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# A+LS<sup>TM</sup> SOCIAL SCIENCE CURRICULUM

The A+LS<sup>TM</sup> Social Science curriculum is a comprehensive, completely integrated Social Science curriculum for grade levels 1-12. A sequence of 17 titles provides for an extensive, integrated solution that is fully correlated to major mastery standards and leading, adopted textbooks.

The Social Science I through Social Science V titles provide a solid underpinning for students in grade levels one through five, respectively, using a cross-curricular approach to the study of geography, history, and societies. For grades six through ten, two Geography titles (U.S. and World), two History of America titles, and two History of the World titles and titles on Civics and Mid-Level Social Sciences take students into specific areas in greater depth, consistent with their grade levels. For High School students, the topics of Economics and Government are covered in two separate titles.

The Social Science titles deliver knowledge using a four-step approach: *Study Guide*, *Practice Test*, *Mastery Test* and *Essay* modules are utilized to define the instructional environment. The *Study Guide* module provides a text and graphics based delivery of knowledge. In this module, pictures and diagrams are utilized to present and reinforce important concepts. Each of the lessons in the *Study Guide* modules contains a wealth of content and graphic support. The graphic images all magnify to full screen size to concisely present and reinforce these concepts. The *Practice Test* module provides the student an opportunity, in a non-scored and non-graded environment, to practice skills acquired through studying. Engaging, interactive feedback prompts the student to right answers when wrong answers to questions are entered, and the student has instant access to the *Study* material for reference. All questions in the *Practice Test* module are drawn from a bank of approximately 30 questions through an algorithm that randomizes question selection to prevent duplication. In the *Mastery Test* module, the student takes a scored examination, the results of which are recorded in the A+LS Management System. Upon completion of the *Mastery Test*, the student electronically "turns in" their test and may instantly see test results and the correct answers to questions missed. Questions can be in "multiple-choice" or "fill-in-the-blank" format. The *Essay* module allows the student to compose individual, free-form answers to a wide variety of questions and problems.

All A+LS products are fully authorable by the educator. This unique A+LS feature includes the ability to utilize today's powerful multimedia tools. This feature is particularly useful in the history disciplines, as educators can update AEC-authored material to keep pace with world events. This insures that the A+LS products do not go out of date and provide educators the capability to update history curriculum.

**A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CURRICULUM**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE I (DRAFT COPY)  
GRADE LEVEL 1**

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
<b><i>Geography</i></b>		
1	Map Skills 1	Definition of a globe, what maps represent, how we use maps, city maps, four directions, use of keys, compass rose, legends, North Pole and South Pole
2	Map Skills 2	What globes represent, identification of land and water on a globe, seven continents, North America: Canada, Mexico, the United States, the fifty states, location of Alaska and Hawaii
3	Location 1	Using maps, identify school, home, neighborhood, community, state and country, review of North America: Canada, Mexico, Central America, the United States, and the fifty states
4	Location 2	Identify the seven continents, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic Oceans, horizon, directions: N,S,E,W, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, North Pole, South Pole
5	Geography Terms	Using a map: identify on a map the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic Oceans, lake, Great Lakes, river, peninsula, bay, and an island
6	Asia	Location of Asia, China, Pandas, Saudi Arabia, camels, Siberia, monsoons, elephants, tigers, cobras, Mount Everest, Himalayas, villages, cities, people of Asia
7	Africa	Location of Africa, lions, Egypt, pyramids, Nile Valley, Sahara Desert, camels, rain forest, parrots, monkeys, zebras, giraffes, villages, cities, people of Africa,
8	North America	Location of North America, buffalo, United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, moose and geese, desert, mountain, tropics, bald eagle, national symbol, melting pot of the United States, and the Spanish culture in Mexico, people of North America
9	South America	Location of South America, llama, Andes Mountains, plains and tropical rain forests, toucan, snakes, Indian tribes, Spanish culture, occupations, Brazil, villages, cities, people of South America
10	Australia	Location of Australia, kangaroo, Australia as an island, country, and continent, Sydney, harbor, Opera House, desert and rain forest, Aborigines, sheep, koala bears, Tasmania, Tasmanian Devil, people of Australia
11	Europe	Location of Europe, red squirrel, Europe and Asia border, Russia, England, Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Black Forest, farms and ranches, cattle and sheep, museums, artists, musicians, scientists from Europe, Alps, languages of Europe, storks, brown bear, people of Europe
12	Antarctica	Location of Antarctica, penguins, South Pole, snow and ice, plants and insects, explorers and scientists, whales, seals, fish, and birds
<b><i>American History</i></b>		
13	Land Bridge	Review of the seven continents, the land bridge and the migration of the first peoples into the Americas, ice age, hunting and gathering, importance of the buffalo

## SOCIAL SCIENCE I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
14	Native Americans 1	Southeast Region: Cherokees, Appalachian Mountains, hunting and fishing, dried meat, farming, corn, beans, and squash, housing, clothing, animal skins and fur, cooking, grinding corn to make flour, hunting, deer and bear, bows and arrows, canoes, contact with white men, move from Georgia to Oklahoma, Trail of Tears, Cherokee Nation, Cherokee language, Cherokee alphabet, Sequoyah, Cherokee education
15	Native Americans 2	Eastern Woodlands: Algonquin Indians, Northeast United States, Southeast Canada, villages, wigwam, clothing, animal furs, moccasins, cradleboards, crops: corn, squash, pumpkins, and sunflowers, making maple syrup, planting, gathering and drying food, canoes, bows and arrows, wampum, trading with the white men, Squanto, Pilgrims, the first Thanksgiving Feast
16	Native Americans 3	Plains Region: Sioux Indians, Great Lakes and South Dakota, nomads, buffalo herds, resources from the buffalo: meat; clothing; weapons; tools; and shelter, pottery, teepees, horses, Spanish influence, clothing, animal skins and fur, winter robe, moccasins, beads and decorations, headdresses, babies, handmade toys, dolls, types of weapons, war bonnet, Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse
17	Native Americans 4	Southwest Region: Anasazi Indians, Fours Corners area: Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico; nomads, gathering food, farming, raising turkeys, adobe bricks, pueblos, Pueblo Indians, clothing, blankets, and robes, backboard, grinding corn, cooking, weaving baskets and making pottery, raising corn, hunting, making sandals
18	Native Americans 5	California Intermountain Region: Paiute Indians, northern Arizona and southern Utah, Grand Canyon, growing corn, hot and dry climate, hunting and gathering food, houses called wickiups, clothing, rabbit coats and aprons, the importance of eagles in the Paiute culture
19	Native Americans 6	Plateau Region: Nez Perce Indians, Idaho and Washington, pierced noses, gathering and hunting, dogs and horses, teepees, longhouses, moccasins, clothing, hair decoration, salmon, nuts and berries, winter villages, cradleboard, cooking and sewing, making tools, weaving baskets, horses, trading furs with the white man, fighting with other tribes, contact with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, Chief Joseph, the Indian Territory in Oklahoma
20	Native Americans 7	Northwest Pacific Coast Region: Chinook Indians, northwest coast of America, winter village, summer village, wood houses, longhouses, salmon and shellfish, clothing, body and face painting, carving and painting totem poles, importance of killer whales, slaves, fighting with other tribes, daily life of the Chinook people; climate, location, resources
21	Native Americans 8	Arctic Region: Eskimos, Canada, Greenland, Alaska, and eastern Siberia, Inuit people, cold climate, igloo, hunting seal, harpoons, clothing: parkas; boots; and mittens; fish and meat, dog sleds, gathering berries and vegetables, care of babies and children, carving tools and dolls, animals, seal hunting, the importance of animal fat used for oil, oil lamps for heat, light, and cooking

