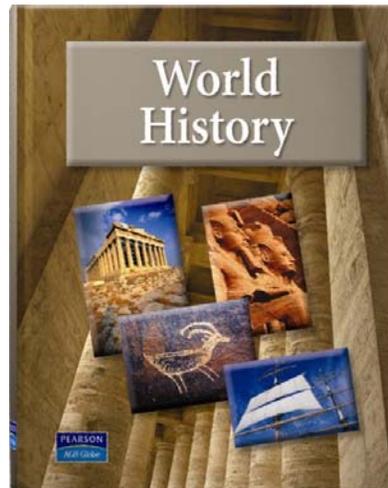


World History ©2008

Correlated to

Michigan High School Social Studies World History and Geography



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MICHIGAN HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL STUDIES	
WORLD HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY	WORLD HISTORY ©2008
FOUNDATIONS WHG 1-3: BEGINNING THE HIGH SCHOOL WORLD HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY COURSE/CREDIT <i>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.</i>	
F1 World Historical and Geographical “Habits of Mind” and Central Concepts <i>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) (National Geography Standard 2, p. 186)</i>	A.D.: page 10; B.C.: page 10; Also refer to pages 9-21; Early Civilizations: Prehistory – A.D. 1570: pages xxxvi to 221 Regional Civilizations: pages 320 to 1630: pages 222-323 Early Modern Times: 1348 to 1800: pages 324-457 Enlightenment and Revolution: pages 458-569 A New Global Age: 1840 to 1914: pages 570-701 Timelines: Skill Builder: page 220; Examples of timelines: pages 2, 24, 64, 88, 116, 146, 168, 192, 224, 248, 270, 292, 294, 326, 327, 350, 374, 396, 426, 460, 482, 512, 540, 572, 590, 612, 640, 666, 704, 728, 756, 782
F2 Systems of Human Organizations <i>Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment. (National Geography Standard 14, p. 212)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements 	Agricultural settlements: The opportunity to explore this concept can be found on pages 15, 67, 69, 74, 75, 94, 113, 126, 198-199, 221. Agricultural Revolution: pages 5, 221
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze 	The opportunity to explore this concept can be found on pages 64-87, 88-102, 103-115.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires) 	Han: pages 108-109, 113; Gupta: pages 297-298
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome) 	Pages 116-145, 146-166, 168-191
F3 Growth and Development of World Religions <i>Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> spatial representations of that growth interactions with culturally diverse peoples responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths ways they influenced people’s perceptions of the world. (National Geography Standard 6, p. 195) 	Christianity: pages 57, 177-179, 189, 221, 251-256, 266, 315 Buddhism: pages 100-102, 113, 221, 308 Judaism: pages 37, 57, 221 Hinduism: pages 97-99, 111, 113, 221 Confucius: page 109 Islam: pages 270, 273-275, 277-280, 291, 323
F4 Regional Interactions <i>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. (National Geography Standards 3 and 13A, pp. 188</i>	The opportunity to explore this concept can be found on pages 88-115, 116-145.

