

New York State Global History Guidelines

I. Introduction to Global History

A. Methods of the Social Studies

1. History

a. Skills of Historical Analysis

1. investigate differing and competing interpretations of historical theories - multiple perspectives.
2. hypothesize about why interpretations change over time
3. explain the importance of historical evidence
4. understand the concept of change and continuity over time

b. The Connections and Interactions of People Across Time and Space

c. Time Frames and Periodization

d. Roles and Contributions of Individuals and Groups

e. Oral Histories

2. Geography

a. Six Essential Elements of Geography

1. the world in spatial terms

2. places and regions

3. physical systems

4. human systems

5. environment and society

6. the uses of geography

b. Critical Thinking Skills

1. asking and answering geographic questions

2. analyzing theories of geography

3. acquiring, organizing, and analyzing geographic information

c. Identifying and Defining World Regions

3. Economics

a. Major Economic Concepts (Scarcity, Supply/Demand, Opportunity Costs, Production, Resources)

b. Economic Decision Making

c. The Interdependence of Economics and Economic Systems throughout the World

d. Applying Critical Thinking Skills in Making Informed and Well-reasoned Economic Decisions

4. Political Science

a. The Purposes of Government

b. Political Systems Around the World

c. Political Concept of Power, Authority, Governance, and Law

d. Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship Across Time and Space

e. Critical Thinking Skills

1. probing ideas and assumptions

2. posing and answering analytical questions

3. assuming a skeptical attitude toward questionable political statements

4. evaluating evidence and forming rational conclusions

5. developing participatory skills

B. Defining Culture and Civilization From the Perspective of the Social Sciences

1. The Meaning of Culture

2. Elements of Culture

3. Cultural Diffusion

II. Ancient World: Civilizations and Religion (4000 BC - 500 AD)

A. Early Peoples

1. Hunters and Gatherers - Nomadic Groups
2. Relationship to the Environment
3. Migration of Human Populations - Cultural Diffusion
4. Early Government
 - a. Purposes
 - b. Decision Making
 - c. Move Toward Complex Government

B. Neolithic Revolution and Early River Civilizations

1. Compare and Contrast (Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley and Yellow River Civilizations)
 - a. Geography of Early River Civilizations
 - b. Traditional Economies
 - c. Political Systems - Governments
 - d. Social Structures - Urbanization
 - e. Contributions
 1. writing systems
 2. belief systems
 3. early technology - irrigation, tools, weapons
 4. architecture
 5. legal systems - Code of Hammurabi

C. Classical Civilizations

1. Classical Civilizations and Contributions
 - a. Geography of Classical Civilizations
 - b. Chinese Civilization (engineering, tools, writing, government, systems)
 - c. Greek Civilization
 1. the rise of city-states -- Athens/Sparta
 2. contributions: art, architecture, philosophy, science
 3. growth of democracy in Athens
 - d. Roman Empire (law [twelve tables], engineering, empire building, trade)
 - e. Indian (Maurya) Empire (government system)
2. The Growth of Global Trade Routes in Classical Civilizations
 - a. Phoenician Trade Routes
 - b. Silk Road
 - c. Maritime and Overland Trade Routes Linking Africa and Eurasia

D. The Rise and Fall of Great Empires

1. Han and Roman Empires
 - a. Factors Leading to Growth
 - b. Spatial Organization/Geography
 - c. Causes of Decline

E. The Emergence and Spread of Belief Systems

1. Place of Origin and Major Beliefs
 - a. Animism
 - b. Hinduism
 - c. Buddhism
 - d. Chinese Philosophies (Confucianism, Taoism)

- e. Judaism
- f. Christianity
- g. Islam
- 2. Expansion of Christianity, Islam and Buddhism through Conquest and Trade