## SOCIAL SCIENCE I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
22	Christopher Columbus	Christopher Columbus, Atlantic Ocean, Europe, Asia, Africa, Indies, sailors, sailing ships, horizon, King and Queen of Spain, Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria, 1492, North and South America, the discovery of the New World
23	The Pilgrims	The Pilgrims, Mayflower, Meeting House, William Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, Mayflower Compact, Wampanoag tribe, Squanto, first harvest, the first Thanksgiving
24	Early American Leaders	George Washington: general during the Revolutionary War, first President, “father of our country,” Washington, D.C., Benjamin Franklin: signing the Declaration of Independence, writer, newspaper publisher, discovering electricity, Betsy Ross: the making of the first flag
25	Revolutionary War	Revolutionary War, King George III of England, colonists, tax on tea, Boston Harbor, Boston Tea Party, British soldiers, Redcoats, minutemen, Paul Revere, Paul Revere’s ride, Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence, Independence Day, Fourth of July, the Liberty Bell
<b><i>World History</i></b>		
26	Stone Age and Bronze Age	Stone Age, shelters, stone tools, fire, mammoths, weapons, Bronze Age, copper, farming, farm animals, the prehistoric wheel
27	Mesopotamia 1	Location of Mesopotamia, Tigris River, Euphrates River, growing crops, gathering food, shelters, cities, kings, writing, schools, trade, rich people, slaves, King Hammurabi
28	Mesopotamia 2	King Hammurabi, Babylon, laws, Code of Hammurabi, religion, gods and goddesses, temples, art, wall painting, pottery, tools
29	Ancient Egypt 1	Location of Egypt, continent of Africa, Nile River, desert climate, watering crops, religion, sun gods and goddesses, pharaohs, Rameses, King Tutankhamen, Hatshepsut, pyramid, mummies
30	Ancient Egypt 2	Desert climate, Nile River, Egyptian families, occupations, pharaohs, building pyramids, hieroglyphics, scribes, jewelry, gold
<b><i>Social Sciences</i></b>		
31	Symbols/Holidays	Washington Monument, Lincoln, Jefferson, and Roosevelt Memorials, definition of symbols, Statue of Liberty, bald eagle
32	Economics	Human wants and needs, goods and services, consumers and producers, the use of money
33	Civics	Pledge of Allegiance; government, citizens, liberty, justice, laws

# A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE CURRICULUM

## SOCIAL SCIENCE II (DRAFT COPY) GRADE LEVEL 2

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
<i>Geography</i>		
1	Map Skills	What maps represent, how we use maps, use of keys legends, compass rose, symbols
2	Globes	What globes represent, the horizon
3	Location 1	Identify school, home, neighborhood, community, rural, urban, suburban, state and country
4	Location 2	Identify the seven continents, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic Ocean, directions: N,S,E,W, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, North Pole, South Pole, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, the West Indies
5	Geographic Terms	Identify lake, river, ocean, coast, valley, prairie, desert, oasis; review peninsula, harbor, bay and an island
6	Asia	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of Asia, daily living, significant natural land marks and animals
7	Africa	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of Africa, daily living, significant natural land marks and animals
8	North America 1	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of North America, United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, daily living, significant natural land marks and animals
9	North America 2	Location of the 50 states, Mississippi River, Appalachian Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico
10	South America	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of South America, daily living, significant natural land marks and animals
11	Australia	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of Australia, daily living, significant natural land marks and animals
12	Europe	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of Europe, daily living, significant natural land marks and animals
13	Antarctica	Physical and climatic characteristics of Antarctica, significant natural land marks and animals
<i>American History</i>		
14	New England Colonies	Present day New England region, origin of settlers, why they came to the New World
15	Middle Colonies	Present day Middle Atlantic region, origin of settlers, why they came to the New World
16	Southern Colonies	Present day Southern region, origin of settlers, why they came to the New World
17	Virginia Colonies	Sir Walter Raleigh, Roanoke Island, Virginia Dare, Croatoan Indians, Lost Colony, Jamestown, John Smith, farming, Chief Powhatan, Powhatan Indians, Pocahontas
18	Slavery	Origin of slavery in the colonies, life of a slave, the conflict over slavery
19	American Revolution 1	Timeline of important events and people connected to the American Revolution

## SOCIAL SCIENCE II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
20	American Revolution 2	Causes of the American Revolution, important events during the Revolutionary War
21	American Revolution 3	People and symbols of the American Revolution
22	Westward Expansion 1	Timeline and map of westward expansion, significant people
23	Westward Expansion 2	Louisiana Purchase, events and significant people
24	Westward Expansion 3	Life of the pioneers and reasons for westward expansion, routes, means of travel, inventions
25	War of 1812	James, Madison, British Navy, U.S.S. Constitution, Old Ironsides, burning of Washington D.C., Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key, Star Spangled Banner, Battle of New Orleans
<b><i>World History</i></b>		
26	India 1	Timeline of significant events in history from 1500 BC – 0 AD
27	India 2	Religion, art, inventions, family, architecture, economic and governmental system
28	China 1	Timeline of significant events in history from 1776 BC – 0 AD
29	China 2	Religion, art, inventions, family, architecture, economic and governmental system
30	Ancient Greece 1	Timeline of significant events in history from 3000 BC – 0 AD
31	Ancient Greece 2	Religion, art, inventions, family, architecture, economic and governmental system
<b><i>Social Sciences</i></b>		
32	Folk Heroes	Describe regional folk heroes, stories, songs, cultural traditions, symbols, celebrations
33	Symbols	U.S. Flag, current and earlier versions, “We the People”, Presidents’ Day, Washington Monument, Liberty Bell, bald eagle, White House
34	Civics	Pledge of Allegiance, rights and responsibilities of citizens, government, laws, leaders
35	Economics	Human, natural, capital resources, market, barter, money, scarcity, choice, interdependence, producers and consumers

**A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CURRICULUM**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE III (DRAFT COPY)  
GRADE LEVEL 3**

