

ONLINE RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Websites discussed in this chapter were accessed on October 1, 2018. My two favorites websites for researching global history are Spartacus Educational and Internet History Source Books Project, sites I used extensively in preparing this book. I also used Wikipedia. Concerns have been raised about the reliability of Wikipedia as a source, although studies since 2005 have compared Wikipedia favorably with other online encyclopedias and reference sites. I use Wikipedia as a first stop in online research, but never as the only stop. The Internet History Source Book Project is an excellent source for locating and learning about primary source documents, however, in my teaching and for the purposes of this book I often use a different section from a longer work than the one offered on the website. Original texts of hard-to-find books are often available at Google Books or Project Gutenberg.

New York State no longer requires that students pass a global history assessment to receive an academic diploma, although it is an option. Past tests are available online at (<http://www.nysedregents.org/GlobalHistoryGeography>). A number of sites offer assistance for preparing for the test. One of the most useful is Regents Exam Prep (<http://www.regentsprep.org/global-history/>).

I recommend requiring students to use specific sites for research projects. It eliminates time wasted on endless non-directed searches and the use of inappropriate material, and it helps to control copying.

BBC – A History of the World (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/history>). Includes a timeline of British history, links to documentaries, and an encyclopedia of famous people. *Ancient History In-Depth* looks at Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Vikings, Anglo-Saxons, Ancient Indians, and the pre-historic British. The site also provides material on the ancient Americas, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Excellent resource for students.

British Museum (<http://www.britishmuseum.org>). The museum offers a number of useful resources including a history of the world in 100 objects (in conjunction with the British Broadcasting Corporation) and Ancient Civilizations, which explores cities, religion, buildings, writings, technology, and trade in different ancient societies.

C.I.A. World Factbook (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook>). Maps, flags, world leaders, country data, and comparisons prepared by the American Central Intelligence agency.

Documenting the American South (<https://docsouth.unc.edu>). While this is primarily a collection of slave narratives from the United States, it also includes primary source material on people such as Equiano Olaudah and Toussaint L'Ouverture.

edtechteacher: Best of History (<http://besthistorysites.net>). Contains annotated links to over 1,200 history web sites as well as links to hundreds of lesson plans, history teacher guides, history activities, and history games. Students will especially enjoy the games.

Historyteachers Playlist (<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLC8ACBA72AB38CB21>). A unique YouTube channel of history themed songs sung to popular tunes by two history teachers from Hawaii. Most are about pre-twentieth century European history. My favorite is “The French Revolution,” sung to the tune of “Bad Romance” by Lady Gaga.

History Learning Site (<https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/>). Excellent resource from Great Britain that is easily navigated by students. Primary focus is Western Civilization and British history.

History Wiz (<http://www.historywiz.com>). An interesting resource on many topics with edited primary sources, great images, and maps easily accessible by students.

Interactives (<http://www.learner.org/interactives>). Annenberg Media provides interactive units on the collapse of civilizations and the European Middle Ages and Renaissance. The collapse unit has students compare conditions in the Mayan Yucatan, Mesopotamia, the Mesa Verde region of the United States, and Mali and Songhai in the Sahel region of west Africa.

International World History Project (<http://history-world.org/mainmenu.htm>). This site contains material easily accessible by students from the pre-Sumerian period up to the present era including reference material, maps, and famous speeches.

Internet History Source Books Project (<https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/index.asp>). This website was created by Dr. Paul Halsall while at Fordham University and is still housed there. It provides an extensive collection of primary source documents throughout the span of human history. It includes sourcebooks for ancient, medieval, and modern history and a number of different areas of the world. The excerpts are geared for a college classroom so documents must be edited for secondary school use.

Kidipede - History for Kids (<http://historyforkids.org>). A well-illustrated easy-to-read website organized chronologically and by region. Intended for middle school students.

Map Collection (David Rumsey) (<http://www.davidrumsey.com> and <http://rumsey.geogarage.com>). These sites contain over 20,000 maps and images. They include

historic maps of the world, Europe, Asia, and Africa and rare maps of 18th and 19th century North and South America.

Marxists Internet Archive (<https://www.marxists.org>). Features primary source documents and encyclopedia references on revolutionary working class struggles, primarily from the 20th century. One of its best features is its coverage of the Russian Revolution. The site includes eyewitness reports, contemporary accounts of the Revolution, Political Parties, the Soviet Government, and influential people. Educators can use the site to create activity sheets that include firsthand accounts of people who lived through the Revolution.

