

## Course Title: AP World History

Little Chute High School  
Social Studies Department  
10-12 Grades, 1.0 Credits

### Course Overview/Description

The AP World History course focuses on developing students' understanding of world history from approximately 8000 BCE to the present. The course has students investigate the content of world history for significant events, individuals, developments, and processes in six historical time periods, and develop and use the same thinking skills and methods employed by historians when they study the past. The course also provides five themes (interaction between humans and the environment; development and interaction of cultures; state building, expansion, and conflict; creation, expansion, and interaction of economic systems; development and transformation of social structures) that students explore throughout the course in order to make connections among historical developments in different times and places encompassing the five major geographical regions of the globe: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania.

### Course Essential Standards

#### Scope and Sequence

Timeframe	Unit	Instructional Topics	Formative Assessment Strategies
32-38 days	Unit 1: Period 1: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 1200 CE to 1500 CE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. New and existing trade routes and their impact</li><li>2. Development of new empires</li><li>3. Impact of migration and nomadic conquests</li><li>4. Development and proliferation of new technology</li><li>5. Clashes between belief systems and their impact</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Google Quizzes</li><li>2. Kahoot</li><li>3. Document Based Questions</li><li>4. Multi-Flow Maps/Flow-Maps</li><li>5. Class Discussion</li><li>6. Key Questions</li></ol>
32-38 days	Unit 2: Period 2: Global Interactions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Increasing globalization and the emergence of new trade routes, i.e., Atlantic Circuit</li><li>2. European technological advancements in cartography and navigation</li><li>3. The emergence of new trading empires; i.e., Spanish, Dutch, French, Portuguese, British</li><li>4. Emergence of Land Empires; i.e., Ottoman, Russian, Qing, Mughal</li><li>5. Demographic changes as a result of exploration and</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Google Quizzes</li><li>2. Kahoot</li><li>3. Document Based Questions</li><li>4. Multi-Flow Maps/Flow-Maps</li><li>5. Class Discussion</li><li>6. Key Questions</li></ol>

		conquest 6. Slavery and other forms of coerced labor 7. New Economic Systems and Entrepreneurial classes	
32-38 days	Unit 3: Period 3: Industrialization and Global Integration, c. 1750 to c. 1900	1. The rise of mechanization and new farming methods 2. Social and economic impacts of industrialization 3. New patterns of global trade 4. Developments in transportation and globalization 5. Political and economic Philosophies 6. Causes of Imperialism 7. Development of racial ideologies and other social impacts of Imperialism 8. Economic and political effects of Imperialism 9. Impact of revolutions 10. Global migration and its causes	1. Google Quizzes 2. Kahoot 3. Document Based Questions 4. Multi-Flow Maps/Flow-Maps 5. Class Discussion 6. Key Questions
32-38 days	Unit 4: Period 4: Accelerating Global Change and Realignment, c. 1900 to the Present	1. Scientific achievements and their impact 2. Environmental changes and demographic transition 3. Technology in warfare 4. Decolonization and nationalist movements 5. Movement of people and its consequences 6. Global military conflicts 7. Cold War alliances 8. political and economic globalization 9. Popular culture and consumerism	1. Google Quizzes 2. Kahoot 3. Document Based Questions 4. Multi-Flow Maps/Flow-Maps 5. Class Discussion 6. Key Questions

### Course Details

#### **UNIT 1: Regional and Transregional Interactions, c. 1200 CE to 1500 CE-- 32-38 Days**

##### **Essential Standards Addressed -**

1. *Key Concept 3.1. Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks*
2. *Key Concept 3.2. Continuity and Innovation of State Forms and Their Interactions*
3. *Key Concept 3.3. Increased Economic Productive Capacity and Its Consequences*

##### **Description**

1. *During the Post-Classical time frame, the Silk Road and Indian Ocean trade routes expanded in their use while new trade routes, such as the Trans-Saharan route, were spurred by increasing contacts between regions.*
2. *New political structures and belief systems develop in the Middle East, Europe, and Asia leading to the*

exchange of goods and ideas through trade and conflict.

3. Navigational technology made trade and communication easier and faster, but also led to the spread of disease and an increase in conflict between civilizations.