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
<i>Geography</i>		
1	Map Skills 1	What maps represent, how we use maps, use of keys legends, compass rose, symbols, scale, national borders
2	Map Skills 2	Thematic maps: political maps; countries, cities, and towns, physical maps; mountains, rivers, canyons, oceans
3	Locations	Eastern and Western Hemispheres, the seven continents, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic Ocean, directions: N,S,E,W, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, North Pole, South Pole, equator, longitude, latitude, the prime meridian
4	Geographic Terms	Identify boundary, channel, delta, isthmus, plateau, reservoir, strait, coast, valley, desert, oasis, peninsula, harbor, bay, island, lake, river, oceans
5	Human Environment	Environment: climate; land; people; the earth, equator, sun, tropical climates, tropical rain forests, people and animals of the rain forests, Arctic Circle, Antarctica, Antarctic Circle, Tropic of Capricorn, Tropic of Cancer, temperate zones, manmade changes of the environment, Hoover Dam, cities, air pollution
6	Asia	Location of Asia, Mount Everest, Ural Mountains, Himalayan Mountains, Gobi Desert, Mongolia, China, Southeast Asia, Indonesia, Southwest Asia, South Asia, equator, tropical rain forests, countries, cities of Asia, India, New Delhi, Taj Mahal, Sri Lanka, Ganges River, languages of South Asia
7	Africa	Location of Africa, the Dark Continent, Mediterranean Sea, Mount Kilimanjaro, Nile River, Congo River, Niger River, Madagascar, desert, tropical rain forest, subtropical, countries of Africa, Strait of Gibraltar, Nigeria, Sahara Desert, Ghana, Mali, and Songhai Empires, Liberia, nomads, camels, languages of Africa, governments, education
8	North America 1	Location of North America, United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, Rocky Mountains, subarctic climate, humid subtropic climate, highlands climate, Mexico City, Washington, D.C., Ottawa, provinces and states, St. Lawrence River, Yukon River, Hudson Bay, Montreal, Quebec, subarctic climate, tundra climate, humid continental climate in Canada, education in Canada
9	North America 2	United States, fifty states, state capitals, Alaska, Hawaii, Washington, D.C., Cascade Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Appalachian Mountains, Great Lakes: Superior; Michigan; Huron; Erie; and Ontario, Missouri River, Mississippi River
10	South America	Location of South America, Amazon River, tropical rain forests, Andes Mountains, tropical climate, highland climate, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, humid subtropical climate, Buenos Aires, Pampa, Spanish language, sports, soccer



## SOCIAL SCIENCE III, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
11	Australia	Location of Australia, founding of Australia, Nullarbor Plain, Cape York, dry climate, Australia as a continent and country, population, Australian Alps, Simpson Desert, Gibson Desert, Great Sandy Desert, Great Victoria Desert, the Outback, Ayers Rock, Great Barrier Reef, koala bear, kangaroos, wallabies, emus, venomous snakes, government, education in Australia, ranching, raising sheep
12	Europe	Location of Europe, marine west coast climate, Arctic Circle, Scandinavian Peninsula, subarctic climate, Mediterranean Sea, British Isles, Volga River, Caspian Sea, Danube River, Black Sea, Rhine River, Alps, Alpine Mountain system, London, Adder River, Rhone River, Strait of Gibraltar, Russia, Turkey, Bosphorus Strait, San Mario, Vatican City, languages of Europe, Eiffel Tower, education in Europe, Notre Dame Cathedral, Mount Blanc
13	Antarctica	Location of Antarctica, ice cap, Transantarctic Mountains, East Antarctica, West Antarctica, glaciers, James Cook, John Davis, Davis Sea, James Weddell, Weddell Sea, Roald Amundsen, Amundsen Sea, penguins, seals, and whales, Robert Scott, South Pole, ice cap climate, tundra zone, mosses, algae, lichens, scientific research, claims of countries on the continent of Antarctica
<i>American History</i>		
14	Native Americans 1	Eastern Woodlands Indian tribes: Delaware, Susquehanna, Mohican, Massachusett, and Iroquois, Southern tribes: Cherokee, Seminole, and Powhatan, clothing, decorations, longhouses, wigwams, farming, hunting and fishing, sugar from maple trees, wampum belt, peace pipe, Great Spirit, shaman, Ponce de Leon, Fountain of Youth, St. Augustine, Hernando de Soto, the Mississippi River, Pilgrims, the first Thanksgiving, smallpox, Iroquois Confederacy, Cherokee Confederacy, Andrew Jackson, the Indian Removal Act
15	Native Americans 2	Plains Indian tribes: Arapaho, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Mandan, and Sioux, clothing, buffalo hides, housing, teepees, mound builders, growing beans, corn, and squash for food, buffalo hunts, making pottery and blankets, using animal skins to make drums, bags, and quivers to hold arrows, using animal bones to make tools, ceremonies, Sun Dance, Hernando de Soto, the discovery of the Mississippi River, Francis Coronado, city of Cibola, horses, sign language, Indian wars
16	Native Americans 3	Southwest Indian tribes: Anasazi, Hohokam, and Mogollon, Navajo, Hopi, Pima, and Yuma, lightweight clothing, breechcloths, leggings, and moccasins, stone and adobe houses, pueblos, Pueblo Indians, hogans, growing crops, dry climate, scarce water supply, artistic pottery and blankets, jewelry from silver and turquoise, Kachina dolls, ceremonies, Apache, Mesa Verde, Spanish exploration, Coronado, Spanish missionaries, Roman Catholic faith, raising sheep, wool to make clothing and blankets, Indian Territory, government reservations
17	Native Americans 4	California Intermountain tribes: Cayuse, Hupa, Modoc, Nez Perce, and Shoshone, climate, clothing, villages, wickiup, hunting and gathering, Great Basin, Cascades, Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, animals and insects, making baskets, Juan Cabrillo, Spanish missions, discovery of gold

## SOCIAL SCIENCE III, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
18	Slavery 1	Slavery in the United States, Christopher Columbus, African slaves, crossing the Atlantic Ocean, the cotton gin invented in 1793, plantations, indentured servants, slave and free states, Missouri and Maine join the Union, Missouri Compromise, Abraham Lincoln, South Carolina leaves the Union, the Civil War begins, the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, Emancipation Proclamation, the 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
19	Slavery 2	Slavery in the South, plantations, The American Colonization Society, William Lloyd Garrison, <i>The Liberator</i> , abolition, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Beecher Stowe, <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> , Underground Railroad, Levi Coffin, Harriet Tubman, John Brown, Emancipation Proclamation, General Lee, General Grant, Appomattox Court House, Virginia, songs and symbols from that time
20	Civil War 1	Civil War, definition of a civil war, the North and the South, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Lincoln-Douglas debates, Compromise of 1850, territories of New Mexico and Utah, Missouri Compromise, Louisiana Purchase, slave and free states, plantations, Dred Scott, Republican Party, Southern Democrats, John Breckinridge, Abraham Lincoln wins the 1860 election, Confederate States of America formed, Fort Sumter
21	Civil War 2	Fort Sumter, Jefferson Davis, capital of the Confederacy at Richmond, Virginia, Confederate Army, Union Army, General Irwin McDowell, battle at Manassas Junction (Bull Run), Stonewall Jackson, Monitor and Merrimack, Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), General Robert E. Lee, General George McClellan, Battle of Gettysburg, General George Meade, the 54 <sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Volunteers at Fort Wagner
22	Civil War 3	Battle of Gettysburg, Abraham Lincoln reelected in 1864, General Sherman captures Atlanta, fall of Richmond, General Lee surrenders to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, President Lincoln assassinated in Ford's Theater, Emancipation Proclamation, the 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, and 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, Ku Klux Klan, Reconstruction, Freedmen's Bureau
<b><i>World History</i></b>		
23	Timelines	Timelines, BC and AD, BCE and CE, ancient civilizations, Egyptian calendar, Aztecs, Roman calendar, Julian calendar, Gregorian calendar
24	Ancient Rome 1	Rome, capital of Italy, founding of Rome, Augustus – first emperor of Rome, Vandals, religion, gods and goddesses: Mars; Venus; Neptune, temples, mythology, Romulus and Remus, Latin language, Roman families, housing, artists, murals, sculpture, aqueducts, roads, chariot, entertainment, plays, architecture, Circus Maximus, Roman Coliseum, use of concrete
25	Ancient Rome 2	Roman Forum, marketplace for buying and selling, coins, area of the Roman Empire, Roman government, gladiator fights and chariot races, slaves, Roman pottery, farming, growing crops, use of fertilizer and irrigation, Appian Way, news reporting, <i>Acta Diurna</i>

