

9th Grade Global Studies Scope and Sequence

	September	October	November	December	January
TOPIC	Geography	Hunter-Gatherers & nomads Neolithic Revolution	Mesopotamia Other Civilizations: China, India, Egypt	Ancient Greece	Ancient Rome Republic v. Empire
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS (Students will understand..)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Historians use tools/evidence to study the past. o Early civilizations helped to shape modern society. o Where you live affects how you live. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Paleolithic civilization differed greatly from Neolithic civilization. o Political, economic, geographic and social changes happened as a result of the Neolithic Revolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Geographic factors influenced and defined the development of early civilizations around the world. o Early civilizations achieved much in science and technology, law and justice, art and architecture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Benefits and drawbacks of democracy as compared with monarchies of early civilizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A republic solves the problems created by a democracy. o Cultural diffusion occurred as a result of trade networks and conquering throughout the world.
SOCIAL STUDIES – see unit plans for further details	Students will examine various geographic features, locations of specific features on a map.	Control of food (farming) solves the food problem that hindered the development of hunter-gathers.	When hunter-gatherers stay in one place, food no longer becomes an issue, and society becomes far more complex.	Democracy and golden age of Greece shows the abilities of humans and their potential.	A republic solved the problems created by a democracy and untrust pushes Rome to an empire for faster and easier solutions.

	February	March	April	May	June
TOPIC	Middle Ages Belief systems	Crusades Black Death	Development of major trade networks - Commercial Revolution	Renaissance Reformation Enlightenment	Scientific Revolution Age of Exploration
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS (Students will understand...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Early civilizations achieved much in science and technology, law and justice, art and architecture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Cultural diffusion occurred as a result of trade networks throughout the world .o The breakdown of the Catholic Church, and other late medieval disasters (plague, little ice age, etc.) began to change the traditional structures of Europe. o The fall of the Roman Empire cause chaos and a decentralized government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Islamic civilization grew as it interacted with pre-existing civilizations, and through trade and Islam’s centralized religious message it became a dominating force in parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Resurgence of a golden age changes society for the better o Religion shaped the way people think and act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o European exploration and expansion shaped the global world.
SOCIAL STUDIES – see unit plans for further details	Decentralization of power gives way to the church to be a unifying force. Feudalism What kinds of power are there and who is the most powerful? Centralized vs decentralized	Continuation. Decentralized government brings unity with Church Epidemics Religion as a unifying and dividing force	A resuranged of trade and a birth of a middle class.	Golden Age of thinking bring light from the dark ages.	Humanism and questioning springboards a change and challenge to traditional ways and values.