

# World History A

U1 Ancient Civilizations  6 class periods	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By making it possible for more people to live in one place due to increased food supplies, the development of agriculture led to established settlements and eventually civilizations.</li> <li>Although Egyptian, Sumerian, Indian, and Chinese civilizations were all nurtured and sustained by their rivers, they developed significant cultural, political, and economic differences.</li> </ul> TEKS: 1AB 2ABC 3AC 16BC 17A 19A 20B 23AB 24A 25A 26B 27A
	1.2	
	1.3	
U2 Classical Civilizations  6 class periods	2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Greeks laid the intellectual foundations of Western Civilization.</li> <li>The shrewd and practical Romans were able to conquer and control the Mediterranean World.</li> <li>Over a long period of time, internal and external forces gradually weakened and ultimately brought an end to the Roman Empire.</li> </ul> TEKS: 1B 3A 19B 20AB 21B 22A 23AB 24A 25B 26AB 27AE
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U3 Middle Ages – Post Classical  11 class periods	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Fall of Rome triggered disruption of trade, the downfall of cities, and a decline of learning in Western Europe.</li> <li>The spread of Christianity, the power of strong kings, and the evolution of feudalism helped to end the chaos left in the wake of Rome's fall.</li> <li>The church became a powerful institution in feudal Europe, competing with emperors for power and authority.</li> <li>The Tang and Song dynasties produced a Golden Age of political, economic and cultural advancement in China.</li> <li>Driven by a common language and new religion, Arab Muslims created a vast empire and a "golden age" of Muslim culture.</li> <li>Extension of the Mongol Empire into China, Russia, and the Islamic world made possible a global expansion of trade and sharing of technology and culture.</li> <li>Several powerful civilizations developed in the Western Hemisphere independently of those in Eurasia.</li> </ul> TEKS: 1C 4ABCDEGHIJK 6A 16B 20BC 23AB 24A 25A 26AB 27AB
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U4 The World Expands  8 class periods	4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Europe after the Plague, expansion of population, manufacturing, and trade accompanied a cultural renewal known as the Renaissance.</li> <li>Brought about by Renaissance ideas and Church abuses, the Reformation ended forever the unity of the Catholic Church in Western Europe.</li> <li>Working in the tradition of the Renaissance, scientists such as Galileo, Copernicus, Newton and Boyle created a revolution in science by rejecting traditional authority and church teachings in favor of the direct observation of nature.</li> <li>The growing power and strategic location of the Ottoman Empire confronted Christian Europe with a significant Islamic challenge.</li> <li>The Ming dynasty overthrew Mongol Rule and helped return China to its former glory.</li> <li>The Age of Exploration began a process that led to European domination of most of the non-Western World.</li> </ul> TEKS: 1DE 5AB 6B 7ABCDE 8A 20C 25C 26AB 27ACE
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U5 Political Revolutions  7 class periods	5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As feudalism declined, stronger national kingdoms emerged under the control of absolute rulers.</li> <li>In England, Parliament gradually took power from absolute rulers and assured basic rights to Englishmen.</li> <li>Inspired by the Scientific Revolution, Enlightenment thinkers used ideas of reason and progress to challenge established institutions and values.</li> <li>Provoked by grievances against English policy, the American colonies employed Enlightenment ideas to declare independence and establish a constitutional republic that would serve as a model to the world.</li> <li>Conflict among social classes, and economic crisis, and Enlightenment ideas led to a violent revolution in France that permanently changed French government and society.</li> <li>Discontent with European rule, ideas from the American and French revolutions and instability in Europe led to successful independence movements in Latin America.</li> </ul> TEKS: 1E 7F 9ABCD 19B 20ABC 21ABC 22A 24AB
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# World History B

U6 Industrial Revolution & Imperialism  10 class periods	6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technological innovation and an emerging free enterprise system fostered a worldwide industrial revolution that fundamentally changed how goods were produced and consumed.</li> <li>Industrialization led to far-reaching economic, social, and political changes in Europe.</li> <li>The Industrial Revolution changed the way people lived and worked, introducing a variety of problems.</li> <li>The problems of workers created by industrial capitalism eventually led to the formation of political parties based on socialist theories like that of Karl Marx.</li> <li>Seeking to enhance their power and wealth and to spread Western institutions, European nations of the late 19th century acquired and dominated lands throughout Africa and Asia.</li> </ul> <p>TEKS: 1E 8ABCDE 17AB 18ABC 24AB 28AE</p>
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U7 World Wars  10 class periods	7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nationalism, imperialism, militarism, and alliances propelled the industrialized nations into a devastating world war that was followed by an imperfect peace.</li> <li>Economic problems, war, and inept leadership triggered a successful communist revolution in Russia.</li> <li>Weary of war, western democracies allowed dictators to rise during the 1930s in Germany, Italy, and Japan, and eventually plunge the world into a second devastating war.</li> </ul> <p>TEKS: 1F 10ABCD 11AB 12ABC 16A 18D 19B 20D 21C 22C 24A 28CE</p>
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U8 Cold War  6 class periods	8.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After WWII, the emergence of two superpowers with competing ideologies led to the continuing confrontation of the Cold War.</li> </ul> <p>TEKS: 1F 12A 13BC 22C 28C</p>
	8.2	
	8.3	
U9 Decolonization  4 class periods	9.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following WWII, most former colonies gained their independence, but many faced political conflict and economic problems.</li> <li>Economic failures, reform leaders, and political revolts led to the fall of the communist regimes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.</li> <li>Fueled by creation of the state of Israel, religious and cultural divisions, and the growing importance of oil to the world economy, turmoil has rocked the Middle East since the end of WWII.</li> </ul> <p>TEKS: 1F 13DEF 14AB 18E 21A 22DE 23B 24B 25D</p>
	9.2	
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U10 Globalization  6 class periods	10.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advances in communication and transportation have connected remote parts of the world in ways that have led to significant social, economic, and political change.</li> </ul> <p>TEKS: 1F 17C 24A 28D</p>
	10.2	
	10.3	