## SOCIAL SCIENCE III, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
26	Ancient Rome 3	Republic of Rome, Etruscans, Roman classes of society: plebeians – lowest class; equites – wealthy businessmen; patricians – ruling class, Roman Senate, Punic Wars, Carthage, Hannibal, Julius Caesar, Pompey and Crassus, the Triumvirate, Queen Cleopatra of Egypt, Brutus, Augustus, <i>Pax Romana</i> – Roman Peace, Nero, Mount Vesuvius, city of Pompeii, Decius, persecution of the Christians, Constantine, Byzantium, Visigoths
27	Eastern Roman Empire	Byzantium, Byzantine Empire, Constantine, Constantinople, Justinian, Justinian code, Turkey, Istanbul
28	Islamic Empire 1	Muhammad, Allah, Koran, Muslims, Mecca, five pillars of Islam, mosque, Mamun, Bagdad, scientists, medical knowledge, mathematics, Arabic numerals, nomads
29	Islamic Empire 2	Arabs, Mecca, Muhammad dies, Islam faith, Muslims, Syria, Palestine, and Persia conquered in a jihad, Allah, caliph, Ali, Dome of Rock, Koran, Spain
30	Ghana	Sahara Desert, Kingdom of Ghana, Berbers, Mande language, Kinbi Saleh, trading iron, salt, and ivory in North Africa, caravans, king of Ghana, mosques, Al Bakir, farming and trading, metal tools, gold and jewelry, weapons, end of the Ghana Empire
31	Mali	Kingdom of Mali, Timbuktu, Sudiata Keita – first king of Mali, state of Kangaba, Sahara Desert, Ibn Batuta, Islamic religion, Mande people, Niger River, trade, gold and shells used as money, housing, Lion Prince of Mali, Mansa Musa, Mecca, university of Timbuktu, end of the Mali Empire
<b><i>Social Sciences</i></b>		
32	Immigration	Immigration, French explorers, British explorers, American Revolution, immigrants come to America from Ireland, Germany and other northern European countries, Chinese immigrants, immigration after the end of the Civil War, immigrant populations in New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, early settlers in the 13 original colonies, Ellis Island, America as a melting pot, immigrants from Mexico and Cuba
33	Holidays and Symbols	America as the land of opportunity, “ <i>e pluribus unum</i> ”, Ellis Island, Statue of Liberty, Lincoln Memorial, American Flag
34	Civics	Representative democracy, citizen, governor of a state, mayor of a city, United Nations, “Bill of Rights”, U.S. Constitution, Amendments, the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, President of the United States, United States Congress, Supreme Court, federal government, rights and responsibilities of citizens, Pledge of Allegiance
35	Economics	Human, natural, and capital resources, consumers and producers, advances in transportation and communication impact on distribution of goods and services, effect of climate on an economy

# A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE CURRICULUM

## SOCIAL SCIENCE IV (DRAFT COPY) GRADE LEVEL 4

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
<i>Geography</i>		
1	Map Skills 1	What maps represent, how we use maps, use of keys, legends, compass rose, symbols, scale, thematic maps
2	Map Skills 2	Identify how to use coordinates, degrees; define relief maps of elevation
3	Location 1	Identify longitude, latitude, prime meridian, International Date Line, major mountain ranges, rivers
4	Location 2	Identify important rivers, Eastern Hemisphere, Western Hemisphere, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the seven continents, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic Ocean, directions: N,S,E,W, North Pole, South Pole, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, West Indies
5	Geographic Terms	Identify boundary, channel, delta, isthmus, plateau, reservoir, strait, coast, valley, desert, oasis, peninsula, harbor, bay, lake, river, ocean and island
6	Asia	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of Asia, daily living, political regions and major cities, present day physical map
7	Africa	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of Africa, daily living, political regions and major cities, present day physical map
8	North America 1	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of North America, daily living, political regions and major cities, present day physical map
9	North America 2	Identify states, capitals, major cities and major physical features of the United States, natural resources by regions
10	South America	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of South America, daily living, political regions and major cities, present day physical map
11	Australia and Oceania	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of Australia and Oceania, daily living, political regions and major cities, present day physical map
12	Europe	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of Europe, daily living, political regions and major cities, present day physical map
13	Antarctica	Physical and climatic characteristics of Antarctica, exploration, research activities and international projects
<i>American History</i>		
14	Portuguese Exploration	Examine achievements and routes of significant Portuguese explorers
15	Spanish Exploration 1	Columbus explores the New World, Vespucci
16	Spanish Exploration 2	Treaty of Tordesillas, Cabral, Balboa, discovery of the Pacific Ocean
17	Spanish Exploration 3	Cortes, Aztecs, Pizarro, Incas, Ponce de Leon, Coronado
18	French Exploration	Northwest Passage, Verrazano, Cartier, Champlain, Joliet and Marquette
19	Italian Exploration	Achievements and routes of significant Italian explorers

## SOCIAL SCIENCE IV, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
20	England's Rise to Power	North American colonization, defeat of the Spanish Armada
21	Immigration 1	Regional patterns of immigration in different communities, reasons for coming to America, struggles of immigrants
22	Immigration 2	Examples of the contribution of immigrants in art, religion, architecture
23	Native Americans	Treaties, forced relocation, conflicts with Native American tribes
<b><i>World History</i></b>		
24	Timelines	Introduce Middle Ages, review timelines, BC and AD, BCE and CE, early civilizations, Bronze Age, Stone Age
25	European Background	Viking exploration, Christian Crusades, Marco Polo
26	Middle Ages 1	Timeline of significant events in history from 800 AD to 1100 AD
27	Middle Ages 2	Religion, art, inventions, family life and architecture
28	Middle Ages 3	Economic system, government and leaders, growth of trade and travel with countries in Asia
29	Maya Indians 1	Timeline of significant events in the history of the Maya Indians
30	Maya Indians 2	Religion, art, inventions, family life and architecture
31	Maya Indians 3	Economic system, government and leaders, conflicts with Spanish Conquistadors
32	Aztecs 1	Timeline of significant events in the history of the Aztec Indians
33	Aztecs 2	Religion, art, inventions, family life and architecture
34	Aztecs 3	Economic system, government and leaders, conflicts with Spanish Conquistadors
35	Incas 1	Timeline of significant events in the history of the Inca Indians
36	Incas 2	Religion, art, inventions, family life and architecture
37	Incas 3	Economic system, government and leaders, conflicts with Spanish Conquistadors
<b><i>Social Sciences</i></b>		
38	Civics	Citizenship, personal and civic responsibility, private and public character traits
39	Economics	Money role, changes in how to use; economic institutions, public vs. private, goods and service, producers and consumers
40	Symbols	White House, capitol building, Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, Mount Rushmore

**A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CURRICULUM**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE V (DRAFT COPY)  
GRADE LEVEL 5**