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and 210)	
WHG ERA 4: EXPANDING AND INTENSIFIED HEMISPHERIC INTERACTIONS, 300 TO 1500 C.E./A.D.	
4.1 Cross-temporal or Global Expectations	
<i>Analyze important hemispheric interactions and temporal developments during an era of increasing regional power, religious expansion, and the collapse of some empires.</i>	
4.1.1 Crisis in the Classical World – Explain the responses to common forces of change that led to the ultimate collapse of classical empires and discuss the consequences of their collapse. (See 4.3.3; 4.3.4; 4.3.5)	Pages 95, 107-109
4.1.2 World Religions – 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Islam and Christianity (Roman Catholic and Orthodox) – increased trade and the Crusades 	Islam: pages 270, 271, 273-275, 277-280, 291, 323 Christianity: pages 177-179, 189, 221, 251-256, 266, 315 Roman Catholic Church: 227-228, 245, 254, 256, 267, 323 Crusades: pages 224, 229-231, 243, 245, 323
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Islam and Hinduism in South Asia (See 5.3.3) 	Pages 97-99, 111, 113, 221, 270-281
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> continuing tensions between Catholic and Orthodox Christianity (<i>National Geography Standard 10, p. 203</i>) 	Pages 227-228, 251-256, 266, 267, 315, 323, 366-368, 371
4.1.3 Trade Networks and Contacts – Analyze the development, interdependence, specialization, and importance of interregional trading systems both within and between societies including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> land-based routes across the Sahara, Eurasia and Europe 	Pages 256, 262, 282-287, 301, 305-306, 323
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water-based routes across Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, South China Sea, Red and Mediterranean Seas (<i>National Geography Standard 11, p. 206</i>) 	Pages 225, 256, 262, 286
4.2 Interregional or Comparative Expectations	
<i>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.</i>	
4.2.1 Growth of Islam and Dar al-Islam [A country, territory, land or abode where Muslim sovereignty prevails] – Identify and explain the origins and expansion of Islam and the creation of the Islamic Empire including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The founding geographic extent of Muslim empires and the artistic, scientific, technological, and economic features of Muslim society 	Pages 228, 230, 245, 270, 271, 273-275, 277-280, 291, 323, 719
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> diverse religious traditions of Islam – Sunni, Shi’a/Shi’ite, Sufi (<i>National Geography Standard 10, p. 203</i>) 	Pages 270, 273-275, 277-280, 291, 323
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> role of Dar al-Islam as a cultural, political, and economic force in Afro-Eurasia 	The term ‘Dar al-Islam’ is not specifically defined within the textbook. However; this concept can be explored on page 271.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the caliphate as both a religious and political institution, and the persistence of other traditions in the Arab World including Christianity 	Pages 270-293
4.2.2 Unification of Eurasia under the Mongols – Using historical and modern maps, locate	Pages 257, 267, 298, 305-306, 319, 323

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and describe the geographic patterns of Mongol conquest and expansion and describe the characteristics of the Pax Mongolia (particularly revival of long-distance trading networks between China and the Mediterranean world). (<i>National Geography Standard 10, p. 203</i>)	
4.2.3 The Plague – 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. (See 4.3.5) (<i>National Geography Standard 15, p. 215</i>)	Pages 329-330, 347
4.3 Regional Expectations <i>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.</i>	
4.3.1 Africa to 1500 – Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies and the significant changes in African society by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (<i>National Geography Standard 12, p. 208</i>) 	The opportunity to explore this concept can be found on pages 270-293.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> using historical and modern maps to identify the Bantu migration patterns and describe their contributions to agriculture, technology and language (<i>National Geography Standard 9, p. 201</i>) 	Bantu is mentioned on page 284.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing the African trading networks by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt and connect these to interregional patterns of trade (<i>National Geography Standard 9, p. 201</i>) 	Pages 282-287, 291, 323
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing the development of an organized slave trade within and beyond Africa (<i>National Geography Standard 4, p. 190</i>) 	Pages 413-415, 423
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing the influence of Islam and Christianity on African culture and the blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity (<i>National Geography Standard 10, p. 203</i>) 	Pages 270-278, 284-289
4.3.2 The Americas to 1500 – 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. (<i>National Geography Standard 10, p. 203</i>)	Pages 192-221
4.3.3 China to 1500 – 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 (<i>National Geography Standard 4, p. 190</i>)	Pages 301-306
4.3.4 The Eastern European System and the Byzantine Empire to 1500 – Analyze restructuring of the Eastern European system including	Pages 248-254

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the rise and decline of the Byzantine Empire 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region's unique spatial location 	Pages 249, 253, 256
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region's political, economic, and religious transformations 	Pages 248-257
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> emerging tensions between East and West (<i>National Geography Standard 3, p. 188</i>) 	Pages 256-267
<p>4.3.5 Western Europe to 1500 – Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies and city-states in Europe including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the role and political impact of the Roman Catholic Church in European medieval society 	Pages 227-228, 245, 254, 256, 267, 323
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how agricultural innovation and increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities (<i>National Geography Standard 14, p. 212</i>) 	Pages 236, 245
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the role of the Crusades, 100 Years War, and the Bubonic Plague in the early development of centralized nation-states (See 4.2.3) 	Crusades: pages 224, 229-231, 243, 245, 323; Bubonic plague: pages 329-330
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the cultural and social impact of the Renaissance on Western and Northern Europe 	Pages 324-349
WHG ERA 5 – THE EMERGENCE OF THE FIRST GLOBAL AGE, 15TH TO 18TH CENTURIES	
5.1 Cross-temporal or Global Expectations	
<i>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.</i>	
5.1.1 Emerging Global System – 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. (See 4.1.3; 5.3.5) (<i>National Geography Standard 11d, p. 207</i>)	Pages 396-425; Previous Era: pages 222-323
5.1.2 World Religions – 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. (See 4.1.2) (<i>National Geography Standard 9d, p. 202</i>)	Written account: pages 401-436 Maps: pages 179, 277
5.2 Interregional or Comparative Expectations	
<i>Analyze the impact of oceanic travel on interregional interactions.</i>	
5.2.1 European Exploration/Conquest and Colombian Exchange – Analyze the demographic, environmental, and political consequences of European oceanic travel and conquest and of the Columbian Exchange in the late 15 th and 16 th centuries by	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describing the geographic routes used in the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens among the continents in the late 15th and the 16th centuries 	Pages 396-415
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (See 5.3.5) (<i>National Geography Standard 14d, p. 212</i>) 	Pages 396-423
5.2.2 Trans-African and Trans-Atlantic Slave Systems – Analyze the emerging trans-	