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**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 12 Interregional Patterns of Culture and Contact, 1200–1550** --<# of Days>

**Description:**

1. *The Rise of the Mongols, 1200–1260*
2. *The Mongols and Islam, 1260–1500*
3. *Regional Responses in Western Eurasia*
4. *Mongol Domination in China, 1271–1368*
5. *The Early Ming Empire, 1368–1500*
6. *Centralization and Militarism in East Asia, 1200–1500*

**Learning Targets**

1. *What accounts for the magnitude and speed of the Mongol conquests?*
2. *How did Mongol expansion and Islam affect each other?*
3. *What benefits resulted from the integration of Eurasia into the Mongol Empire?*
4. *How did Mongol rule in China foster cultural and scientific exchange?*
5. *In what ways did the Ming Empire continue or discontinue Mongol practices?*
6. *What are some of the similarities and differences in how Korea and Japan responded to the Mongol threat?*

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**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 13 Tropical Africa and Asia, 1200–1500** --<# of Days>

**Description:**

1. *Tropical Lands and Peoples*
2. *New Islamic Empires*
3. *Indian Ocean Trade*
4. *Social and Cultural Change*

**Learning Targets**

1. *How did environmental differences shape cultural differences in tropical Africa and Asia?*
2. *Under what circumstances did the first Islamic empires arise in Africa and India?*
3. *How did cultural and ecological differences promote trade, and in turn how did trade and other contacts promote state growth and the spread of Islam?*
4. *What social and cultural changes are reflected in the history of peoples living in tropical Africa and Asia during this period?*

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**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 14 The Latin West, 1200–1500** --<# of Days>

**Description:**

1. *Rural Growth and Crisis*
2. *Urban Revival*
3. *Learning, Literature, and the Renaissance*
4. *Political and Military Transformations*

**Learning Targets**

1. *How well did inhabitants of the Latin West, rich and poor, urban and rural, deal with their natural environment?*
2. *What social and economic factors led to the growth of cities in late medieval Europe?*
3. *What factors were responsible for the promotion of learning and the arts in the Latin West?*
4. *What social, political, and military developments contributed to the rise of European nations in this period?*

## **Unit 2: Period 2: Global Interactions** -- 32-38 Days

### **Essential Standards Addressed -**

1. *Key Concept 4.1. Globalizing networks of communication and exchange*
2. *Key Concept 4.2. New Forms of Social Organization and Modes of Production*
3. *Key Concept 4.3. State Consolidation and Imperial Expansion*

### **Description**

1. *The emergence of the Atlantic trade circuit has a negative impact on the population of the Americas and Africa through the spread of disease and the slave trade; however, the movement of new animals and crops will dramatically improve the lives of many in the Americas and Europe.*
2. *New empires expanded through trade and conquest, using new navigational technology and new military technology with the emergence of gunpowder.*
3. *The development of new economic systems and trade contribute to the emergence of new political and economic elites, as well as new hierarchies based on ethnicity and race.*

### **INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 15 The Maritime Revolution, to 1550** <# of Days>

#### **Description:**

1. *Global Maritime Expansion Before 1450*
2. *European Expansion, 1400–1550*
3. *Encounters with Europe, 1450–1550*

#### **Learning Targets**

1. *What were the objectives and major accomplishments of the voyages of exploration undertaken by Chinese, Polynesians, and other non-Western peoples?*
2. *In this era of long-distance exploration, did Europeans have any special advantages over other cultural regions?*
3. *What explains the different nature of Europe's interactions with Africa, India, and the Americas?*

### **INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 16 Transformations in Europe, 1500–1750** <# of Days>

#### **Description:**

1. *Culture and Ideas*
2. *Social and Economic Life*
3. *Political Innovations*

#### **Learning Targets**

1. *How did the interplay of traditional beliefs and revolutionary ideas influence the cultural history of early modern Europe?*
2. *What factors contributed to the wealth of some Europeans and the great poverty of others in this period?*
3. *How did differing policies in the areas of religion, foreign relations, and economics determine the very different experiences of early modern European states?*

### **INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 17 The Diversity of American Colonial Societies, 1530–1770**

<# of Days>

#### **Description:**

1. *The Columbian Exchange*
2. *Spanish America and Brazil*
3. *English and French Colonies in North America*

#### 4. Colonial Expansion and Conflict

##### Learning Targets

1. How did the Columbian Exchange alter the natural environment of the Americas?
2. What role did forced labor play in the main industries of Spanish America and Brazil?
3. What were the main similarities and differences among colonies of Spain, Portugal, England, and France?
4. What were the effects of the colonial reforms and wars among imperial powers that dominated the Americas during the eighteenth century?