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
<b><i>Geography</i></b>		
1	Map Skills 1	What maps represent, how we use maps, use of keys, legends, compass rose, symbols, scale, thematic maps, lines of latitude and longitude
2	Map Skills 2	Globe to map: Mercator projection, conic and plane projections; distortions, uses of maps
3	Location 1	Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle, relations to seasons and temperatures; climate zones: Arctic, tropic, temperate climates, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, effects of the Gulf Stream
4	Location 2	Time zones; prime meridian, Greenwich Meridian, International Date Line
5	Location 3	Location of mountain ranges, rivers, seas, and lakes around the world
6	Geographic Terms	Identify boundary, channel, delta, isthmus, plateau, reservoir, strait, coast, valley, desert, oasis, peninsula, harbor, bay, lake, river, ocean, and island
7	Asia	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of Asia, daily living, political regions and major cities, present day physical map of Asia
8	Africa	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of Africa, daily living, political regions and major cities, present day physical map of Africa
9	North America 1	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of North America, daily living, political regions and major cities, present day physical map of North America
10	North America 2	Identify states, capitals, major cities and major physical features of the United States, natural resources by regions
11	South America	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of South America, daily living, political regions and major cities, present day physical map of South America
12	Australia and Oceania	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of Australia and Oceania, daily living, political regions and major cities, present day physical map of Australia and Oceania
13	Europe	Physical, climatic, and cultural characteristics of Europe, daily living, political regions and major cities, present day physical map of Europe
14	Antarctica	Physical and climatic characteristics of Antarctica, exploration, research activities and international projects
<b><i>American History</i></b>		
15	Reconstruction	South in ruins; freed slaves, 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, and 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, Black Codes
16	Westward Migration	Homestead Act, Horace Greeley, railroads, western expansion, "Seward's Folly", Purchase of Alaska
17	Native Americans 1	Culture and lifestyle of Plains and Western tribes
18	Native Americans 2	Conflicts, extermination of the buffalo, major battles

## SOCIAL SCIENCE V, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
19	Native Americans 3	Government policies, Bureau of Indian Affairs, reservations, assimilation
20	Declaration of Independence	Purpose of the Declaration of Independence, authors, importance of the Declaration of Independence
21	U.S. Constitution 1	Preamble, Articles, Constitutional Convention, writing of the Constitution
22	U.S. Constitution 2	Bill of Rights; Amendments to the United States Constitution
<b><i>World History</i></b>		
23	Timelines	Review timelines, BC, BCE, AD, CE; introduce timeline for Middle Ages through the Glorious Revolution
24	Renaissance 1	Identify beginnings, spread of movement, influence, results of the Renaissance
25	Renaissance 2	Renaissance movement in Italy; city states, patrons, artists
26	Reformation	Gutenberg, Luther, Calvin; conflicts with science
27	England 1	Golden Age, Glorious Revolution timeline
28	England 2	Leaders, naval power, exploration
29	England 3	English Revolution: leaders, events, Restoration
30	England 4	Glorious Revolution: leaders, Bill of Rights
31	Russia 1	Timeline of significant events in Russian history
32	Russia 2	Religion, art, inventions, family life, architecture
33	Russia 3	Economic system, government and leaders
34	China 1	Timeline of significant events in Chinese history
35	China 2	Religion, art, inventions, family life, architecture
36	China 3	Economic system, government and leaders
37	Japan 1	Timeline of significant events in Japanese history
38	Japan 2	Religion, art, inventions, family life, architecture
39	Japan 3	Economic system, government and leaders
<b><i>Social Sciences</i></b>		
40	Civics	Civil Rights, elections, Electoral College
41	Economics	Federal Reserve Bank, interest rate, credit use and abuse
42	Symbols	Uncle Sam, Presidential Seal, Washington D.C., Star Spangled Banner

**A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CURRICULUM**

**CIVICS  
GRADE LEVELS 6 & 7**

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
<b><i>Definition and Purpose of Government</i></b>		
1	Government and Society	The difference between private and civic life, reasons for the establishment of government, diverse ideas concerning the purpose and role of government
2	Government Systems 1	Definition and purposes of constitutions; the English Magna Carta; Czar Nicholas II; the Russian Revolution; absolute monarchies; creation of the English Parliament: House of Lords and Commons; Prime Minister; similarities and differences of U.S. system and parliamentary system
3	Government Systems 2	Various systems of government: unitary system: French Revolution’s Legislative assembly; federal system: the national government and state governments; division of powers: exclusive, concurrent, and reserved; confederation system
4	Individual Rights 1	Unalienable rights: life, liberty, pursuit of happiness; Articles of Confederation; Constitutional Convention; George Washington and the U.S. Constitution
5	Individual Rights 2	Thomas Jefferson and the founding fathers’ objectives; enumerated rights; the Bill of Rights as amendments: rights found in the First Amendment, Fifth Amendment and Sixth Amendments
6	Declaring Independence	Formation and writing of the Declaration of Independence; the thirteen colonies; English control: Sugar Act, Stamp Act, and the Townshend Acts; freedom of speech; the Boston Massacre; First Continental Congress; the Second Continental Congress; Olive Branch Petition; taxation without representation; Thomas Jefferson and the drafting of the Declaration of Independence
7	Constitutional Convention	The Constitutional Convention; George Washington’s role; the Federalists; Virginia Plan, New Jersey, and Connecticut Proposals; other compromises; ratification of the Constitution; arguments “for” and “against” the Constitution; the Federalist Papers; John Adams
<b><i>Principles of American Democracy</i></b>		
8	U.S. Constitution 1	Influences of the Constitution: the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights, the Articles of Confederation and its weaknesses, and the writings of John Locke; the Preamble and the six goals of the Constitution; Contents of Articles I through VII
9	U.S. Constitution 2	Limited government; the Bill of Rights: First Amendment-freedom of press, speech, assembly, religion, and petition; Second Amendment-right to keep or bear arms; Third Amendment-quartering of soldiers; Fourth and Fifth Amendments-rights of accused persons
10	U.S. Constitution 3	The Bill of Rights: Sixth Amendment-courtroom rights of accused; Seventh Amendment-rights persons suiting; Eighth Amendment-excessive bail and fines/cruel and unusual punishment; Ninth Amendment-protection of all rights; Tenth Amendment-powers reserved to states
11	U.S. Constitution 4	Explanation of Amendments Eleven through Seventeen
12	U.S. Constitution 5	Explanation of Amendments Eighteen through Twenty-seven



