

Course Description:

World History Honors (1 of 2) explores the key events and global historical developments from hunter-gatherer societies to the Industrial Revolution. It begins with analysis of early prehistoric people from the Paleolithic era to the Agricultural Revolution. The course follows the rise and fall of early empires and then considers the fall of the Roman Empire and its aftermath. Continuing through the Middle Ages, the course analyzes the Crusades, feudalism, the plague, and Asian empires. It explores the impact and effects of the Renaissance and Protestant Reformation on human culture and analyzes conflicts between the Roman Catholic Church and Protestant and Catholic reformers. Examining the Age of Exploration, the course follows European explorers who sought new trade routes to Asia, the discovery of the Americas, the rise of joint-stock companies, the slave trade, and emergence of the American colonies. It analyzes important revolutions in history, including the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment, the American and French revolutions, Latin American revolutions, and the Industrial Revolution.

Throughout the course, students examine and analyze materials that describe historical periods and interact with primary and secondary sources, readings, biographies, a graphic novel, and other materials that paint a picture of world history. They engage in class discussions with peers, which require them to think creatively and critically about topics. Lastly the course includes two projects that involve research and writing.

Course Objectives:

- Explain how the Agricultural Revolution influenced the development of human settlements, society, religion, and culture.
- Explain the effect of ancient empires on later civilizations through their contributions to government, citizenship, religion, and culture.
- Describe patterns of change in European society from the 5th to 16th centuries.
- Explain the effects of the Renaissance on humanity.
- Identify key issues of the Reformation era.
- Describe how trade and religion motivated European nations to expand and colonize.
- Explain the effect of the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment on religious, political, and cultural institutions.
- Describe the effect on democracy through the American, French, and Latin American Revolutions.
- Describe how the Industrial Revolution impacted society.
- Evaluate sources and historical points of view to defend a position.
- Construct graphs, tables, timelines, charts, and narratives to interpret historical data.
- Compare and contrast present events with past events.

Required Materials:

In course.

Course Overview:

Unit 1 Early Civilizations

- Lesson 1: Early Migration and Settlement
- Lesson 2: Mesopotamia

- Lesson 3: Ancient Greece, Rome, and Egypt
- Lesson 4: Ancient Asia
- Lesson 5: Europe, the Americas, and Africa

Unit 4 Exploration, Encounters and Exchanges

- Lesson 16: Age of Discovery
- Lesson 17: Asian and African Exploration
- Lesson 18: Europe Claims the Americas
- Lesson 19: Joint-Stock Companies and Slave Trade
- Lesson 20: American Colonies

Unit 2 World in Transition

- Lesson 6: Byzantine Empire
- Lesson 7: Islamic Empire
- Lesson 8: Middle Ages and Feudalism
- Lesson 9: Crusades
- Lesson 10: China

Unit 5 Revolution

- Lesson 21: Scientific Revolution
- Lesson 22: Enlightenment
- Lesson 23: American and French Revolutions
- Lesson 24: Latin American Revolutions
- Lesson 25: Industrial Revolution

Unit 3 Renaissance and Reformation

- Lesson 11: Southern Renaissance
- Lesson 12: Northern Renaissance
- Lesson 13: Protestant Reformation
- Lesson 14: The Counter-Reformation
- Lesson 15: A Brave New World

Unit 6 Review and Final Exam

- Lesson 26: Unit 1 Review
- Lesson 27: Unit 2 Review
- Lesson 28: Unit 3 Review
- Lesson 29: Unit 4 Review, Vocabulary Exam
- Lesson 30: Unit 5 Review, Final Exam