#### **INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 18 The Atlantic System and Africa, 1550–1800 <# of Days>**

##### Description:

1. Plantations in the West Indies
2. Plantation Life in the Eighteenth Century
3. Creating the Atlantic Economy
4. Africa, the Atlantic, and Islam

##### Learning Targets

1. How important was sugar production to the European colonies of the West Indies and to the expansion of the African slave trade?
2. What effect did sugar plantations have on the natural environment and on living conditions?
3. What was the relationship between private investors and European governments in the development of the Atlantic economy?
4. How did sub-Saharan Africa's expanding contacts in the Atlantic compare with its contacts with the Islamic world?

#### **INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 19 Southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean, 1500–1750 <# of Days>**

##### Description:

1. The Ottoman Empire, to 1750
2. The Safavid Empire, 1502–1722
3. The Mughal Empire, 1526–1761
4. The Maritime Worlds of Islam, 1500–1750

##### Learning Targets

1. How did the Ottoman Empire rise to power, and what factors contributed to its transformation?
2. How did the Safavid Empire both resemble and differ from its neighbors?
3. How did the Mughal Empire combine Muslim and Hindu elements into an effective state?
4. What role does maritime history play in the political and economic life of this period?

#### **INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 20 Northern Eurasia, 1500–1800 <# of Days>**

##### Description:

1. Japanese Reunification
2. The Later Ming and Early Qing Empires
3. The Russian Empire

##### Learning Targets:

1. How did Japan respond to domestic social changes and the challenges posed by contact with foreign cultures?
2. How did China deal with military and political challenges both inside and outside its borders?
3. To what extent was Russia's expanding empire influenced by relations with western Europe in this period?

**Unit 3: Period 3: Industrialization and Global Integration, c. 1750 to c. 1900** -- 32-38 Days

**Essential Standards Addressed -**

1. *Key Concept 5.1. Industrialization and Global Capitalism*
2. *Key Concept 5.2. Imperialism and Nation-State Formation*
3. *Key Concept 5.3. Nationalism, Revolution, and Reform*
4. *Key Concept 5.4. Global Migration*

**Description**

1. *The American, French, Latin American, and Haitian Revolutions drastically changed political organizations and influenced other countries and colonies to explore ideas of nationalism and overthrow systems of monarchy.*
2. *During the Industrial Revolution, new technology and methods of production completely changed the ways of life of people in industrializing societies, restructuring the roles of various social classes and modifying the means of trade between regions.*
3. *Imperialism was spurred by the need for raw materials and new markets brought on by the Industrial Revolution. Lesser developed nations were conquered and exploited by industrialized nations.*

**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 21 Revolutionary Changes in the Atlantic World, 1750–1850**

<# of Days>

**Description:**

1. *Prelude to Revolution: The Eighteenth-Century Crisis*
2. *The American Revolution, 1775–1800*
3. *The French Revolution, 1789–1815*
4. *Revolution Spreads, Conservatives Respond, 1789–1850*

**Learning Targets:**

1. *How did the costs of imperial wars and the*
2. *Enlightenment challenge the established political structures and forms of governance and religion in Europe and the American colonies?*
3. *What were the direct causes of the American Revolution?*
4. *What were the origins and accomplishments of the French Revolution?*
5. *How did revolution in one country help incite revolution elsewhere?*

**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 22 The Early Industrial Revolution, 1760–1851**

<# of Days>

**Description:**

1. *Causes of the Industrial Revolution*
2. *The Technological Revolution*
3. *The Impact of the Early Industrial Revolution*
4. *New Economic and Political Belief Systems*
5. *The Limits of Industrialization Outside the West*

