

WORLD HISTORY AND CULTURE

Anchor Standard	Grades 9-12 Inquiry Standards
<i>The student demonstrates an understanding of</i>	<i>Therefore, the student is able to</i>
Anchor Standard 1 Developing Questions and Planning Inquiries	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.1.1 Create compelling questions representing key ideas of the disciplines
	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.1.2 Critique compelling questions that reflect an enduring issue in the field
	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.1.3 Create supporting questions that address key ideas identified in compelling questions
	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.1.4 Explain how new compelling and supporting questions emerge
Anchor Standard 2 Gathering and Evaluating Sources	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.2.1 Evaluate the credibility of a source by examining its origin, author, context, content, and corroborative value
	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.2.2 Gather relevant information from credible sources representing a wide range of views, and note any inconsistencies in the information
Anchor Standard 3 Creating Claims	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.3.1 Develop claims and counterclaims using evidence that draws directly and substantively from multiple sources while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both
	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.3.2 Analyze evidence to detect inconsistencies within the evidence in order to revise or strengthen claims
Anchor Standard 4 Communicating Conclusions	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.4.1 Construct arguments and explanations using sound reasoning, appropriate structure, and examples and details while acknowledging counterclaims and evidentiary weaknesses
	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.4.2 Present arguments and explanations that reach a range of audiences using print and oral technologies (e.g., posters, essays, letters, debates, speeches, reports, maps) and digital technologies (e.g., Internet, social media, digital documentary)

Anchor Standard 5 Taking Informed Action	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.5.1 Identify local, regional and/or global problems or issues by using interdisciplinary lenses
	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.5.2 Analyze the origins of a problem or issue and explain the challenges and opportunities faced by those trying to address it
	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.5.3 Apply a range of deliberative strategies and procedures to make decisions and propose feasible solutions to address local, regional, and/or global concerns
	Inquiry Standard SS.9-12.5.4 Create an action plan to address a solution to a problem or issue and demonstrate substantive evidence of implementation

Theme 1		Origins of Global Exploration: 1450–1700	
Sample Compelling Questions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When does trade involve exploitation? • How should we commemorate the Age of Exploration? 	
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History Anchor Standard 17 Change, Continuity, and Context	Causes of Exploration	Content Standard SS.WH.1.17.1 Explain how the ideas of the Renaissance and Reformation motivated exploration and conquest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance: architecture, art, humanism, individualism, portraiture, spirit of exploration • Reformation: absolutism, literature, printing press
History Anchor Standard 19 Causation and Argumentation	Effects of Global Exploration	Content Standard SS.WH.1.19.2 Analyze the political and economic impacts of European expeditions in the 15 th and 16 th centuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Exploration: Britain in Africa, the Americas, and the Pacific; France in the Caribbean and North America; Netherlands in South Africa, North America, and Southeast Asia; Portugal in Africa and Brazil; Spain in North America and South America • Exploration Impacts: land acquisitions, trade, political conflict
Geography Anchor Standard 15 Human Population: Spatial Patterns and Movements	Atlantic Slave Trading	Content Standard SS.WH.1.15.3 Assess the effects of the Atlantic slave trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triangular Trade: cash crops from the Americas, guns and manufactured goods from Europe, slaves from Africa • Plantation System: cotton, slave labor, sugar • Human Consequences: African warfare, Door of No Return, European development
Geography Anchor Standard 16 Global Interconnections: Changing Spatial Patterns	Columbian Exchange and Consequences	Content Standard SS.WH.1.16.4 Evaluate the impact of the Columbian Exchange of food crops, diseases, and trade goods between Europe and the Americas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Crops: corn, domesticated animals, fruit trees, grains, potatoes • Trade Goods: metals, weapons • Diseases: influenza, measles, smallpox • Ideas: Christianity

Theme 2		Early Modern Empires: 1450–1700	
Sample Compelling Questions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What would the ideal empire look like? • Is economic power greater than military power? 	
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<i>The student demonstrates an understanding of</i>		<i>Therefore, the student is able to</i>	
Civics Anchor Standard 6 Civic and Political Institutions	Political Structures Compared	Content Standard SS.WH.2.6.1 Compare the political structures of the Ottoman Empire, Qing Dynasty, and Tokugawa Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ottoman Empire: bureaucracy, janissaries, Ottoman devshirme, Ottoman law, Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent • Qing Dynasty: Chinese examination system, civil bureaucracy, Confucian political structure, Emperor Kangxi, new law and tax codes • Tokugawa Japan: daimyo, feudalism, samurai retainers, shogun, Tokugawa leyasu
Geography Anchor Standard 16 Global Interconnections: Changing Spatial Patterns	European Expansion and Trade	Content Standard SS.WH.2.16.2 Explain the economic motives of the British and Dutch empires in the conquest of India and Southeast Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Policies: capitalism, mercantilism • Joint Stock Companies: British East India Company, Dutch East India Company • Trade: cotton, gold, raw materials, silver, spices, tea • Military Force: Battle of Plassey, British conquest of India and the cotton textile trade, British East India Company army, Dutch conquest of East Indies and spice trade, Dutch East India Company army

