

Jemez Valley Public Schools
WORLD HISTORY • CONTENT MAP

Quadrant I	Quadrant II	Quadrant III	Quadrant IV
Strand 1: History			
Standard: Students are able to identify important people and events in order to analyze significant patterns, relationships, themes, ideas, beliefs, and turning points in New Mexico.			
<p>Describe and explain how the Renaissance and Reformation influenced education, art, religion, and government in Europe, to include the: (a) development of Renaissance artistic and literary traditions (Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Shakespeare); (b) development of Protestantism (Martin Luther, John Calvin); and (c) religious conflict and persecutions (Spanish Inquisition).</p> <p>Analyze and evaluate the actions of competing European nations for colonies around the world and the impact on indigenous populations.</p> <p>Explain and analyze democratic, scientific, technological and social revolutions as they evolved throughout the Enlightenment and their enduring effects on political, economic, and cultural institutions, to include: (a) Copernican view of the universe and Newton's natural laws; (b) tension and cooperation between religion and new scientific discoveries impact of Galileo's ideas; (c) the introduction of the scientific method as a means of understanding the universe events; and (d) ideas that led to parliamentary government (English Civil War, Glorious Revolution); (e) Enlightenment philosophies used to support events leading to American and French Revolutions Napoleonic Era (codification of law); and (f) Latin America's wars of independence.</p>	<p>Analyze and evaluate the impact of 19th century imperialism from varied perspectives to include: (a) clash of cultures; (b) British Empire expands around the world; and (c) nationalism (competition and conflict between European nations for raw materials and markets, acquisition of colonies in Africa and Asia, impact on indigenous populations).</p> <p>Analyze the pattern of historical change as evidenced by the Industrial Revolution to include: (a) conditions that promoted industrialization; (b) how scientific and technological innovations brought about change, (c) impact of population changes (population growth, rural-to-urban, migrations, growth of industrial cities, emigration out of Europe), (d) evolution of work/business and the role of labor (the demise of slavery, division of labor, union movement, impact of immigration); (e) political and economic theories of capitalism and socialism (Adam Smith, Karl Marx); and (f) status and roles of women and minorities.</p> <p>Describe and analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, technology and social structures of the civilizations of East Asia.</p> <p>Explain how to use a variety of historical research methods and documents to interpret and understand social issues (function among societies, the diffusion of ideas).</p>	<p>Analyze and evaluate the causes, events, and effects of World War I, to include: (a) rise of nationalism (unification of Germany, Otto Von Bismarck's leadership); (b) rise of ethnic and ideological conflicts (the Balkans, Austria-Hungary, decline of the Ottoman Empire); (c) major turning points; (d) the importance of geographic, military, and political factors in decisions and outcomes; (e) human costs of the mechanization of war (machine-gun, airplane, poison gas, submarine, trench warfare, tanks); (f) effects of loss of human potential through devastation of populations and their successive generations; and (g) effects of the Russian Revolution and the implementation of communist rule.</p> <p>Analyze and evaluate the causes, events, and impacts of World War II from various perspectives, to include: (a) failures and successes of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations; (b) rise of totalitarianism (Nazi Germany's policies of European domination, Holocaust); (c) political, diplomatic, and military leadership (Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin, Franklin Roosevelt, Emperor Hirohito, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Francisco Franco); (d) principal theaters of battle, major turning points, and geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes (Pearl Harbor, "island-hopping," D-Day invasion, Stalingrad, atomic bombs dropped on Japan). Analyze and evaluate international developments following World War II, the Cold War, and post-Cold War to include: (a) war crime trials; (b) creation of the state of Israel and resulting conflicts in the Middle East; (c) rebuilding of Western Europe (Marshall Plan, NATO); (d) Soviet control of Eastern Europe (Warsaw Pact, Hungarian Revolt); (e) creation and role of the United Nations; (f) Mao Zedong and the Chinese Revolution (Long March, Taiwan, Cultural Revolution); (g) national security in the changing world order; (h) technology's role in ending the Cold War; (i) fluidity of political alliances; (j) new threats to peace; (k) reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War; and (l) use of technology in the Information Age.</p> <p>Analyze the evolution of particular historical and contemporary</p>	<p>Evaluate the ideologies and outcomes of independence movements in the emerging third world to include: (a) French Indochina and the Vietnam War (the role of Ho Chi Minh); (b) Mohandas Gandhi's non-violence movement for India's independence; (c) apartheid in South Africa and evolution from white minority government (Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu); and (d) Middle East conflicts (Israel, Palestine, Egypt).</p> <p>Analyze historical and modern-day policies of the Western Hemisphere, with emphasis on Mexico and Canada, to include: (a) expansion of democracy in Western Hemisphere; (b) immigration and migration issues; (c) changes in foreign policy brings spiraling impact on each nation and (d) international relations and trade.</p>

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Strand II: Geography Standard: Students understand how physical, natural, and cultural processes influence where people live, the ways in which people live, and how societies interact with one another and their environments.			
Evaluate and select appropriate geographic representations to analyze and explain natural and man-made issues and problems.		Analyze the fundamental role that geography has played in human history (the Russian winter on the defeat of Napoleon's army and the same effect in World War II).	Analyze the interrelationships among settlement, migration, population-distribution patterns, landforms and climates in developing and developed countries. □□Analyze how cooperation and conflict are involved in shaping the distribution of political, social and economic factors throughout the world (border issues, Israel and the Middle East, the former Soviet Union, Sub-Saharan Africa). □□Analyze the geographic factors that influence the major world patterns of economic activity, economic connections among different regions, changing alignments in world trade partners, and the potential redistribution of resources based on changing patterns and alignments.