## CIVICS, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
13	Amendment Process	Amending the Constitution; ratification of proposed amendments; definition of amendment; the prohibition amendment and the Twenty-first Amendment; uniqueness of the Twenty-seventh Amendment
<i><b>The Role of Government</b></i>		
14	Government by the People	Direct democracy and the republican form of government; three questions concerning the central government and the Constitution: response, relationship, and adaptation; review of growth of U.S.; Thomas Jefferson's influence; four values of the Declaration of Independence
15	Government Principles	Life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; review of four values of Constitution; six principles of the federal government: checks and balances, separation of powers, limited government, federalism-enumerated, reserved, and concurrent powers, popular sovereignty, adaptability-Elastic Clause
16	Legislative Branch 1	Explanation of Article 1: Section 1-establishment of Congress-House of Representatives and Senate; Section 2-election, term, and requirements of representatives; Section 3-election, term, and requirements of senators
17	Legislative Branch 2	Explanation of Article 1: Section 4-election dates and meeting times; Section 5-qualifications and conduct of members of Congress, quorum, Congressional Record; Section 6-compensation and immunity; Section 7-revenue and the presidential veto
18	Legislative Branch 3	Explanation of Article 1: Section 8-enumerated powers of Congress concerning taxes, borrowing, commerce, naturalization and bankruptcy, coining money and weights and measures, counterfeiting, post office and roads, copyrights and patents, courts, declaring war, armed forces, national capital, Elastic Clause
19	Powers of Congress	Powers of the Senate: advise and consent, approve or reject military or trade treaties; Senate leadership: Vice-President, pro tempore, Senate Majority Leader; committees-standing, select, joint, conference, and sub; House leadership: Speaker of the House; House committees-House Rules Committee and House Appropriations Committee; passing legislation
20	How a Bill becomes a Law	Introducing a bill: filing; assigning to committee or subcommittee-debate, amendments, hearings, passing; approval by House and Senate; sending to the President; overriding a veto
21	Executive Branch 1	Establishing the Presidential system; Article II, Section 1: creates the Presidency-executive powers, terms, election, qualifications, salary, and oath of office; Section 2 and 3: duties and more duties-expressed and implied powers; Section 4: removal from office of President and Vice-President
22	Executive Branch 2	President George Washington's Cabinet and the formation of the first four Cabinet posts; list of current Cabinet posts; Cabinet members responsibilities; Chief of Staff; National Security Council and Advisor; Office of Management and Budget

## CIVICS, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
23	Judicial Branch	Constitutional Convention; Federalist and Anti-Federalists; Judiciary Act of 1789; Article III, Section 1: creation of the Supreme Court and the Supremacy Clause; Section 2: types of cases; Section 3: treason and lesser punishments; John Marshall and McCulloch v. Maryland; Marbury v. Madison; Gideon v. Wainwright; Plessy v. Ferguson; Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka; Engel v. Vitale; Miranda v. Arizona; Dred Scott v. Sandford; New Jersey v. T.L.O.
24	Political Maps	Introduction and division of local government: counties, parishes, or boroughs; wards; districts; political division of state government: bicameral, unicameral; national level of government; congressional districts
25	State Governments 1	State services and politics; organization of state government: constitutions-preambles and bills of rights; state legislatures: qualification and terms of members; passing a bill; leadership: Speaker of the House, Majority Leader; state executives; elections
26	State Governments 2	The executive branch; responsibilities of the governor; state agencies: education, roads and highways, human services, retirement and unemployment; attorney general; secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer; department of health; economic agencies; licensing agencies; the judicial branch: supreme court, court of appeals, and trial courts
27	Local Governments	Structure of county government; divisions: counties, parishes, boroughs; commissioners; passing ordinances; welfare; county officials: treasurer, clerk, sheriff, coroner, district attorney, superintendent of schools; types of city government: commission, council/manager, mayor/council: weak and strong mayor systems
28	Political Parties 1	Definition of political party; similarities between political parties and interest groups, Communist party, Green party; Great Britain: Conservative/Labor parties; coalitions; other political parties: Christian Democratic, Liberal; Libertarian Labor; Conservative, Social democratic; to the “right,” to the “left”
29	Political Parties 2	Symbols of the Democrat/Republican parties; the Democratic party-Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson; Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party; the Federalist party-John Adams; the early beginnings of the Democratic/Republican parties; First Whig candidate-William Henry Harrison; various parties: Know Nothing, Anti-Masonic, Liberty, Free-Soil, Constitutional Union, Populist; Greenback; Prohibition, Socialist; Progressive; Bull Moose; Democratic party split (1948); American Independence party (1968); third party movement (1995)
30	Election Process	Article II, Section 2; the Electoral College and electors; Twelfth Amendment; election times; eligibility and voting requirements; calculating the electoral votes and the House of Representatives; census; the popular vote; electing senators, representatives, and state officials; party conventions and delegates
31	Policy Making	Political parties and special interests; ideal and reality; political promises and change; public agenda; the media; public opinion; election of political officials; agenda: building, formulation, adoption, implementation, and evaluation

## CIVICS, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
32	Foreign Policy	Influence of the U.S.; definition of foreign policy; reasons for foreign policy; national security and economic benefits; national security policy; the military; treaties; definition of ally; resources; Presidential powers; executive agreements; Article II, Sections 2 and 3, the media
<i>Citizenship and Society</i>		
33	Civil Rights 1	Definition of civil rights, due process, segregation; the Fifth Amendment; Fourteenth Amendment; protection of liberty; review of early civil rights; the Civil Rights Amendments; Civil Rights Act of 1866, 1870, 1872, and 1875; Ku Klux Klan; Jim Crow laws; Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896; NAACP
34	Civil Rights 2	Review of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments; separate but equal; women's suffrage; the Nineteenth Amendment; Jeanette Rankin; Brown v. Topeka Board of Education of 1954; definition of integrate; Chief Justice Earl Warren; integration challenge in Little Rock, Arkansas; President Dwight Eisenhower; James Meredith; Gov. George Wallace; Dr. Martin Luther King; Civil Rights Act of 1960 and 1964; Federal Civil Rights Commission; Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Twenty-Fourth Amendment; influence of Supreme Court; affirmative action
35	Special Interest Groups	Definition of interest group; examples of interest groups and their importance; Association of Retired Persons; case study: Columbia River Flow; advantages; definition of lobbying; National Chamber of Commerce; American Farm Bureau; unions; AFL-CIO, professional; environmental: World Wildlife Fund; consumer protection groups; giving money; campaigns; political action committees; public information campaign; curbing interest groups' power
36	Volunteerism	Donating time; Red Cross and Clara Barton; United Way; good citizen; ways to volunteer; firefighters; PTA/PTO; National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Parent-Teacher-Student Association; political campaign workers; Civilian Conservation Corp; Peace Corp and its goals; Volunteers in Service to America

## A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE CURRICULUM

<h2 style="margin: 0;">MID-LEVEL SOCIAL SCIENCES GRADE LEVELS 7 &amp; 8</h2>
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#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
<i>Economics</i>		
1	Midlevel Social Sciences	An introduction to the social sciences of anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology, and sociology
2	Economics Introduction 1	Making economic decisions; influencing the economy; definition of economics; the three basic economic questions; definition of the seven social sciences; management of resources; explanation of need/want
3	Economics Introduction 2	Review of wants/needs; goods/services; scarcity; resources and making decisions; types of economic systems: traditional, command, market, and mixed; Adam Smith
4	Factors of Production	Definition of scarcity; review of wants/needs; factors of production: natural, human, capital, and management resources; entrepreneurship; effects of technology
5	Supply and Demand	Market system; definition of price, supply, demand; substitution effect; diminishing marginal utility; demand schedule; demand curve; determinants of demand: customer tastes, market size, income, prices of related goods, definition of substitute goods/complementary goods; supply; supply schedule; supply curve; determinants of supply: technological improvements, resource prices, taxes and subsidies, prices of other goods, price expectations, market competition; equilibrium price and quantity
6	Business Organizations	Free enterprise system: types of business organizations; sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations and terms associated with corporations
7	Stocks and Bonds	Capital; corporations; definition of stocks, bonds, stockholders, publicly owned corporation, closed corporation, dividend, board of directors, common or preferred stock; securities; stock exchange; over-the-counter; NASDAQ; Dow Jones Industrial Average; bear and bull markets; newspaper stocks publication; buying shares; commission; corporate bonds
8	Overview of Labor Unions	Organized labor; management; Knights of Labor; American Federation of Labor (AFL); Samuel Gompers; John L. Lewis; Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO); AFL-CIO; negotiations: wages and fringe benefits, working conditions, job security, union security and grievance procedures; collective bargaining; strike tactics: picketing, boycotting, and secondary boycotting; arbitration; union dues; right-to-work laws; declining membership
9	Economic Circular Flow	Definition of service; review of consumers, producers, needs, wants, scarcity; trade-off, opportunity costs; product market; resource market; income; exchanges: flow of resources and products and flow of money payments
10	Cycles of Business	Definition of business cycles; Gross Domestic Product; conditions and factors affecting business cycles; phases: expansion, peak, contraction, and trough; external forces: weather, technology, and population changes; national income: inflation, deflation; budget deficit and surplus; national debt