# US History A

<b>Gilded Age</b>	1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scientific and business innovation converged to produce the unprecedented industrial boom of the late 1800s.</li> <li>Economic opportunity fueled a westward expansion after the Civil War that eventually closed the frontier and led to significant social and environmental change.</li> <li>The tremendous economic boom of the late 1800s created tremendous change, including serious social, economic, and environmental problems.</li> </ul>
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		TEKS: 2A, 3ABCD, 5C, 12, 13AB, 14A, 15ABC, 18C, 23A, 25B, 26C
<b>Progressive Era</b>	2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Progressive Era was driven by renewed democratic ideals, the idea of progress, a new style of investigative journalism, and a reform-minded middle class.</li> <li>During the early 1900s, numerous reformers worked to address a variety of economic, social, environmental and political problems created by the new industrial age.</li> <li>The lasting impact of the Progressive Age can be found in the expansion of democracy through the right to vote.</li> </ul>
	2.2	
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		TEKS: 2A, 5ABC, 14B, 15B, 22ABC
<b>US Becomes a World Power</b>	3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To satisfy its national interests, America engaged in a policy of imperialism at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.</li> <li>World events and Allied propaganda ultimately persuaded the United States that it was in its best interest to enter World War I.</li> <li>The frustration of its idealistic goals for world peace led to America's rejection of its new role as a world power after World War.</li> </ul>
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		TEKS: 2AB, 4ABCDEF, 12, 13B, 15CD, 24A, 25A
<b>Roaring 20s</b>	4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consumer oriented economy helped drive the boom of the 1920s.</li> <li>The 1920s introduced significant social and cultural change that met strong resistance from forces seeking to preserve a more traditional society.</li> </ul>
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		TEKS: 2A, 6AB, 13AB, 16A, 22B, 24AB, 25ABC, 26C, 27A
<b>Great Depression &amp; New Deal</b>	5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to acknowledge serious economic problems emerging in the 1920s left America unprepared for the Great Depression.</li> <li>Established economic policy failed to prevent the Great Depression from becoming serious and widespread.</li> <li>The New Deal set in motion a program of direct government intervention in the economy and society that continues up until today.</li> </ul>
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		TEKS: 2AB, 12, 13AB, 16BCDE, 18AB, 24A

# US History B

World War II	6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A flawed peace and the rise of militaristic dictatorships led to a new world war.</li> <li>The bombing of Pearl Harbor forced the US to join its allies in fighting WWII.</li> <li>WWII required enormous military efforts and resulted in unprecedented destruction and loss of life.</li> <li>The economic effects of WWII ended the Depression and increased the participation of African-Americans and women in the public sector of the economy.</li> <li>WWII had a significant impact on civilians and required unprecedented shared sacrifice on the part of Americans.</li> </ul>
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		TEKS: 2AB, 7ABCDEFG, 15D, 17A, 18B, 22C
1950s & Cold War	7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following WWII, ideological differences contributed to continuing political, economic, and military tensions between the Communist World and the US and its allies.</li> <li>Strong consumer demand and developments in technology fueled a postwar economic boom.</li> <li>Profound demographic and social changes took place in the US in the years between 1945 and 1970.</li> </ul>
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		TEKS: 2AB, 8ABCD, 17BC
1960s & Civil Rights & Vietnam	8.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the end of the Civil War through WWII, the struggle to end discrimination achieved only limited success.</li> <li>Following WWII, the campaign for equality began to grow steadily among groups that had experienced discrimination.</li> <li>During the 1950s and 1960s, the federal government began to move forward with legislation to end discrimination in the US.</li> <li>The Civil Rights movement created profound political. Economic and social changes in American society.</li> <li>During the 1960s the government took major steps to create economic opportunity and protect the environment.</li> <li>Fearing communist aggression in Southeast Asia, the US fought a long, costly, and controversial war in Vietnam.</li> </ul>
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		TEKS: 2AB, 8DEF, 9ABCDEFGHJ, 17CD, 18B, 19A, 20A, 22AB, 24AB, 25ACD
1970s to 1990s & 2000s+	9.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>America's role in the World since 1970 focused on efforts to build a new relationship with the communist world, reduce conflict in the Middle East, and manage the challenges of globalization.</li> <li>Political scandal and the rise of a new conservatism led to increasingly polarized political climate after 1970.</li> <li>The US has experienced significant growth in population patterns due to immigration from abroad and migration within the nation.</li> </ul>
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	10.1	
	10.2	
	10.3	
		TEKS: 2AB, 8DEF, 10ABCDE, 11ABCD, 12, 13AB, 14B, 17CE, 18BCD, 23A, 24C, 25C