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<p>Atlantic slave system and compare it to other systems of labor existing during this era by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Pages 405-415
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) (See 5.3.5; 5.3.6) (See 4.3.1) 	The opportunity to explore this concept can be found on pages 235, 329-330, 405-415, 531-532.
<p>5.3 Regional Content Expectations <i>Analyze the important regional developments and cultural changes in Asia, Russia, Europe and the Americas.</i></p>	
<p>5.3.1 Ottoman Empire through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in the Ottoman Empire by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> using historical and modern maps to describe the empire’s origins (Turkic migrations), geographic expansion, and contraction (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>) 	Page 327
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing the impact of the Ottoman rule 	This concept falls outside the scope of Pearson Learning World History .
<p>5.3.2 East Asia through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in East Asia by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (See 4.3.3) (<i>National Geography Standard 5, p. 192</i>) 	Pages 301-306, 317
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (<i>National Geography Standard 4, p. 190</i>) 	Pages 307-316
<p>5.3.3 South Asia/India through the 18th Century – 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. (See 4.1.2) (<i>National Geography Standard 4, p. 190</i>)</p>	Pages 293-300
<p>5.3.4 Russia through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in Russia including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russian imperial expansion and top-down westernization/modernization (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>) 	Pages 258-263
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the impact of its unique location relative to Europe and Asia (<i>National Geography Standard 3, p. 188</i>) 	Pages 256-259
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the political and cultural influence (e.g., written language) of Byzantine Empire, Mongol Empire, and Orthodox Christianity (<i>National Geography Standard 10, p. 203</i>) 	Pages 248-259, 267, 298, 305-306, 319, 323