**Learning Targets**

1. *What caused the Industrial Revolution?*
2. *What were the key technological innovations that increased productivity and drove*
3. *industrialization?*
4. *What was the impact of these changes on the social structures and environment of the industrializing countries?*
5. *How did the Industrial Revolution influence the rise of new economic and political ideologies and belief systems?*
6. *How did the Industrial Revolution affect the relations between the industrialized and the nonindustrialized parts of the world?*

**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 23 State Building and Economic Transformation in the Americas, 1800–1890 <# of Days>**

**Description:**

1. *Independence in Latin America, 1800–1830*
2. *The Problem of Order, 1825–1890*
3. *The Challenge of Social and Economic Change*

**Learning Targets**

1. *What were the causes of the revolutions for independence in Latin America?*
2. *What major political challenges did Western Hemisphere nations face in the nineteenth century?*
3. *How did economic modernization and the effects of abolition, immigration, and women's rights change the nations of the Western Hemisphere?*

**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 24 Land Empires in the Age of Imperialism, 1800–1870 <# of Days>**

**Description:**

1. *The Ottoman Empire*
2. *The Russian Empire*
3. *The Qing Empire*

**Learning Targets**

1. *What were the benefits and the drawbacks to the Ottoman Empire of the reforms adopted during the Tanzimat period?*
2. *How did the Russian Empire maintain its status as both a European power and a great Asian land empire?*
3. *How did the impact of European imperialism on China differ from its impact on Russia and the Ottoman Empire?*

**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 25 Africa, India, and the New British Empire, 1750–1870 <# of Days>**

**Description:**

1. *Changes and Exchanges in Africa*
2. *India Under British Rule*
3. *Britain's Eastern Empire*

**Learning Targets**

1. *How did different African leaders and peoples interact with each other, and how did European nations' relationship to African peoples change during this period?*
2. *How did Britain secure its hold on India, and what colonial policies led to the beginnings of Indian nationalism?*
3. *What role did the abolition of slavery and the continued growth of British overseas trade play in the immigration to the Caribbean and elsewhere of peoples from Africa, India, and Asia?*

**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 26 The New Power Balance, 1850–1900, <# of Days>**

**Description:**

1. *New Technologies and the World Economy*
2. *Social Changes*
3. *Socialism and Labor Movements*
4. *Nationalism and the Rise of Italy, Germany, and Japan*
5. *The Great Powers of Europe, 1871–1900*
6. *China, Japan, and the Western Powers*

**Learning Targets**

1. *What new technologies and industries appeared between 1850 and 1900, and how did they affect the world economy?*
2. *How did the social structures of the industrial countries change during this period?*
3. *How did industrialization contribute to the socialist and labor movements?*

4. *How was nationalism transformed from a revolutionary to a conservative ideology?*
5. *How did the forces of nationalism affect the major powers of Europe?*

**Unit 4: Period 4: Accelerating Global Change and Realignment, c. 1900 to the Present** -- 32-38 Days

**Essential Standards Addressed -**

1. *Key Concept 6.1. Science and the Environment*
2. *Key Concept 6.2. Global Conflicts and their Consequences*
3. *Key Concept 6.3. New Conceptualizations of Global Economy, Society, and Culture*

**Description**

1. *Growing population worldwide has been supported by new advances in transportation and medicine while new technology has allowed humans to consume more resources impacting the environment.*
2. *Technological advancements have dominated warfare in the 20th century causing human casualties on an unprecedented scale while leading to political divisions such as Cold War rivalries, Decolonization, and new nationalistic movements.*
3. *The end of global conflicts of the 20th century as well as increasing globalization have caused the rise of popular and consumer cultures, reevaluation of the traditional social hierarchy, and growth of international economic organizations and trade networks.*

**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 27 The New Imperialism, 1869–1914 <# of Days>**

**Description:**

1. *The New Imperialism: Motives and Methods*
2. *The Scramble for Africa*
3. *Imperialism in Asia and the Pacific*
4. *Imperialism in Latin America*
5. *The World Economy and the Global Environment*

