## Social Studies: Advanced Placement World History

UNIT/	The all the Atlanta	
Weeks	Timeline/Topics	Essential Questions
2	<ul> <li>Unit 1 Prehistory-600 B.C.E.</li> <li>Climate and Migration</li> <li>Gender Roles and Paleolithic Societies</li> <li>Early Sedentary Societies</li> <li>Urban Life</li> <li>Civilization as a Concept</li> <li>Political Power and Religion</li> <li>Social Hierarchy and Patriarchy</li> <li>Creation and Dissemination of Technologies</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How does Dr. Ehrenberg's approach as an anthropologist help historians better understand the Paleolithic Era??</li> <li>What inferences can we make about the role of religion in Paleolithic societies?</li> <li>Explain the rise of civilization in some regions before others?</li> <li>How did urban life change human societies?</li> <li>Analyze how rulers ancient civilizations legitimized their authority?</li> <li>How did pastoralists act as conduits for culture and technology?</li> </ul>
5	<ul> <li>Unit 2 600 B.C.E600 C.E</li> <li>Jerusalem and Varanasi Religious Visions</li> <li>The foundational beliefs of Hinduism</li> <li>The foundational beliefs of Christianity</li> <li>Comparing the universalist messages of Buddhism and Christianity</li> <li>Views on harmony in East Asia</li> <li>Elites and Empire</li> <li>Geography and its impact on empire</li> <li>Religion and Imperial Authority</li> <li>The Rise and Fall of Empires</li> <li>Interregional Cultural &amp; Environmental Exchanges</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Analyze difference between the Jerusalem and Varanasi visions?</li> <li>How did classical Hinduism differ from the earlier Brahmin religion?</li> <li>How did Christianity build on the earlier Hebrew religion?</li> <li>Why did the Buddha and St. Paul expand their messages to include all peoples?</li> <li>Analyze the role of elites in imperial institutions?</li> <li>How did empires use religion to impose political unity?</li> <li>How did the emergence of transregional networks lead to greater cultural exchange?</li> <li>How did Transregional Networks promote the spread of disease?</li> </ul>
6	<ul> <li>World Trade: System or Systems</li> <li>Monks and Merchants</li> <li>Commodities of the Exchange Networks: Silk</li> <li>Environmental Impact of Communication and Exchange Networks</li> <li>The Rise of Islam</li> <li>East Asia</li> <li>Byzantium and Europe</li> <li>Pastoral Peoples and Empire</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To what extent do the sand, land and sea routes constitute a single trade system?</li> <li>To what extent were the expanded networks the result of missionary and commercial activity?</li> <li>Compare the spread of disease in the Roman Era with that of Medieval Europe.</li> <li>To what extent did the Sui, Tang and Sung Dynasties continue the imperial policies of the Han?</li> <li>To what extent are Feudal Europe and the Byzantine Empire</li> </ul>

Production Religion and Social Hierarchy and Gender Roles    Unit 4 c, 1450-c. 1750			antimostiana et ti a Deces
Religion and Social Hierarchy and Gender Roles      Unit 4 c. 1450-c. 1750      Globalization and Regional Impacts     The Making of the Atlantic World     Maritime Reconnaissance     New Institutions for a New Commercial World     The Columbian Exchange     Religious Reform     Projecting Power Through Art and Architecture     Climate and The World System     Labor and Production     Elites and The New Economy     Continuities and Changes In Political Legitimacy     Gunpowder Empires      Unit 5 c. 1750- c. 1900  Unit 5 c. 1750- c. 19		Innovations in Economic  Production	continuations of the Roman Empire?
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<ul> <li>Unit 5 c. 1750- c. 1900</li> <li>Industrialization</li> <li>Industrialization and Global Trade</li> <li>Industrialization and Finance</li> <li>Industrialization and Technology</li> <li>Industrialization and Capitalism</li> <li>The Development of Transoceanic Empires</li> <li>Imperialism and State Formation</li> <li>Creation of New Categories</li> <li>The Enlightenment and Revolutions</li> <li>To what extent did the Enlightenment</li> </ul>	7	<ul> <li>Globalization and Regional Impacts</li> <li>The Making of the Atlantic World</li> <li>Maritime Reconnaissance</li> <li>New Institutions for a New Commercial World</li> <li>The Columbian Exchange</li> <li>Religious Reform</li> <li>Projecting Power Through Art and Architecture</li> <li>Climate and The World System</li> <li>Labor and Production</li> <li>Elites and The New Economy</li> <li>Continuities and Changes In Political Legitimacy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>regional trade networks?</li> <li>To what extent were the Trans-Atlantic voyages a genuinely European endeavor?</li> <li>How did the unique social, political and economic factors affect a state's motivation for maritime activity?</li> <li>How did joint-stock companies create new markets and insert themselves into existing regional markets?</li> <li>How did the Columbian Exchange impact demographics and environments in Africa and the Americas?</li> <li>How did the Little Ice Age alter the world economy?</li> <li>To what extent did profit-taking elites challenge older more established elite groups?</li> <li>To what extent did methods of political legitimacy change and remain the same from</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Revolution and Reform in Empire</li> <li>Transnational Movements</li> <li>Migrants and Their Motivations</li> <li>The Challenges of Migration</li> </ul> <ul> <li>How did nation-states attempt to impocultural uniformity?</li> <li>How did discontent in regions lead to rebellion against imperial rule?</li> </ul>	7	<ul> <li>Industrialization</li> <li>Industrialization and Global Trade</li> <li>Industrialization and Finance</li> <li>Industrialization and Technology</li> <li>Industrialization and Capitalism</li> <li>The Development of Transoceanic Empires</li> <li>Imperialism and State Formation</li> <li>Creation of New Categories</li> <li>The Enlightenment and Revolutions</li> <li>Rise of Nationalism</li> <li>Revolution and Reform in Empire</li> <li>Transnational Movements</li> <li>Migrants and Their Motivations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>of global trade?</li> <li>How did industrialization create the need for new financial theories and institutions?</li> <li>Explain how new transportation and communication technologies made industrialization sustainable?</li> <li>Explain how Capitalism differed from financial systems in the previous time period?</li> <li>What strategies did European nations use to build their empires?</li> <li>How did other regions respond to the rise of European imperialism?</li> <li>How did imperialism promote national and racial identities?</li> <li>To what extent did the Enlightenment challenge the power of traditional elites?</li> <li>How did nation-states attempt to impose cultural uniformity?</li> <li>How did discontent in regions lead to rebellion against imperial rule?</li> <li>How did the Chinese develop and sustain</li> </ul>
	7	<u>Unit 6 c. 1900- Present</u>	How did advancements in technology and medicine encourage the idea of progress?

- Science and The Promise of Progress
- Science and Humanity's Impact on The Environment
- Science and Shifting Demographics
- The Deconstruction of Empire
- Anti-Imperialist Ideologies
- The Elusive Nature of Nationalism
- Global Conflict and The End of Progress
- Forms of Protest
- Managing Economic Extremes
- International Organizations
- Liberation Movements
- Pop Culture and Consumerism

- How did technology change the environment?
- How did advances in farming and medicine alter demographics?
- To what extent is the fall of empire the result of global conflict?
- To what extent is the fall of empire the result of ideology?
- To what extent was the transformation from colony to nation-state successful?
- To what extent did global conflict end the hope for progress?
- How effective were government policies in managing economic challenges?
- To what extent did international organizations promote stability?
- How effective were liberation movements at improving human rights?
- To what extent does a 'global culture' exist?