

Grade 9 – Global History
4th Marking Period Curriculum Map

Content	Standard	Theme
<p>A. The Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and Physical Geography 2. Restoration of Chinese Rule, Chinese World Vision 3. The Impact of China on East Asia and Southeast Asia 4. China’s Relationship with the West 5. Contributions 6. Expansion of Trade (Zheng He, 1405 – 1433) 	2,3,4	<p>Human/Physical Geography Cultural and Intellectual Life Movement of People and Goods</p>
<p>B. The impact of the Ottoman Empire on the Middle East and Europe</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and Physical Geography 2. Contributions 3. Suleiman I (The Magnificent, the Lawgiver) 4. Disruption of Established trade Routes and European search for new ones 5. Limits of Ottoman Europe 	2,3,4,5	<p>Human/Physical Geography Belief Systems Change Political Systems Movement of People and Goods</p>
<p>C. Spain and Portugal on the eve of the Encounter</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and Physical Geography 2. Reconquista under Ferdinand and Isabella 3. Expulsion of Moors and Jews 4. Exploration and Overseas Expansion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Columbus b. Magellan circumnavigates the Globe 	5	<p>Human/Physical Geography Movement of People and Goods Human Rights Conflict</p>
<p>D. The Rise of Mesoamerican Empires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 2. Organizational Structures 3. Contributions 4. Trade 	2,3,4,5	<p>Human/Physical Geography Cultural and Intellectual Life Diversity Urbanization</p>

<p>E. The Encounters Between Europeans and the peoples of Africa, the Americas, and Asia – Case Study: The Columbian Exchange</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and physical geography 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 Expansion 5. European Mercantilism 6. Spanish Colonialism and the introduction to the Encomienda system to Latin America 7. Dutch Colonization in East Asia (Japan and Indonesia) 8. Exchange of Food and Disease 	<p>2,3,4,5</p>	<p>Human/Physical Geography Conflict Economic Systems Movement of People and Goods</p>
<p>F. Political Ideologies, Global Absolutism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human and Physical Geography 2. Thomas Hobbs, <i>The Leviathan</i> 3. Jacques – Benigne Bossuet: Absolute and Divine Right Theory 4. Case Study: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Akbar the Great b. Sulieman the Magnificent c. Phillip II d. Louis XIV e. Ivan the Terrible f. Peter the Great 	<p>2,5</p>	<p>Human/Physical Geography Political Systems Power</p>
<p>G. The Response to Absolutism: The rise of parliamentary democracy in England</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background – Magna Carta 2. Divine Right of Monarchy – Stuart Rule 3. Puritan Revolution – John Locke and the English Bill of Rights 	<p>5</p>	<p>Conflict Culture and Intellectual Life Decision Making Power Citizenship</p>
<p>H. The Scientific Revolution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of scientific method 2. The work of Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, and Descartes 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none">I. The Enlightenment in Europe<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. The writings of Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Montesquieu2. The Impact of the Enlightenment on nationalism and democracy3. The Enlightened Despots:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Maria Theresab. Catherine the Great		
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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