

World History

The high school world history course provides students with a comprehensive, intensive study of major events and themes in world history. Students begin with a study of the earliest civilizations worldwide and continue to examine major developments and themes in all regions of the world. The course culminates in a study of change and continuity and globalization at the beginning of the 21st century.

SSWH1 Analyze the origins, structures, and interactions of societies in the ancient world from 3500 BCE/BC to 500 BCE/BC.

- a. Compare and contrast Mesopotamian and Egyptian societies, include: religion, culture, economics, politics, and technology.
- b. Describe the societies of India and China, include: religion, culture, economics, politics, and technology.
- c. Explain the development of monotheism, include: the concepts developed by the ancient Hebrews.
- d. Identify the Bantu migration patterns and contribution to settled agriculture.
- e. Explain the rise of the Olmecs.

SSWH2 Identify the major achievements of Chinese and Indian societies to 500 CE/AD.

- a. Describe the development of Indian civilization, include: the rise and fall of the Maurya and Gupta Empires.
- b. Describe the development of Chinese civilization under Zhou, Qin, and Han.
- c. Explain the development and impact of Hinduism and Buddhism on India, and Confucianism on China.
- d. Explain how geography contributed to the movement of people and ideas, include: Silk Roads and Indian Ocean Trade.

SSWH3 Examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE/BC to 400 CE/AD.

- a. Compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire.
- b. Identify the ideas and impact of important individuals, include: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and Augustus Caesar.
- c. Analyze the impact of Greek and Roman culture, politics, and technology.
- d. Describe polytheism in the Greek and Roman world.
- e. Explain the origins and diffusion of Christianity in the Roman world.
- f. Analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.

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SSWH4 Analyze impact of the Byzantine and Mongol empires.

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SSWH14 Analyze the Age

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SSWH21 Examine change and continuity in the world since the 1960s.

- a. Identify ethnic conflicts and new nationalisms, include: Pan-Africanism, Pan-Arabism, and the conflicts in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Rwanda.
- b. Describe the reforms of Khrushchev and Gorbachev and the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991 that produced independent countries.
- c. Analyze terrorism as a form of warfare in the contemporary world.
- d. Examine the rise of women as major world leaders, include: Golda Meir, Indira Gandhi, and Margaret Thatcher.

SSWH22 Analyze globalization in the contemporary world.

- a. Describe the cultural and intellectual integration of countries into the world economy through the development of television, satellites, and computers.
- b. Analyze global economic and political connections; include multinational corporations, the United Nations, OPEC, and the World Trade Organization.
- c. Explain how governments cooperate through treaties and organizations to minimize the negative effects of human actions on the environment.

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Map and Globe Skills

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Clarification for Literacy Standards in High School:

Grades 9-

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READING STANDARDS FOR LITERACY IN HISTORY/SOCIAL STUDIES (RH

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