# Government

Foundation of US Government	1.1	The student understands how constitutional government, as developed in America and expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the US Constitution, has been influenced by ideas, people, and historical documents. 1ABCDEF
	1.2	The student understands the roles played by local, state, and national governments in both the public and private sectors of the US free enterprise system. 5C
	1.3	The student understands the American beliefs and principles reflected in the US Constitution and why these are significant. 7ABCDEF
	1.4	The student understands the structure and functions of the government created by the US Constitution. 8ABCEH The student understands the concept of federalism. 9ABD
	1.5	The student understands the similarities and differences exist among the US system of government and other political systems. 12ABC
		The student understands rights guaranteed by the US Constitution. 13ABCF
Civil Responsibility	2.1	The student understands the roles played by individuals, political parties, interest groups, and the media in the US political system, past and present. 2AB
	2.2	The student understands how geography can influence US political divisions and policies. 3ABC
		The student understands the processes for filling public offices in the US system of government. 10ABC
		The student understands the role of political parties in the US system of government. 11ABC
	2.3	The student understands the difference between personal and civil responsibilities. 14ABCD
Legislative Branch	3.1	The student understands the roles played by local, state, and national governments in both the public and private sectors of the US free enterprise system. 5ABCD
		The student understands the relationship between US government policies and the economy. 6AB
	3.2	The student understands the structure and functions of the government created by the US Constitution. 8AEGH
	3.3	The student understands the concept of federalism. 9BCD
		The student understands the processes for filling public offices in the US system of government. 10C
Executive Branch	4.1	The student understands the roles played by local, state, and national governments in both the public and private sectors of the US free enterprise system. 5ABCD
	4.2	The student understands the relationship between US government policies and the economy. 6AB
		The student understands the structure and functions of the government created by the US Constitution. 8BDEFGH
	4.3	The student understands the concept of federalism. 9BCD
	4.4	The student understands the processes for filling public offices in the US system of government. 10AB
Judicial Branch	5.1	The student understands the role the government plays in developing policies and establishing conditions that influence scientific discoveries and technological innovations. 18AB
	5.2	The student understands the structure and functions of the government created by the US Constitution. 8CEFH
	5.3	The student understands rights guaranteed by the US Constitution. 13ABCDEF
		The student understands the importance of the expression of different points of view in a constitutional republic. 16AB
Civil Liberties	6.1	The student understands the relationship between government policies and culture of the US. 17AB
	-	The student understands the American beliefs and principles reflected in the US Constitution and why these are significant. 7D
	6.6	The student understands the structure and functions of the government created by the US Constitution. 8CEFH
		The student understands rights guaranteed by the US Constitution. 13ABCDEF

# Economics

Economic Systems	1.1	The student understands the concepts of scarcity and opportunity costs. 1ABCD The student understands free enterprise, socialist, and communist economic systems. 5ABCDE
	1.2	The student understands the basic characteristics and benefits of a free enterprise system 6ABCD The student understands the right to own, use, and dispose of private property. 7AB
	1.3	The student understands the circular-flow model of the economy 8ABC The student understands the role of that government plays in the US free enterprise system 14ABC
Supply & Demand	2.1	The student understands the interaction of supply, demand, and price. 2ABC
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	2.3	
Business Organization & Market	3.1	The student understands types of market structures. 9AB
	3.2	The student understands types of business ownership. 16ABCD
	3.3	
	3.4	
Money & Banking	4.1	The student understands the role of money in an economy. 12ABC The student understands the role of financial markets/institutions in saving, borrowing, and capital formation. 17ABCD
	4.2	The student understands the role of individuals in financial markets. 18ABCDEFG The student applies critical-thinking skills to analyze the costs and benefits of personal financial decisions. 19ABCD
	4.3	The student understands how to provide for basic needs while living within a budget. 20ABC The student understands the various methods available to pay for college and other postsecondary education and training. ABCDEF
Economic Measures	5.1	The student understands key economic measurements 10AB The student understands key components of economic growth. 11 ABC
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Taxes & Spending	6.1	The student understands the economic impact of fiscal policy decisions at the local, state, and national levels. 15ABC
	6.2	
	6.3	
Fiscal & Monetary Policy	7.1	The student understands the role of the Federal Reserve System in establishing monetary policy. 13ABCD
	7.2	The student understands the economic impact of fiscal policy decisions at the local, state, and national levels. 15ABC
	7.3	
International Trade	8.1	The student understands the reasons for international trade and its importance to the United States and the global economy. 3ABC
	8.2	The student understands the issues of free trade and the effects of trade barriers. 4ABC The student understands key components of economic growth. 11ABC
	8.3	The student understands the role of the Federal Reserve System in establishing monetary policy. 13D
	8.4	
	8.5	