III. Expanding Zones of Exchange and Encounter (500 - 1200)

- A. Gupta Empire (320 - 550 AD)
 - 1. Spatial Organization/Geography
 - 2. Artistic/Scientific Contributions
 - 3. Ties to Hinduism
 - 4. Organizational Structure
- B. Tang Dynasty (618 - 907 AD)
 - 1. Spatial Organization/Geography
 - 2. Contributions
 - 3. Chinese influence of Japan
- C. Byzantine Empire
 - 1. Spatial Organization/Geography
 - 2. Achievements (law, Justinian Code, engineering, and art)
 - 3. The Orthodox Christian Church
 - 4. Impact upon Russia and Eastern Europe
 - 5. Political Structure and Justinian Code
 - 6. Role in Preserving and Transmitting Greek and Roman Cultures
- D. Islamic Civilization - "Golden Age"
 - 1. Art and Literature
 - 2. Scientific Contributions
- E. The Spread of Islam in Southwest and Southeast Asian, North Africa and Europe
 - 1. Spatial Organization/Geography
 - 2. Organizational Structure
 - 3. The Development of Islamic Law and its impact
 - 4. Social Class: Slavery in Muslim Society
 - 5. Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties
 - 6. Contributions to Mathematics, Science, Medicine, Literature
 - 7. Role in Preserving Greek and Roman Culture
 - 8. Islamic Spain
- F. Medieval Europe
 - 1. Spatial Organization/Geography
 - 2. Frankish Empire
 - 3. Manorialism
 - 4. Feudalism - Social Hierarchy and Stratification
 - 5. Spiritual and Secular role of the Church
 - 6. Monastic Centers of Learning
 - 7. Art and Architecture
- G. Crusades and their Impact upon Southwest Asia, Byzantium, and Europe

IV. Global Interactions (1200 - 1650)

- A. Early Japanese History and Feudalism
 - 1. Spatial Organization/Geography
 - 2. Early Traditions (Shintoism)
 - 3. Ties with China and Korea: Cultural Diffusion Buddhism and Confucianism
 - 4. Tokugawa Shogunate

5. Social Hierarchy and Stratification

B. The Rise and Fall of the Mongols and Their Impact on Eurasia

1. Origins
2. The Yuan Dynasty: A Foreign or Non-Chinese Dynasty
3. Extent of Empire under Ghengis Khan and Kublai Khan
4. Impact On Central Asia, China, Russia, Europe, India, Southwest Asia
5. Interaction with the West and Global Trade "Pax Mongolia" (e.g., Marco Polo or Ibn Battuta)
6. Causes of Decline

C. Global Trade and Interactions

1. Major Trading Centers - Canton/Cairo/Venice
 2. The Resurgence of European Urban Centers
- a. Hanseatic League
- b. Italian City-States
3. Expansion of Chinese Trade and its Impact (e.g., Zheng He 1405 - 1433)
4. Expansion of the Portuguese Spice Trade to Southeast Asian and its Impact of Asia and Europe

D. Social, Economic, and Political Impacts of the Plague on Eurasia and Africa

E. Resurgence of Europe

1. Maps of Medieval and Renaissance Europe
2. Guilds and Towns
3. Commercial Revolution
 - a. Rise of Capitalism
 - b. Role of the Middle Class
4. Renaissance and Humanism
 - a. Shift in World View - Other-Worldly to Secular
 - b. Art and Architecture (e.g. da Vinci and Michelangelo)
 - c. Literature (e.g. Dante, Cervantes)
 - d. Political Science (e.g. Machiavelli)
 - e. New Scientific and Technological Innovations(printing press, nautical devices)
5. Reformation and Counter Reformation
 - a. Martin Luther's Ninety Five Theses
 - b. Anti-Semitic Laws and Policies in Medieval and Renaissance Europe
 - c. Calvin and Other Reformers
 - d. Counter Reformation (Ignacius Loyola, Council of Trent)
 - e. Roles of Men and Women within the Christian Churches
 - f. Resurgence of Witchcraft
 - g. Religious Wars in Europe Impact on Boundaries
6. The Rise and Impact of European Nation-States/Decline of Feudalism Case Studies: England - Elizabeth I, Limits on Absolute Power - Magna Carta, France - Joan of Arc.

V. The First Global Age (1450 - 1770)

A. The Rise of Mesoamerican Empires: Olmec, Mayan, Aztec, Incan Empires Before 1500

1. Spatial Organization/Geography
 2. Organizational Structure
 3. Contributions
- ### B. Rise and Fall of African Civilizations: Mali and Songhai Empires
1. Spatial and Organizational Structures
 2. Contributions
 3. Rules in Global Trade Routes
- ### C. The Ming Dynasty
1. Restoration of Chinese Rule, Chinese World Vision

