

FLINT RIVER ACADEMY SOCIAL STUDIES STANDARDS

World History I

The Greek and Roman Empire

1. Students relate the moral and ethical principles in ancient Greek and Roman philosophy, in Judaism, and in Christianity to the development of Western political thought.
 - a. Analyze the similarities and differences in Judeo-Christian and Greco-Roman views of law, reason and faith, and duties of the individual
 - b. Trace the development of the Western political ideas of the rule of law and illegitimacy of tyranny, using selections from Plato's *Republic* and Aristotle's *Politics*.

The Emergence and Expansion of Islam

2. Students will on a map of the Middle East, Europe, Africa and Asia, identify where Islam began and trace the course of its expansion to 1500 AD.
3. Students will describe significant aspects of Islamic beliefs.
 - a. The life and teachings of Muhammad
 - b. The significance of the Qur'an as the primary source of Islamic belief
 - c. Islam's historical relationship to Judaism and Christianity
 - d. The relationship between government and religion to Muslim societies
4. Students will analyze the causes, and course, and effects of Islamic expansion through North Africa, the Iberian Peninsula, and Central Asia.
 - a. The strength of the Islamic world's economy and culture
 - b. The training of Muslim soldiers and the use of advanced military techniques
 - c. The disorganization and internal divisions of Islam's enemies
 - d. The resistance and/or assimilation of Christianized peoples in the Mediterranean
5. Students will describe the central political, economic, and religious developments in major periods of Islamic history.
 - a. The sources of the disagreement between Sunnis and Shi'ites
 - b. The growing influence of Turkish Islam after 1000
 - c. The importance of the trade routes connecting Far East and Europe and the role of the Mongols in increasing trade along these routes, including silk routes to China
 - d. The relationship of trade to the growth of Central Asian and Middle Eastern cities
 - e. The source and uses of slaves in Islamic societies as well as the extent of the Islamic slave trade across Africa from 700 AD
6. Students will analyze the influence and achievements of Islamic civilization during its "Golden Age".
 - a. The preservation of the expansion of Greek thought
 - b. Islamic science, philosophy, and mathematics
 - c. Islamic architecture

The Medieval Period

7. Students will describe the rise and achievement of the Byzantine Empire.
 - a. The influence of Constantine, including the establishment of Christianity as well as an officially sanctioned religion
 - b. The importance of Justinian and the Code of Justinian
 - c. The preservation of Greek and Roman traditions
 - d. The Construction of the Church of the Holy Wisdom (Hagia Sophia)
8. Students will describe the major economic, social and political developments that took place in medieval Europe.

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- a. The growing influence of Christianity and the Catholic Church
 - b. The differing orders of medieval society, the development of feudalism, and the development of private property as a distinguishing feature of western civilization
 - c. The initial emergence of a modern economy, including the growth of banking, technological, an agricultural improvements, commerce, towns and a merchant class
 - d. The economic and social effects of the spread of the Black Death and Bubonic Plague
 - e. The growth and development of the English and French nations
9. Students will describe developments in medieval English legal and constitutional history and their importance in the rise of modern democratic institutions and procedures, including the Magna Carta, parliament, and habeas corpus.

The Encounters Between Christianity and Islam to 1500

10. Students will describe the religious and political origins of conflicts between Islam and Christianity, including the Muslims wars against Christianity before the European Crusades and on the causes, courses and consequences of the European Crusades against Islam in the 11th, 12th, and 13th Centuries.
11. Students will describe the rise of the Ottoman Empire in the 14th and 15th centuries, including the capture of Constantinople in 1453.
12. Students will describe the decline of Muslim rule in the Iberian Peninsula and the subsequent rise of Spanish and Portuguese kingdoms after the Reconquest in 1492.

Renaissance and the Reformation in Europe

13. Students will describe the origins and development of the Renaissance, including the influence and accomplishments of Machiavelli, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Shakespeare, and Johannes Gutenberg.
14. Students will describe origins and effects of the Protestant Reformation
- a. The reasons for the growing discontent with the Catholic Church, including the main ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin.
 - b. The spread of Protestantism across Europe, including the reasons and consequences of England's break with the Catholic Church
 - c. The weakening of a uniform Christian faith
 - d. The consolidation of royal power
15. Students will explain the purposes and policies of the Catholic Counter-Reformation, including the influence and ideas of Ignatius Loyola.
16. Students will explain the role of religion in the wars among European nations in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Scientific Revolutions and the Enlightenment in Europe

17. Students will summarize how the Scientific Revolution and the scientific method led to new theories of the universe and describe the accomplishments of leading figures of the Scientific Revolution, including Bacon, Copernicus, Descartes, Galileo, Kepler and Newton.
18. Students will describe the concept of Enlightenment thinkers, including Diderot, Kant, Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau and Voltaire.

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19. Students will explain how the Enlightenment contributed to the growth of democratic principles of government, a stress on reason and progress, and the replacement of a theocentric interpretation of the universe with a secular interpretation.

The Growth of the Nation State in Europe

20. Students will describe the growing consolidation of political power in Europe from 1500 to 1800 as manifested in the rise of nation states ruled by monarchs.
- The rise of the French monarchy, including the policies and influence of Louis XIV
 - The Thirty Years War and the Peace of Westphalia
 - The growing power of Russian tsars, including the attempts at Westernization by Peter the Great, the growth of serfdom and Russia's rise as an important force in Eastern Europe and Asia
 - The rise of Prussia
 - Poland and Sweden
21. Students will explain why England was the main exception to the growth of absolutism in royal power in Europe.
- The causes and essential events of the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution of 1688
 - The effect of the Glorious Revolution on the development of constitutional government and liberty in England, including the importance of the English Bill of Rights and how it limited the power of the monarch to act without the consent of Parliament.
22. Students will summarize the important causes and events of the French Revolution.
- Causes*
- The effect of Enlightenment political thought
 - The influence of the American Revolution
 - Economic troubles and the rising influence of the middle class
 - Government corruption and incompetence
- Events*
- The role of the Estates General and the National Assembly
 - The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789
 - The 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
 - The execution of Louis XVI in 1793
 - The Terror
 - The rise and fall of Napoleon
 - The Congress of Vienna
23. Students will compare and contrast the Glorious Revolution of England, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution and their enduring effects worldwide on the political expectations for self-government and individual liberty.
- Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France and Latin America
 - List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, the American Declaration of Independence, the French Declaration of Rights of Man and the Citizen and the U.S. Bill of Rights
 - Understand the unique character of the American Revolution, its spread to other parts of the world, and its democratic despotism to the Napoleon empire
 - Explain the ideology of the French Revolution led France to develop from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic empire
 - Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.

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