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<p>5.3.5 Europe through the 18th Century – Analyze the major political, religious, cultural and economic transformations in Europe by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (See 5.2.1) (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>) 	Pages 396-425
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing transformations in Europe’s state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutism 	Pages 426-456
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European society 	Pages 324-349, 350-373, 374-395, 458-481
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor (See 5.2.2) 	Pages 396-425, 512-539
<p>5.3.6 Latin America through the 18th Century – Analyze colonial transformations in Latin America, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the near-elimination of American Indian civilizations and peoples 	Pages 410-413, 422
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> social stratifications of the population (e.g., peninsulares, creoles, mestizos) 	Page 549
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the regional and global role of silver and sugar 	Page 548
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> resource extraction and the emerging system of labor (e.g., mita, slavery) (See 5.1.1, 5.2.2) (<i>National Geography Standard 12, p. 208</i>) 	Pages 410-415, 421
<p>WHG ERA 6 – AN AGE OF GLOBAL REVOLUTIONS, 18TH CENTURY-1914</p> <p>6.1 Global or Cross-temporal Expectations</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	
<p>6.1.1 Global Revolutions – 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. (See 6.2.1; 6.2.3; 6.3.1) (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>)</p>	<p>American Revolution: pages 482-492, 509, 510-511</p> <p>French Revolution: pages 493-509, 410-411</p> <p>Russian Revolution: pages 610-620</p> <p>Industrial Revolution: pages 512-539</p> <p>Revolution in Europe and Latin America: pages 540-569</p>
<p>6.1.2 World-wide Migrations and Population Changes – 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. (<i>National Geography Standard 9, p. 201</i>)</p>	Pages 530-532, 590-609
<p>6.1.3 Increasing Global Interconnections – Describe increasing global interconnections between societies, through the emergence and spread of ideas, innovations, and commodities including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> constitutionalism, communism and socialism, republicanism, nationalism, capitalism, human rights, and secularization (<i>National Geography Standard 10, p. 203</i>) 	<p>Nationalism: pages 572-589</p> <p>Communism: pages 559-560, 563, 643-644, 656-658</p> <p>Capitalism: page 517</p> <p>Socialism: pages 558, 633, 637</p> <p>Constitutionalism: pages 443, 496</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the global spread of major innovations, technologies, and commodities via new global networks (<i>National Geography Standard 11, p. 206</i>) 	Imperialism: pages 590-609 Pages 518, 520-528, 530, 532, 543, 537, 578, 584
6.1.4 Changes in Economic and Political Systems – Compare the emerging economic and political systems (industrialism and democracy) with the economic and political systems of the previous era (agriculture and absolutism). (See 5.3.5)	Industrialism: pages 512-539 Democracy: pages 630, 485-492 Agriculture: pages 15, 221, 236, 245, 290, 323 Absolutism: pages 426-467
6.1.5 Interpreting Europe’s Increasing Global Power – 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). (See 6.3.1; 6.3.2; 5.3.2) (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>)	Renaissance: pages 331-349 Reformation: pages 350-373 Demographic/economic/social: pages 396-425, 416-455, 482-510, 590-609
6.2 Interregional or Comparative Expectations <i>Analyze and compare the interregional patterns of nationalism, state-building, and social reform and imperialism.</i>	
6.2.1 Political Revolutions – 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) (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>)	American Revolution: pages 482-492, 509, 510-511 French Revolution: pages 493-509, 510-511, 557-558 Latin American: pages 548-552
6.2.2 Growth of Nationalism and Nation-states – 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). (See 6.1.1; 6.3.1; 6.3.2) (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 203</i>)	Pages 546-547, 570-589, 593-594, 598-599, 605
6.2.3 Industrialization – Analyze the origins, characteristics and consequences of industrialization across the world by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> comparing and contrasting the process and impact of industrialization in Russia, Japan, and one of the following: Britain, Germany, United States, or France 	Pages 512-539, 557-561, 693, 605, 609, 629, 637
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describing the social and economic impacts of industrialization, particularly its effect on women and children, and the rise of organized labor movements (<i>National Geography Standard 11, p. 206</i>) 	Social: pages 529-534, 537 Economic: pages 530-532, 535
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describing the environmental impacts of industrialization and urbanization (<i>National Geography Standard 14, p. 212</i>) 	Pages 530-531, 535
6.2.4 Imperialism – Analyze the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of imperialism by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (<i>National Geography Standard 16, p. 216</i>) 	Pages 590-609

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describing the connection between imperialism and racism, including the social construction of race 	The opportunity to explore this concept can be found on pages 593-595.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> comparing British policies in South Africa and India, French policies in Indochina, and Japanese policies in Asia (See 7.3.3) (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 212</i>) 	Pages 590-607
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyze the responses to imperialism by African and Asian peoples (See 6.6.3) <p>Note: Teachers might also include the expansion of the United States in studying Imperialism (See for example, U.S. History and Geography expectation 6.2.1)</p>	The opportunity to explore this concept can be found on pages 590-609.
6.3 Regional Content Expectations	
<i>Analyze the important regional developments and political, economic, and social transformations in Europe, Japan, China, and Africa.</i>	
6.3.1 Europe – Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing and explaining the impact of economic development on European society (<i>National Geography Standard 11, p. 206</i>) 	Pages 399-400, 403, 529-535
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Pages 416-417, 482-511, 540-569
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>) 	Maps: pages 483, 504 Written account: pages 492-506
6.3.2 East Asia – Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations in East Asia by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining key events in the modernization of Japan (Meiji Restoration) and the impact of the Russo-Japanese War (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>) 	The Russo-Japanese War is mentioned on pages 630, 637 Japan: page 404
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describing key events in the decline of Qing China, including the Opium Wars and the Taiping and Boxer Rebellions 	These concepts fall outside the scope of Pearson Learning World History .
6.3.3 Africa – Evaluate the different experiences of African societies north and south of the Sahara with imperialism (e.g., Egypt, Ethiopia and the Congo). (<i>National Geography Standard 16, p. 216</i>)	Pages 591, 600-603, 604-605
WHG ERA 7 – GLOBAL CRISIS AND ACHIEVEMENT, 1900-1945	
7.1 Global or Cross-temporal Expectations	
<i>Analyze changes in global balances of military, political, economic, and technological power and influence in the first half of the 20th century.</i>	
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. (See 7.3.2)	Pages 640-665
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). (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>)	WWI: pages 610-639 WWII: pages 666-700