Theme 3		Industrial Revolutions: 1750–1900	
Sample Compelling Questions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does technological advancement always result in social disruption? • Was the Industrial Revolution beneficial to all? 	
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History Anchor Standard 19 Causation and Argumentation	Causes of Industrial Revolution	Content Standard SS.WH.3.19.1 Explain how social changes and technological innovations in Britain led to the rise and spread of the Industrial Revolution in the late 1700s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Changes: forced labor, population growth • Technological Changes: flying shuttle, spinning jenny power loom, cotton gin, steam engine, steamships, railroads • Economic Factors: colonial raw materials, colonial markets, textiles manufacturing • Geography: coal deposits, natural waterways/canals, population movements
Economics Anchor Standard 12 The Global Economy	Global Effects of Industrial Revolution	Content Standard SS.WH.3.12.2 Analyze the positive and negative impacts of the Industrial Revolution in the Americas, Asia, and Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive Impacts: advanced machinery, increased jobs, leisure time for entertainment, productivity and efficiency • Negative Impacts: child labor, dangerous work conditions, destruction of handicraft textiles in India, China, Japan, Nigeria, and the United States; overcrowding of cities, pollution, widespread diseases • Goods and Trade: cotton textiles, exchange of manufactured goods, increased economic interdependence, promotion of trade

Theme 4		Imperialism and Global Interdependence: 1800–1914	
Sample Compelling Questions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could global interdependence have developed without imperialism? • Did imperialism have a greater impact in Asia or Africa? 	
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History Anchor Standard 17 Change, Continuity, and Context	Motives for New Imperialism	Content Standard SS.WH.4.17.1 Analyze the motives that drove European and Japanese imperialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideology: capitalism, social Darwinism • Humanitarian and Religious Motivations: Christianity and missionaries, white man's burden • Economic Motivations: cheap labor, manganese for steel, new markets, oil, rubber • Military and Political Motivations: military power and bases, national security
Geography Anchor Standard 16 Global Interconnections: Changing Spatial Patterns	Imperialist Methods	Content Standard SS.WH.4.16.2 Compare methods of imperialism during the late 1800s in Asia and Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imperialists: Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Russia • Methods and Strategies of Imperialism: annexation, military force, spheres of influence, The Great Game, unequal tariffs, unequal treaties
Geography Anchor Standard 16 Global Interconnections: Changing Spatial Patterns	Consequences of Imperialism	Content Standard SS.WH.4.16.3 Analyze the impact of colonial rule in Asia and Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political: disrupted political traditions, political domination, single government for rival peoples • Economic: economic imbalances, industries undeveloped, local craft industries ended, resource extraction • Social: labor exploitation • Cultural: native culture destroyed, racism • Geographic: changing waterways, deforestation, delineation of territorial boundaries in colonial empires, environmental population, mining, physical destruction • Responses: Zanzibar accommodating to Imperialism, Zulu people resisting imperialism

Theme 5		Political Ideas and Revolutions: 1770–1917	
Sample Compelling Questions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When are revolutions necessary for political change? • Have political revolutions or revolutions of ideas had a greater impact? 	
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History Anchor Standard 19 Causation and Argumentation	Rise of Scientific Revolution	Content Standard SS.WH.5.19.1 Explain the impact of the Scientific Revolution on the rise of the Enlightenment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific Revolution: Bacon and Descartes (scientific method), Copernicus (heliocentrism), Galileo (experimentation), Newton (universe based on natural laws) • Enlightenment: Hobbes, Locke, modern philosophy, Montesquieu, Rousseau, <i>The Social Contract</i>, Wollstonecraft • Impacts: changing relationships (humans and the cosmos, humans and nature), heliocentric theory, Newton and gravity
History Anchor Standard 18 Perspectives	Enlightenment Ideas	Content Standard SS.WH.5.18.2 Explain how Enlightenment ideas influenced the rule of monarchies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas: abolition of slavery, end of serfdom, liberalism, liberty, natural rights, revolution, sovereignty, suffrage • Revolutionary Ideas: Bolivar's Jamaica Letter, Declaration of Independence, Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
History Anchor Standard 19 Causation and Argumentation	Early Democratic Revolutions	Content Standard SS.WH.5.19.3 Compare causes and effects of modern revolutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Revolutions: American Revolution, French Revolution, Haitian Revolution, Latin American independence movements, Russian Revolution • Causes: absolutism, Enlightenment ideals, maldistribution of wealth and power, national debts from foreign wars, unfair taxation • Effects: encouragement of other political revolutions, redistribution of wealth and power across social classes, reformed government institutions and processes