2. China's Relationship with the West
3. The Impact of China on Southeast Asia
4. Contributions
- D. The Impact of the Ottoman Empire on the Middle East and Europe
 1. Limits of Ottoman Europe
 2. Disruption of established Trade Routes and European Search for New Ones
 3. Contributions
- E. Spain on the Eve of the Encounter
 1. Reconquista under Ferdinand and Isabella
 2. Expulsion of Moors and Jews
 3. Exploration and Overseas Expansion
- F. The Encounter Between Europeans and the Peoples of Africa, the Americas and Asia Case Study: The Columbus Exchange (flora, fauna and diseases)
 1. Impact and Use of Technology
 - a. The Printing Press/Gutenberg,
 - b. Gunpowder
 - c. Cartography, Naval Engineering, and Navigational Devices
 2. European Competition for Colonies in the Americas, Africa, East Asia and Southeast Asia - The "Old Imperialism"
 3. Global Demographic Shifts Case Study: The Triangular Trade and Slavery
 4. The Extent of European Expansionism
 5. European Mercantilism
 6. Spanish Colonialism and the Introduction of the Ecomienda System to Latin America
 7. Dutch Colonization of Indonesia
- G. Political Ideologies: Global Absolutism Case Studies: Akbar the Great, Charles V, Philip II, Louis XIV, and Peter the Great
 1. Hobbes, the Leviathan
 2. James I, Divine Right Monarchy
- H. The Response to Absolutism: the Puritan Revolution and the English Bill of Rights

VI. An Age of Revolutions (1750 - 1914)

- A. The Scientific Revolution (the Work of Copernicus, Galileo, Newton and Descartes)
 1. The Development of Scientific Methods
- B. The Enlightenment in Europe
 1. The Writings of Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau and Montesquieu
 2. The Impact of the Enlightenment on Nationalism and Democracy
 3. The Enlightened Despots - Maria Theresa and Catherine the Great
- C. Political Revolutions
 1. American Revolution
 - a. Impact of the Enlightenment on the American Revolution
 - b. Impact of the American Revolution on other Revolutions
 2. French Revolution
 - a. Causes
 - b. Impact of France and Other Nations
 - c. Rise to Power of Napoleon
 3. Independence Movements in Latin America Case Studies: Simon Bolivar, Toussaint L'Overture
- D. The Reaction Against Revolutionary Ideas
 1. Balance of Power Politics and the Congress of Vienna
 2. Revolutions of 1848
 3. Russian Absolutism: Reforms and Expansion

- a. Impact of the French Revolution and Napoleon
- b. 19th Century Russian Serfdom
- c. Expansion of Russia into Siberia
- 4. Latin America: the Failure of Democracy and the Search for Stability
 - a. Spatial Organization/Geography
 - b. Roles of Social Classes: landholding elite, creoles, mestizos, native peoples and slaves
 - c. Roles of the Church and Military
 - d. Role of Cash Crop Economies in a Global Market
 - e. The Mexican Revolution (1910 - 1930)
 - 1. cause and effect
 - 2. roles of Porfiro Diaz, Francisco "Pancho" Villa and Emiliano Zapata
 - 3. economic and social nationalism
- E. Global Nationalism
 - 1. Role in Political Revolutions
 - 2. Force for Unity and Self-determination
- a. Unification of Italy and Germany
- b. Non-Western Nationalism
 - 1. India (Indian, National Congress, Moslem League)
 - 2. Turkey - Young Turks
 - 3. Zionism
 - 4. Force Leading to conflicts
- a. Balkans before WWI
- b. Ottoman Empire as the Pawn of Europe Powers
- F. Economic and Social Revolutions
 - 1. Agrarian Revolution - Britain and France
 - 2. Industrial Revolution (Great Britain, France, Germany and Japan)
 - a. Factory System
 - b. Shift from Mercantilism to laissez-faire Economics-A. Smith, Wealth of Nations
 - c. Changes in Social Classes
 - d. Changing Roles of Men, Women, and Children in an Industrial Society
 - e. Urbanization
 - f. Responses to Industrialization
 - 1. Competing ideologies: liberalism, conservatism, social reformism, socialism.
 - 2. Karl Marx and command economies
 - 3. Utopian reform
 - 4. Parliamentary reforms - expansion of suffrage
 - 5. Sadler Report and reform legislation
 - 6. Social Darwinism
 - 7. Global migrations (1845 - 1850)
 - 8. Growth of literacy
 - 9. Movement toward a global economy
 - 10. Writings of Thomas Malthus Essay on the Principles of Population Case Study: Mass Starvation in Ireland (1845 - 50)
- G. Japan and the Meiji Restoration
 - 1. The Opening of Japan
 - a. Commodore Matthew Perry
 - b. Impact upon Japan and Treaty of Kanagawa
 - 2. Modernization and Industrialization
 - 3. Japan as a Global Power
 - a. Russo-Japanese War