## MID-LEVEL SOCIAL SCIENCES, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
11	Banking	Moneylenders; safe deposit box; interest rate; banking systems: commercial bank, savings banks, trust companies, and savings and loan associations; Federal Reserve Bank; credit unions; checking and savings accounts; ATMs; writing a check; making a deposit; borrowing: simple and compound interest
12	Federal Reserve System	Central banking system; Federal Reserve Act (1913); responsibilities; Board of Governors; Federal Open Market Committee; reserves; check clearing; the money supply; encourage/discourage loans: reserves, interest rates, and government bonds; discount rate; prime rate; open-market operations
13	Monetary & Fiscal Policy	Review of inflation; fiscal policy; monetary policy; definition of recession, disposable income; high unemployment; consumer demand; controlling the money supply: reserves, interest rates, and government bonds
14	Taxes	Federal, state, and local employees, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1; 16 <sup>th</sup> Amendment; 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment; Due Process and Equal Protection Clause; U.S. Congress; definition of grant, shared taxes, tax rate, tax base; tax categories: regressive, progressive, and proportional; types of taxes: sales tax, personal income tax, social security tax (FICA) excise tax, estate and inheritance taxes, gift tax, and property tax
15	International Economics	Numerous choices; technology; economic structure; imports and exports; transportation; trade organizations: European Union; U.S. export and imports; specialization; comparative advantage; limiting imports; restricting trade: tariffs and nontariff barriers; World Trade Organization; International Monetary Fund; World Bank; balance of payments; U.S. trade deficit
<b><i>Behavioral Science - Anthropology</i></b>		
16	Anthropology Introduction	Definition of anthropology, anthropologists, comparative anthropologists; branches of anthropology: physical (paleo-anthropology), cultural, social, and archaeology; subdivisions of anthropology: linguistic anthropology, ethnography, applied anthropology; methods of investigation: observation and field research-Dian Fossey, Jane Goodall; studying artifacts or ethnofacts
17	History of Anthropology	History of anthropology; definition of ethnocentrism, culture, cultural traits, acculturation, subcultures
18	Archaeology	Definition of archaeology; differences between historians and archaeologists; reasons for study; types and definitions of evidence: artifacts, features, ecofacts; locating the site: foot survey-grids and mapping, aerial survey, metal detectors; case studies: the Lascaux Cave and ancient Mayan cities; excavation: mapping, grid squares, tools, recording, describing, counting, and photographing; definition of potsherds, conservator; interpreting evidence: classification-typology and serration; dating (archaeometry)-relative, absolute, radio carbon; evaluation
19	Prehistoric Peoples	Physical anthropology; prehistory; paleo-anthropologists; Dian Fossey and Jane Goodall

## MID-LEVEL SOCIAL SCIENCES, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
20	Prehistoric Tools	Tools and fossilized bones; Homo sapiens; human ancestors: hominids-australopithecines (Lucy), Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Neanderthals, Cro-Magnon; Stone Age, Bronze Age; Neolithic revolution
21	Development of Language	Effective communication; definition of communication; levels: verbal-inflection and nonverbal-body language; personal space; territoriality; definition and importance of language; grammar
22	Types of Languages	Syntax; alphabets; examples of languages; dying languages
<b><i>Behavioral Science - Sociology</i></b>		
23	Sociology Introduction	Importance of sociology; a behavioral science; Auguste Comte; tools: observation and analysis; importance of groups: primary and secondary; community; society; roles; socialization; enculturation; norms: folkways, mores, laws; basic institutions: education, government, family, religion
24	Human Culture	Culture: material and nonmaterial; review of norms: mores, folkways, laws: technology; family; cultural changes: invention, and innovation
25	Cultural Diffusion	Cultural diffusion; case study: internet; cultural patterns: attitudes, stereotypes; importance of language; linguists; seven languages; dialect
26	The Family	Social institutions: family, education, government, economics, religion; socialization; definition of nuclear family, extended family, single-parent family; societies: matriarchal and patriarchal; marriage; polygamy; divorce; definition of widow/widower; remarriage
27	Sociology and Education	Formal education; teachers; specialization; learning: formal and informal; functions of education: socialization, adaptation, history; example of Roman society; and socialization
28	Sociology and Religion	Importance of religious institutions; definition and examples of organized religion; monotheistic and polytheistic religions; lay people and clergy; deities
<b><i>Behavioral Science - Psychology</i></b>		
29	Psychology Introduction	Development of psychology and philosophy; Aristotle; tools: observation, analysis; early psychology: structuralism; behaviorism-stimulus, Pavlov, stimulus; Gestalt psychology, psychoanalysis-Sigmund Freud (responsible for id, ego, superego and known as Father of Psychology); modern psychology: behavioral psychology, psychoanalysis, and specialization
30	Branches of Psychology	Review of branches of psychology: developmental, abnormal, clinical, comparative, educational, industrial, physiological, and social; personality
31	Psychological Disorders	Definition of abnormal psychology; abnormal psychologist; mental disorders; area of abnormal psychology: biophysical disorders-physical injuries, drugs and medications, psychosis; intra-psychic disorders-neurotic; existential disorders, and behavioral disorders
32	Mental Disorders	Mental disorders: anxiety (phobias), and depression

## MID-LEVEL SOCIAL SCIENCES, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
33	Personality and Dreams	Development of personality; personality types; Hippocrates: sanguine, melancholic; Carl Jung: introverts, introverts; personality traits; inkblot tests; nightmares, electric waves
34	Perception and Learning	Definition of perception, reality, learning; the five senses; mind set; negative and positive mental set; learning: temporary or permanent; the learning process: perception, thought, action, reaction; definition of educational psychologists; negative/positive reinforcement; types of learning: classical conditioning, instrumental conditioning, multiple-response learning, insight learning; motivation: extrinsic and intrinsic