Metropolitan Museum of Art (<https://www.metmuseum.org/toah>). The website of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City provides students with a timeline of art around the world with images, essays, and maps.

National Archives (United Kingdom) (<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>). Includes images from the archives and lesson material on medieval and early modern Europe, the British Empire, and the twentieth century. The section on Empire and Industry, 1750-1850 has extensive material easily accessible to students on slavery, the slave trade, and abolitionist campaigns.

New York Times Historical (<http://www.nytimes.com>). There is a searchable database for articles since 1851 on the newspapers homepage. Uploading of articles requires a modest fee.

Mr. Dowling (<http://mrdowling.com>). Mike Dowling is a geography teacher from Florida. This is probably the most extensive teacher created and maintained web site in the world and includes edited readings (a little in the simple side), lessons, and assessments. Topics cover the entire range of human history.

Paleomap Project (<http://www.scotese.com/>). The Paleomap Project explores the physical and climate history of the earth. It is a great resource for educators trying to make connections between climate and location and the development of civilization in certain areas.

PBS - Empires: People and Passions That Changed the World

(<http://www.pbs.org/empires>). One of many Public Broadcast System maintained websites based on a television series. According to the website, “Within the long history of civilization are great eras of struggle, triumph, and loss. These periods are reflective of the best and worst of humanity: explosive creativity, ultimate depravity, the use and abuse of power, and war.” Topics for this series include Egypt, Greece, Rome, Islam, The Medici, Napoleon, Japan, and 19th Century Great Britain. Each topic offers a timeline, lessons, and illustrations. The unit on Greece has an outline of the origins of the Greek empire, video clips, a 3D build-your-own Parthenon, material on life as an Athenian, and an outline of the Greek alphabet and a list of basic words. All PBS sites are excellent resources for teachers and valuable sources for students. A complete list is available at PBS Teachers (<https://ny.pbslearningmedia.org>).

Primary Source (<http://www.primarysource.org>). According to its mission statement, the goal of this site is to promote “history and humanities education by connecting educators to people and cultures throughout the world.” It provides teachers with lists of material on selected topics, but few resources are actually available here.

Reading Like a Historian (<https://sheg.stanford.edu/history-lessons>). This website was created by the Stanford History Education Group. It is designed to engage students in historical inquiry as they analyze primary source material.

Spartacus Educational (<https://spartacus-educational.com>). Spartacus Educational is a British online encyclopedia geared to secondary school students but especially useful for global history

teachers. Featured entries and documents include Industrial Revolution, Slavery: 1750-1870, Emancipation of Women, Roman World, Medieval World, Military History, World War II and Cold War, English Civil War, Germany: 1900-1945, Nazi Germany, Monarchy, Religion and Society, the British Trade Union Movement, Child Labor: 1750-1900, Cartoonists: 1700-1980, and History Timelines.

United Nations (<http://www.un.org/en/index.html>). Students learn about the United Nations as well as development issues, human rights campaigns, and international law. Excellent source for teachers of maps and documents. Material for students is at <http://www.unausa.org/global-classrooms-model-un/how-to-participate/model-un-preparation/research/cyberschoolbus>. Current events and advocacy projects are discussed at United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (<http://www.unicef.org>).

Visualizing Cultures (<http://ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/21f/21f.027/home/index.html>). This site created at MIT uses visual images from the past to explore history. The first two packages on the site focus on Japan in the modern world and early-modern China.

Women in World History (<http://www.womeninworldhistory.com>). This site writes women into the Global history curriculum. Includes lessons, biographies, and documents.

World History Archives (<http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives>). The goal of this website is to provide documents to support the study of world history from a working-class and non-Eurocentric perspective. It offers an incredible array of primary and secondary sources from a left perspective. An excellent resource for teachers.

World History for Us All (<http://worldhistoryforusall.sdsu.edu>). This site is sponsored by San Diego State University and the National Center for History in the Schools. It offers a nine-unit curriculum geared to state and national standards with themes, essential questions, and lesson

plans for teaching world history in middle and high schools. Includes content and conceptual summaries with useful primary source documents, charts, and graphs. This site is primarily for teachers.

World History Matters (<http://worldhistorymatters.org>). Developed by the Center for History and New Media, it offers lessons and documents on global history in general and a special focus on women in history. Very useful for teachers and accessible to students with higher academic skills.