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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. (See 7.2.3)	Pages 685-688, 696
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. (<i>National Geography Standard 11, p. 206</i>)	Pages 618, 620, 676, 682-684, 700
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. (See 7.2.1; 7.2.3) (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>)	WWI: pages 610-639 WWII: pages 666-700 Modern: pages 756, 763-767, 779, 803-804
7.2 Interregional or Comparative Expectations <i>Assess the interregional causes and consequences of the global wars and revolutionary movements during this era.</i>	
7.2.1 World War I – Analyze the causes, characteristics, and long-term consequences of World War I by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing the causes of the war including nationalism, industrialization, disputes over territory, systems of alliances, imperialism, and militarism 	Pages 612-616, 636
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing the distinctive characteristics and impacts of the war on the soldiers and people at home (See 7.1.5) 	Pages 617-622
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>) 	Pages 623-626
7.2.2 Inter-war Period – Analyze the transformations that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> examining the causes and consequences of the economic depression on different regions, nations, and the globe 	Pages 626, 632-633, 644-645
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describing and explaining the rise of fascism and the spread of communism in Europe and Asia (See 7.3.1 and 7.3.2) 	Pages 632-634, 643-653, 654-655
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> comparing and contrasting the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India (<i>National Geography Standard 10, p. 203</i>) 	Pages 656-661
7.2.3 World War II – Analyze the causes, course, characteristics, and immediate consequences of World War II by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 	Pages 662, 669-674
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining the Nazi ideology, policies, and consequences of the Holocaust (or Shoah) 	Pages 654-655, 662, 685-687, 696, 697

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(See 7.3.2) (<i>National Geography Standard 10, p. 203</i>)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing the major turning points and unique characteristics of the war (See 7.1.5) (<i>National Geography Standard 17, p. 219</i>) 	Pages 675-684
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining the spatial and political impact of the Allied negotiations on the nations of Eastern Europe and the world (See 8.1.4) 	Pages 672-674
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (See 7.1.5; 8.1) (<i>National Geography Standard 6, p. 154</i>) 	Pages 688-691
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describing the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as global superpowers (See 7.1.5; 8.1) (<i>National Geography Standard 6, p. 154</i>) 	Pages 690-691, 709-716
7.2.4 Revolutionary and/or Independence Movements – 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. (See 6.2.1). (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>)	Pages 640-661, 728-755
7.3 Regional Content Expectations	
<i>Explain regional continuity and change in Russia, Asia, the Americas, the Middle East, and Africa.</i>	
7.3.1 Russian Revolution – 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.	Pages 640-650, 674, 676-677
7.3.2 Europe and Rise of Fascism and Totalitarian States – Compare the ideologies, policies, and governing methods of at least two 20 th -century dictatorial regimes (Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Soviet Union) with those absolutist states in earlier eras. (See 5.3.5; 7.2.3)	Pages 647-655, 663, 672-674, 701 Earlier absolute states: pages 426-457
7.3.3 Asia – Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>)	Pages 659-660, 710, 745
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japanese imperialism 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese nationalism, the emergence of communism, and civil war (See 7.2.2) 	Pages 656-658, 661, 663
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian independence struggle 	Pages 742-744, 753
7.3.4 The Americas – Analyze the political, economic and social transformations that occurred in this era, including	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> economic imperialism (e.g., dollar diplomacy) 	Pages 688-691
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> foreign military intervention and political revolutions in Central and South America 	Pages 772-778
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nationalization of foreign investments 	Pages 770-771
7.3.5 Middle East – Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the decline of the Ottoman Empire 	This concept falls outside the scope of Pearson Learning World History .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Pages 737-741