**Learning Targets**

1. *What motivated the industrial nations to conquer new territories, and what means did they use?*
2. *Why were imperialists drawn to the natural resources of Africa, and how did their presence on that continent change the environment?*
3. *What were the social and cultural effects of imperialism in Asia?*
4. *What were the economic motives behind imperialism in Latin America?*
5. *How did imperialism contribute to the growth and globalization of the world economy?*

**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 28 The Crisis of the Imperial Order, 1900–1929 <# of Days>**

**Description:**

1. *Origins of the Crisis in Europe and the Middle East*
2. *The “Great War” and the Russian Revolutions, 1914–1918*
3. *Peace and Dislocation in Europe, 1919–1929*
4. *China and Japan: Contrasting Destinies*
5. *The New Middle East*
6. *Society, Culture, and Technology in the Industrialized World*

**Learning Targets**

1. *What led to the outbreak of the First World War?*
2. *How did the war lead to revolution in Russia?*
3. *What role did the war play in eroding European dominance in the world?*
4. *Why did China and Japan follow such divergent paths in this period?*
5. *How did the Middle East change as a result of the war?*
6. *How did European and North American society and technology change in the aftermath of the war?*

**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 29 The Collapse of the Old Order, 1929–1949 <# of Days>**



**Description:**

1. *The Stalin Revolution*
2. *The Depression*
3. *The Rise of Fascism*
4. *East Asia, 1931–1945*
5. *The Second World War*
6. *The Character of Warfare*

**Learning Targets**

1. *How did the Soviet Union change under Stalin, and at what cost?*
2. *What caused the Depression, and what effects did it have on the world?*
3. *How did fascism in Italy and Germany lead to the Second World War?*
4. *What were the economic reasons behind Japan's invasion of Manchuria?*
5. *How was the war fought, and why did Japan and Germany lose?*
6. *How did science and technology change the nature of warfare?*

**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 30 Striving for Independence: India, Africa, and Latin America, 1900–1949 <# of Days>****Description:**

1. *The Indian Independence Movement, 1905–1947*
2. *Sub-Saharan Africa, 1900–1945*
3. *Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil, 1900–1949*

**Learning Target**

1. *Why did the educated elites of India want independence? What were ordinary Indians hoping for?*
2. *What changes did foreign rule bring to Africa, and how did Africans respond?*
3. *What could Latin Americans do to achieve social justice and economic development? Were these two goals compatible?*

**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 31 The Cold War and Decolonization 1945-1975 <# of Days>****Description:**

1. *The Cold War*
2. *Decolonization and Nation Building*
3. *Beyond a Bipolar World*

**Learning Targets**

1. *What were the major threats to world peace during the Cold War?*
2. *How were the experiences of Asia, Africa, and Latin America similar in this period?*
3. *How did the rivalry between the Cold War superpowers affect the rest of the world?*

**INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 32 The End of the Cold War and The Challenge of Economic Development and Immigration 1975-2000 <# of Days>****Description:**

1. *Postcolonial Crises and Asian Economic Expansion*
2. *The End of the Bipolar World*
3. *The Challenge of Population Growth*
4. *Unequal Development and the Movement of Peoples*
5. *Technological and Environmental Change*

**Learning Targets**

1. *How did the Cold War affect politics in Latin America and the Middle East in the 1970's and 1980's?*
2. *What forces led to the collapse of the Soviet Union*
3. *What explains differences in the rate of population growth among the world's cultural regions?*
4. *How does wealth inequality among nations impact international migration patterns?*
5. *How has technological change affected the global environment in the recent past?*

## **INSTRUCTIONAL TOPIC: Chapter 33 Globalization in The New Millennium <# of Days>**

### **Description:**

1. *Global Economic and Political Currents*
2. *Trends and Visions*
3. *Global Culture*

### **Learning Targets**

1. *What are the main benefits and dangers of growing political, economic, and cultural integration?*
2. *What roles do religious beliefs and secular ideologies play in the contemporary world?*
3. *How has technology contributed to the process of global interaction?*
4. *How do scientific and technological advances impact the environment and demographics Globally?*
5. *Why are the World Wars and the Cold War examples of modern warfare and how do they change the global political landscape?*
6. *How have the events of the 20th and 21st century shaped the development of new economic, social, and cultural structures?*