**World History & Geography**

Pacing Guide

**Course Description*:*** Students will examine the scope of World History from the Crusades until modern day. Along the way students will explore the 5 Major World Religions, the Crusades, Exploration, the Renaissance, the American and French Revolutions, Imperialism around the globe, World War I, the global Interwar Depression, World War II, the Cold War, modern day Latin America, modern day Asia, and modern day Middle East. Students will read and study ***primary source documents*** connected to Tennessee’s World History standards. Students will also focus on physical and human geographic issues important to the world, which are crucial to understanding its diverse history.

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| **Quarter 1 Framework** | **Quarter 2 Framework** | **Quarter 3 Framework** | **Quarter 4 Framework** |
| 1. 5 Major World Religions 2. The Crusades and the Black Plague 3. Feudalism, and Medieval Ages 4. Age of the Renaissance   4. Exploration of the New World | 1. Age of Enlightenment   2. The American Revolution (review)  3. The French Revolution  4. Age of Science and Industry  5. European Imperialism in Asia and Africa | 1. The First World War  2.  The Russian Revolution    3.  The Interwar Period and Global Depression  4. The Second World War  5. Atomic Bomb Invention | 1. The Chinese Communist Revolution 2. The Cold War from a global perspective 3. Modern Day Latin America      1. Modern Day Middle East 2. Modern Day Asia |
| At A Glance | At A Glance | At A Glance | At A Glance |
| \*This quarter covers the 5 major religions of the world and how their conflicting but similar ideas led to the start of the Crusades.  \*The travel that occurred from the Crusades brought new ideas and diseases back to Europe, which leads to the Black Plague.  \* With a third of Europe’s population gone, the Plague ended Feudalism and led to the Italian and Northern Renaissance.  \* The new ideas of the Renaissance inspired explorers from Europe to go to the New World for the three G’s = Gold, God, and Glory. | \* This quarter covers the ideas of the Enlightenment and the emancipation of the peasant class.  \* Enlightenment ideas led to the American Revolution, which was followed by the unsuccessful French Revolution.  \* The Scientific and Industrial Revolutions, brought about by radical new inventions, lead to new ways of production.  \* The need for raw materials for production, and the need for customers to buy the new products cause the rush for colonization. Europeans carve up and exploit the nations of India, Africa, and China for the next century. | \* This quarter covers the rise of nationalism and militarism in Europe and Asia that lead to World War I.  \*After the war, the overspending and unequal distribution of wealth lead to a worldwide depression that especially affects Germany.  \*The rise of the German state from poverty to power leads to World War II in the European and Pacific Theaters.  \*The invention of the atomic bomb leads into the Cold War era. | \* This quarter covers the relationship between communist and democratic countries that confront each other throughout the Cold War.  \*Communist China, the splitting of Berlin, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Iron Curtain are all major pieces that add up to a greater conflict.  \* The modern day culture and relations of Latin America and Asian countries with the rest of the world.  \* The class concludes with current day conflicts and relations in Middle Eastern, countries (including Gulf conflicts, Iraq, Afghanistan, ISIS, etc) |