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religious) of Arab peoples	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the role of the Mandate system 	Pages 737-741
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the discovery of petroleum resources 	Pages 533, 788-789, 811
WHG ERA 8 – THE COLD WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH: THE 20TH CENTURY SINCE 1945	
8.1 Global and Cross-temporal Expectations	
<i>Analyze the global reconfigurations and restructuring of political and economic relationships in the Post-World War II era.</i>	
8.1.1 Origins of the Cold War – 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. (See 723)	Pages 704-711
8.1.2 Cold War Conflicts – Describe the major arenas of conflict, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the ways the Soviet Union and the United States attempted to expand power and influence in Korea and Vietnam 	Pages 709-712
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ideological and military competition in THREE of the following areas: Congo, Cuba, Mozambique, Angola, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Bolivia, Chile, Indonesia, and Berlin 	The opportunity to explore this concept can be found on pages 745-746, 759-761, 772-776.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the arms and space race (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>) 	Pages 787-788, 811, 815
8.1.3 End of the Cold War – Develop an argument to explain the end of the Cold War and its significance as a 20 th -century event, and the subsequent transitions from bi-polar to multi-polar center(s) of power. (<i>National Geography Standard 13, p. 210</i>)	Pages 717-724
8.1.4 Mapping the 20th Century – 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).	Pages 626, 689, 705, 711, 721, 729, 732, 739, 750, 757, 783
8.2 Interregional or Comparative Expectations	
<i>Assess and compare the regional struggles for and against independence, decolonization, and democracy across the world.</i>	
8.2.1 The Legacy of Imperialism – 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). (<i>National Geography Standards 11 and 16, pp. 206 and 216</i>)	Pages 728, 733-736, 748-750, 753, 756, 773-775, 779, 793-794, 800, 815
8.2.2 Independence, Decolonization, and Democratization Movements – 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. (<i>National Geography Standards 13 and 17, pp. 210 and 219</i>)	Pages 728-755
8.2.3 Middle East – 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 crises, and the nature of the continuing conflict. (<i>National Geography Standards 13</i>	Pages 737-741, 762-767

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<i>and 17, pp. 210 and 219)</i>	
CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL ISSUES	
<i>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.</i>	
CG1 Population <i>Explain the causes and consequences of population changes over the past 50 years by analyzing the</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population change (including birth rate, death rate, life expectancy, growth rate, doubling time, aging population, changes in science and technology) • distributions of population (including relative changes in urban-rural population, gender, age, patterns of migrations, and population density) 	Pages 760-761, 785-792, 793, 798-802, 806-807
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relationship of the population changes to global interactions, and their impact on three regions of the world <i>(National Geography Standards 9 and 17, pp. 201 and 219)</i>	Pages 760-761, 785-792, 793, 798-802, 806-807
CG2 Resources <i>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</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change in spatial distribution and use of natural resources 	Pages 790, 793-794, 797-802
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the differences in ways societies have been using and distributing natural resources 	Pages 790, 793, 798-802, 809
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social, political, economic, and environmental consequences of the development, distribution, and use of natural resources 	Pages 793-802
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	Pages 708, 725, 774, 779, 788-789, 793-796, 811
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of humans on the global environment <i>(National Geography Standard 16, p. 216)</i>	Pages 793, 798-802, 809
CG3 Patterns of Global Interactions <i>Define the process of globalization and evaluate the merit of this concept to describe the contemporary world by analyzing</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic interdependence of the world's countries and world trade patterns 	Pages 708, 725, 774, 779, 788-789, 793-796, 811
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the exchanges of scientific, technological, and medical innovations 	Pages 785, 787-791
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural diffusion and the different ways cultures/societies respond to "new" cultural ideas and patterns 	Pages 786, 791, 807-808
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comparative economic advantages and disadvantages of regions, regarding cost of 	Pages 756-781, 793-796, 797

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labor, natural resources, location, and tradition	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> distribution of wealth and resources and efforts to narrow the inequitable distribution of resources <i>(National Geography Standards 6 and 11, pp. 195 and 206)</i>	Pages 731, 756-781, 783, 795
CG4 Conflict, Cooperation, and Security <i>Analyze the causes and challenges of continuing and new conflicts by describing</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences (e.g., Israel/Palestine, Kashmir, Ukraine, Northern Ireland, al Qaeda, Shining Path) 	Pages 762-767, 803-805
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> causes of and responses to ethnic cleansing/genocide/mass extermination (e.g., Darfur, Rwanda, Cambodia, Bosnia) 	Pages 686, 719-721, 737
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> local and global attempts at peacekeeping, security, democratization, and administering international justice and human rights 	Pages 762-763, 769, 777, 795-796
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the type of warfare used in these conflicts, including terrorism, private militias, and new technologies <i>(National Geography Standards 10 and 13, pp. 203 and 210)</i>	Pages 764-767, 803-805