Theme 6		Global Conflicts, Depression, and Totalitarianism: 1914–1945	
Sample Compelling Questions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What happens when countries form alliances? • Who should be held accountable for war crimes? 	
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History Anchor Standard 19 Causation and Argumentation	Causes of World War I	Content Standard SS.WH.6.19.1 Distinguish between short and long-term causes leading to WWI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-Term: Alliance System, imperialism, militarism, nationalism, territorial and economic conflicts in Europe, Africa, and Asia • Triggering Events: Serbian wars in the Balkan Peninsula, assassination of Archduke Ferdinand
History Anchor Standard 19 Causation and Argumentation	Causes of World War II	Content Standard SS.WH.6.19.2 Explain the causes of the rise of totalitarian regimes during the post-WWI period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Versailles: Wilson's Fourteen Points, Germany's war guilt clause, war reparations • Great Depression: global trade damaged, high unemployment, rise of authoritarian leaders due to economic crisis • Rise of Totalitarianism: Hitler, Konoe and Tojo, Mussolini, Stalin
History Anchor Standard 17 Change, Continuity, and Context	Turning Points of World War II	Content Standard SS.WH.6.17.3 Analyze the turning points in the Pacific and European theatres of combat during WWII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe: invasion of Poland, German air raids on Britain, Battle of Stalingrad, Atlantic submarine warfare • Asia and the Pacific: Manchurian Incident 1931, Sino-Japanese War 1937, Battle of Midway, bombing of Pearl Harbor
History Anchor Standard 17 Change, Continuity, and Context	Human Costs of World War II	Content Standards SS.WH.6.17.4 Explain the significance of the Holocaust and other atrocities in WWII and subsequent war crimes tribunals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust: rise of Nazi party, citizenship taken from Jews, Kristallnacht, Jews deported or forced into ghettos and concentration camps, The Final Solution • Atrocities: Rape of Nanjing, military and civilian casualties, Bombing of Dresden, atomic bombs • Accountability: Nuremberg, Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, apology and compensation, stolen art recovery and return, legal cases

Theme 7		Post-World War Decolonization and Conflict: 1945–1980	
Sample Compelling Questions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When is civil disobedience an effective strategy? • When are nationalist independence movements justified? 	
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History Anchor Standard 19 Causation and Argumentation	Decolonization After World War II	Content Standard SS.WH.7.19.1 Analyze the causes and effects of decolonization in India, Algeria, and Kenya after WWII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes: decline of British, French, and Japanese empires, European popular support, rise of anti-imperialist leaders, U.S. and Soviet support for decolonization, • Effects: Algerian revolution, divisive territorial or national boundaries, lack of political institutions, political destabilization from quick withdrawal, political violence
History Anchor Standard 17 Change, Continuity, and Context	Action for Independence	Content Standard SS.WH.7.17.2 Analyze the impacts of nationalist revolutionary leaders and movements in achieving independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders: Gandhi, Kenyatta, Nasser • Impacts and Places: civil disobedience, Pan-Africanism, Pan-Arabism, partition of India, political sovereignty, Satyagraha
History Anchor Standard 17 Change, Continuity, and Context	United Nations Influence	Content Standard SS.WH.7.17.3 Analyze the role of the United Nations on state-building and negotiation of conflicts after WWII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influences: creation of Israel, peacekeeping, security council superpower negotiations, UN • International Criminal Tribunal: Cambodia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Sudan
History Anchor Standard 18 Perspectives	Cold War Global Conflicts	Content Standard SS.WH.7.18.4 Analyze how the Cold War led to global conflict in Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia: Korean War, Vietnam War • Middle East: Arab-Israeli conflict, Suez Conflict • Latin America: Guatemalan coup d'état, Chilean coup d'état

Theme 8		Contemporary World: 1990–Present	
Sample Compelling Questions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who has the responsibility to make the world more just? • How can human rights best be protected? 	
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Economics Anchor Standard 12 The Global Economy	Resources and Sustainability	Content Standard SS.WH.8.12.1 Analyze the factors affecting climate change and global sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change: burning fossil fuels, deforestation, greenhouse effect, shifting climates • Global Sustainability: education, energy, healthcare, hunger, population growth, poverty, water
Civics Anchor Standard 7 Civic Virtues and Democratic Principles	Global Human Rights	Content Standard SS.WH.8.7.2 Analyze human rights violations and propose solutions to them	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Issues: child soldiers, forced migration, gender inequality, genocide, human trafficking, political refugees • Human Rights Charters: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Declaration of the Rights of the Child, Sustainable Development Goals