b. Dependence on World Market

H. Imperialism

1. Reasons for Imperialism-Nationalistic, Political, Economic
2. Spatial Characteristics - The "New Imperialism"
3. British in India
 - a. British East India Company
 - b. Sepoy Mutiny
4. Congress of Berlin: British, French, Belgians and Germans in Africa
 - a. African Resistance - Zulu Empire
 - b. Boxer War
5. European Spheres of Influence in China
 - a. Opium War and the Treaty of Anajing
 - b. Chinese Reactions to European Imperialism
 1. Taiping Rebellion
 2. Boxer Rebellion
 3. Sun Yixian and the Chinese Revolution (1910 - 1911)
6. Multiple Perspectives toward Imperialism
 - a. Immediate/Long-Term Changes Made under European Rule
 - b. Long Term Effects in Europe and the Rest of the World

VII. A Half Century of Crisis and Achievement (1900 - 1945)

A. Scientific and Technological Advances

1. Treatment of Infectious Diseases
2. Improved Standard of Living
3. Einstein, Freud and Curies

B. World War I

1. Europe: The Physical Setting
2. Causes
3. Impacts
4. Effects of Scientific/Technological Advances
5. Armenian Massacre
6. Collapse of the Ottoman Empire
7. Literature and Art

C. Revolution and Change in Russia - Causes and Impacts

1. The Revolution of 1905
2. March Revolution and Provisional Government
3. Bolshevik Revolution
4. Lenin's Rule in Russia
5. Stalin and the Rise of a Modern Totalitarian State: industrialization, command economy, collectivization
6. Russification of Ethnic Republics, Reign of Terror
7. Forced Famine in Ukraine

D. Between Wars

1. Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations
2. Modernization and the Westernization of a Secular Turkey - Kemal Ataturk
3. Women's Suffrage Movement
4. Worldwide Depression - Causes and Impacts
5. The Weimar Republic and the Rise of Fascism as an Aftermath of WWI
6. Japanese Militarism and Expansion
7. Colonial Resistance to European Imperialism (Gandhi, Resa Khan, Chiang, Kai Shek)
8. Arab Nationalism

E. World War II - Causes and Impact

1. The Nazi and Japanese States
2. The Nazi Holocaust: The Extermination of Jews, Poles, Other Slavs, Gypsies, Disabled and Others.
3. Nanjing, Bataan, Pearl Harbor
4. Impacts of Technology on Total War
5. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
6. Literature and Art
7. Global Spatial Arrangement - Post-World War II World

VIII. The 20th Century Since 1945

A. Cold War Balance of Power

1. The World in 1945: Physical Setting
2. Germany and Japanese Lessons for Their Wartime Experiences: The Adoption of Democratic Systems of Government
3. Emergence of the Super Powers
4. Political Climate of the Cold War
 - a. Marshall Plan
 - b. Truman Doctrine
 - c. Berlin Airlift and a Divided Germany
 - d. NATO Alliance/Warsaw Pact
 - e. Hungarian Revolt
 - f. Soviet Invasion of Czechoslovakia
 - g. Nuclear Weapons and Space
 - h. Surrogate Super Power Rivalries (Egypt, Congo, Angola, Chile, Iran, Iraq, Vietnam, Guatemala)
 - i. The Role of the United Nations in the Cold War and Post Cold War Eras

B. Economic Issues in the Cold War and Post Cold War Area

1. A Comparison of Market v. Command Economies (Western Europe v. Soviet Union)
2. Economic Development in Developing Nations Case Studies: India, North America and Africa
3. Economic Recovery in Europe and Japan
 - a. Western Germany becomes a Major Economic Power
 - b. European Economic Community/Common Market/European Union - Steps Toward European Integration?
 - c. Occupation of Japan
 - d. Japan Becomes an Economic Superpower
4. OPEC (Oil Crisis in the 70's)
5. Emergence of Pacific Rim Economies

