

Grade 9 – Global History
3rd Marking Period Curriculum Map

Content	Standard	Theme
<p>A. The Rise and Fall of the Mongols and their Impact on Eurasia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and Physical Geography 2. Origins – Central Asian Nomadic Tribes 3. The Yuan Dynasty: a foreign non Chinese dynasty 4. Extent of Empire Under Genghis Khan and Kublai Kahn 5. Impact on Central Asia, China, Korea, Europe, India, Southwest Asia 6. Impact on the rise of Moscow 7. Interaction with the west and global trade, Pax Mongolia (e.g. Marco Polo) 8. Cause of Decline 	2,3,4,5	<p>Human/Physical Geography Interdependence Diversity Urbanization Movement of People and Goods Conflict</p>
<p>B. Global Trade and Interactions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resurgence of Europe <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hanseatic League and Italian City States b. Trade Fairs and Towns c. Medieval Guilds d. Commercial Revolution 2. Major trading centers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nanjing b. Calicut c. Mogadishu d. Venice 3. Ibn Battuta 4. Expansion of the Portuguese spice trade to Southeast Asia and its impact on Asia and Europe 	2,3,4	<p>Economic Systems Change Urbanization Factors of Production Movement of People and Goods</p>

<p>C. Rise and Fall of African Civilizations: (Ghana, Mali, Axum, Songhai)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and Physical Geography 2. Organizational Structure 3. Contributions 4. Role in Global Trade Routes 5. Spread and Impact of Islam – Mansa Musa 6. Timbuktu and African Trade routes 7. Animism 	2,3,4	<p>Human/Physical Geography Economic Systems Change Urbanization Belief Systems Movement of People and Goods</p>
<p>D. Social, Economic, and Political Impact of the plague on Eurasia and Africa</p>	2,3,4,5	<p>Human/Physical Geography Change</p>
<p>E. Renaissance and Humanism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and Physical Geography 2. Shift in World View – other-worldly to secular 3. Greco-Roman revival (interest in humanism) 4. Art and Architecture (e.g. da Vinci and Michelangelo) 5. Literature: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dante b. Cervantes c. Shakespeare 6. Political Science (e.g. Machiavelli) 7. New Scientific and Technological Innovations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gutenberg’s movable type printing press b. Cartography c. Naval engineering d. Navigational and nautical devices 	2,3,5	<p>Human/Physical Geography Cultural and Intellectual Life Science and Technology Decision Making Power</p>
<p>F. Reformation and Counter Reformation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and Physical Geography 2. Martin Luther’s <i>Ninety Five Thesis</i>: the challenge to the power and authority of the Roman Catholic Church 3. Anti-Semitic laws and policies 4. Henry VIII and the English Reformation 	2	<p>Human/Physical Geography Belief Systems Conflict Change Nationalism</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Calvin and other reformers 6. Counter Reformation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ignatius Loyola b. Council of Trent 7. Roles of men and women within the Christian Church 8. Religious Wars in Europe: causes and impacts 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G. The Rise and Impact of European nation-states/ decline of feudalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Case studies: England – Elizabeth I: France- Joan of Arc 1. Forces moving toward centralization 2. Role of nationalism 	5	Nationalism Nation State Conflict Political Systems Power Decision Making

**Teachers Note: All Civilizations (Empires) should be viewed in the following terms:
(1) Geography, (2) Rise and Fall, (3) Contributions, (4) Belief Systems/ Religion, (5) Laws and Legal**