C. Chinese Communist Revolution

1. China: The Physical Setting
2. Communist Rise to Power (1936 - 1949)
3. Communism under Mao Zedong
 - a. Great Leap Forward
 - b. The Cultural Revolution and the Red Guard
4. United States Recognition of Communist China
4. Communism under Deng Xiaoping
 - a. Economic Reforms - Four Modernizations
 1. Limited Privatization
 2. Foreign Investment
 - b. Tianamen Square
 - c. Return of Hong Kong - July 1, 1997
5. Comparing the Role of Women in Communist China and in Dynastic China

D. Collapse of European Imperialism

1. India - Independence and Partition
 - a. Muslim/Hindu Conflicts
 - b. Status of the Cast System
 - c. Non-alignment
 - d. Sikhs and Tamils
2. African Independence Movement and Pan Africanism
 - a. Changing Political Boundaries in Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, and Kenya)
 - b. Continuance of Economic Linkages with Former Colonial Powers
 - c. Tribalism vs. Nationalism: Nigeria and Civil War
 - d. Apartheid - Policy of Racial Separation and Segregation
 1. Historical Circumstances
 2. African National Congress
 3. Leadership - Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tut, F.W. de Klerc
3. Southeast Asian
 - a. Vietnam/Ho Chi Minh and Ngo Dinh Diem
 - b. Cambodia /Pol Pot Khmer Rouge
- E. Conflicts and Change in the Middle East
 1. Middle East: Physical Setting
 2. The Creation of the State of Israel, Arab Palestinians, and Israel's Arab Neighbors
 3. Conflicts in Lebanon and Iraq
 4. The Iranian Revolution
 - a. Causes and Impact
 - b. Reza Pahlev, Ayatollah Khomeini
 5. Persian Gulf War - Saddam Hussein
 6. Islamic Fundamentalism (Iran, Lybia, Algeria, Turkey)
- F. Collapse of Communism and the Breakup of the Soviet Union
 1. Easing of Tensions in the 1970's
 2. Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan
 3. Gorbachev (perestroika and glasnost)
 4. Fall of the Berlin Wall and the Reunification of Germany - Causes and Effects
 5. Ethnic Conflict in Former Satellite States
 6. Changing Political Boundaries
 7. Boris Yeltsin - Challenges in the Transition from a Command to a Market Economy
- G. Political Unrest in Latin America
 1. Latin America: Physical Setting
 2. Argentina
 - a. Peron
 - b. The M others of the Plaza De Maya
 3. Fidel Castro's Cuban Revolution - Causes and Impact
 4. Nicaragua and the Sandinistas
 5. Guatemala and the Indigenous Indians
- H. Ethnic and Religious Tensions: An Analysis of Multiple Perspectives
 1. Northern Ireland
 2. Balkans: Serbs, Croats and Muslims
 3. Middle East: Jews and Palestinians
 4. India: Sikhs, Tamils
- I. Post Cold War "Hot Spots" (North Korea, China, Russia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Zaire/Congo)

IX. Global Connections and Interactions

- A. Economic Trends

1. North/South Dichotomy: Issues of Development (Post Colonialism) the Shift from Mixed Economies to Market Economies
 - a. Africa
 - b. Latin America
2. Economic Decision Making in Developing Economies (India, Nigeria, Brazil, Egypt)
3. World Hunger
4. Drug Cartels
- B. Modernization/Tradition: Finding a Balance
 1. Japan
 2. Middle East (Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Afghanistan and Algeria)
- C. Urbanization-Use and Distribution of Scarce Resources (Africa, India, Latin America)
- D. Role of the United Nations
 1. Peacekeeper
 2. Social and Economic Programs
- E. Patterns of Global Migrations
 1. Turkish, Italian, and Russian Jew Immigration to Germany
 2. North African Immigration to France
 3. Latin American and Asian Immigration to the United States
 4. African Migrations: Hut and Toyotas
- F. Science and Technology
 1. Information Society/Computer Revolution/Internet
 2. Impact of Satellites
 3. Green Revolution
 4. Space Exploration
 5. Literacy and Education
 6. Medical Breakthroughs - disease control/life expectancy/genetics
- G. The Environment - Issues/Concern
 1. Pollution - Air, Water, Toxic Waste
 2. Deforestation
 3. Desertification
 4. Nuclear Safety - Chernobyl
 5. Endangered Species
- H. Population Pressures and Poverty - (China, India, Africa and Latin America)
- I. International Terrorism - Current Examples
- J. Status of Women / Women's Rights