# A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE CURRICULUM

## HISTORY of AMERICA I GRADE LEVELS 6-8

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
1	European Background 1	Definition of history; the continent of Europe; the Vikings; Eric the Red; Leif the Lucky; Vinland; the Beothuk; the Micmac; Europe during the Middle Ages; feudalism; kings, manors, vassals, and serfs; the Crusades; the Holy Land; Seljuk Turks; Pope's involvement and protection of the Byzantine Empire; effects of the Crusades; Maffeo, Nicolo, and Marco Polo; Kublai Khan; Marco Polo's travels
2	European Background 2	The Middle Ages; Johann Gutenberg and the printing press; the Renaissance; Portuguese explorations begin; Prince Henry the Navigator; Prince Henry's school; caravels; map makers and astronomers at Sagres; magnetic compass; astrolabe; quadrant; the Gold Coast; King John II; Bartholomeu Dias; Vasco da Gama; Pedro Cabral
3	Spanish Exploration 1	Portugal's and Spain's goals; Christopher Columbus; Portugal refuses Columbus; Queen Isabella's approval; the three ships: Nina, Pinta, and the Santa Maria; setting sail; mutiny; reaching land; the Arawaks; Hispaniola and Cuba; Natividad; Columbus' second trip; Puerto Rico; Amerigo Vespucci
4	Spanish Exploration 2	Spain's new territory; Portugal disputes Spain's claim; the Pope; the Treaty of Tordesillas and the Line of Demarcation; Pedro Alvares Cabral; Vasco Nunez de Balboa; Ferdinand Magellan
5	Spanish Exploration 3	Hernando Cortes; the conquistadors; Montezuma and the Aztec; Dona Marina; Tenochtitlan; end of the Aztec empire; Francisco Pizarro; the Incas; Atahualpa; Cuzco; conquering empires; Ponce de Leon; Francisco Vasquez de Coronado; Hernando de Soto
6	French Exploration	Spain's control; a Northwest Passageway; Giovanni da Verrazano and New York Harbor; Jacques Cartier; the Iroquois Indians; New France; Samuel de Champlain; Quebec; the Algonquin and Huron; the Great Lakes; Louis Joliet; Jacques Marquette and the Mississippi River; Sieur de La Salle and Louisiana; New Orleans
7	England's Rise to Power	Spain's control and dependence on American gold and silver; King Henry and England; John Cabot; Queen Elizabeth I and Martin Frobisher; reasons for exploration; the sea dogs: Sir Francis Drake, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Walter Raleigh; Virginia; Roanoke Island; John White; Virginia Dare; Croatoan; the Spanish Armada; defeat of the Spanish Armada
8	The New England Colonies	Plymouth Colony: the Pilgrims; the Speedwell and the Mayflower; the Mayflower Compact; Cape Cod; Squanto; first governors - John Carver and William Bradford; Massachusetts Bay: the Vikings; John Cabot; the Puritans and Massachusetts Bay Colony; Governor John Winthrop; Roger Williams and Providence; mercantilism; King James II and the Dominion of New England; Sir Edmond Andros; King William and Mary; Rhode Island Colony: Giovanni da Verrazano; Roger Williams; separation of church and state; the Connecticut Colony: Thomas Hooker; Hartford; Fundamentals Orders of Connecticut; British Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros; the Charter Oak; New Hampshire Colony: Martin Pring; Samuel de Champlin; Edward Hilton and Dover, Massachusetts



## HISTORY OF AMERICA I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
9	The Middle Colonies	The New York Colony: Henry Hudson and the Dutch; Dutch West India Company; Peter Minuet and Manhattan; the Duke of York; the New Netherland colony; Governor Peter Stuyvesant; New York; the New Jersey Colony: Giovanni Da Verrazano; Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley; the Pennsylvania Colony: Etienne Brule; the Quakers; William Penn; a proprietary colony; the Welcome; Philadelphia; the Delaware Colony: Henry Hudson; New Sweden Company; Fort Christina; Peter Stuyvesant; proprietorship of William Penn
10	The Southern Colonies	The division of the farmland; entail and primogeniture systems; the Jamestown Colony: the London Company; Captain John Smith; Powhatan tribe; tobacco; John Rolfe; House of Burgesses; Maryland Colony: Lord Baltimore; Queen Henriette Marie; Cecil Calvert; the Ark and the Dove; St. Mary's City; the Act of Toleration; the Carolina Colonies: Albemarle Point; North Carolina and South Carolina; North Carolina Colony: Sir Walter Raleigh and Roanoke Island; Sir Walter Heath; New Bern; Chief Hancock and the Tuscaroras Indians; South Carolina Colony: the Cherokees; Charleston; plantations and slave labor; traders and small farmers; the Georgia Colony: General James Oglethorpe; debtors; German Protestants; Savannah; the Creeks and the Cherokees; the Trail of Tears
11	Colonizing America	Starting a colony: reasons, planning, and organization; money and supplies; joint-stock companies; indentured servants; New England Colonies: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire; subsistence farming; fishing; whaling; shipping; the Middle Colonies: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware; large farms; the breadbasket; the Southern Colonies: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia; crops - tobacco; rice; indigo; plantations; slaves; rivers; shopkeepers and artisans; the frontier; mercantile system; expectations of the colonies; the Navigation Acts; reasons for the Navigation Acts; triangular trade
12	Life in the Colonies 1	Abundance of materials; New England housing: dugouts and wigwams; log cabins; stoneboats; kitchenware; the fireplace; food spoilage; crops; doctors and medicine; life expectancy; clothing; soapmaking; footwear; entertainment; Puritan religion; education; the town crier; the newspaper; advertising
13	Life in the Colonies 2	Entertainment: dances, musical instruments, festival days; Thanksgiving Day; dating and marriage; occupations: farming, brickmaking, wheelwrighting, the blacksmith, cabinetmakers, the silversmith, fishing – Captain Andrew Robinson and the schooner; the whitesmith, peddlers, glassmakers, innkeepers; the silk industry
14	Slavery in the Colonies	Beginning of the Dutch slave trade; the Portuguese; slave traders; indentured servants; the Dutch West India Company; triangular trade; black artisans; the task system; labor demand; plantations; field hands; indoor slaves; living conditions; slave housing; marriage and baptism; spirituals; punishments; runaways; the Underground Railroad; Freeman; life of Freeman

## HISTORY OF AMERICA I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
15	Toward Independence 1	British and French colonists' differences: fur trade, religion; British and French colonists: advantages and disadvantages; four wars: King William's War, Queen Ann's War, King George's War, the French and Indian War; French forts; the Ohio River Valley; Governor Dinwiddie; George Washington; Fort Duquesne; Fort Necessity; the French and Indian War begins; the Albany Conference; the Iroquois; Albany Plan of Union; General Edward Braddock; Washington in command; battle for Fort Duquesne; William Pitt; Fort Ticonderoga and Oswego; General James Wolfe at Quebec; Marquis de Montcalm; the Plains of Abraham; the Treaty of Paris
16	Toward Independence 2	Britain's governing of the colonies; land development; costs of wars; George Grenville; Proclamation of 1763; Navigation Acts; mercantilism; Sugar Act in 1764; Quartering Act; Stamp Act; Patrick Henry; Samuel Adams; the Stamp Act Congress; the Sons of Liberty; a boycott; a repeal; the Declaratory Act; the Townsend Acts; the New York Assembly
17	Toward Independence 3	Colonists' fears; review of the Townsend Acts; nonimportation agreements; a Circular Letter; British soldiers enter Boston; the Boston Massacre; Townsend Acts repealed; Committees of Correspondence; British East India Company; Sarah and John Fulton; the Indians; and Boston Tea Party; the Intolerable Acts: Boston Port Bill, Massachusetts Government Bill, Administration of Justice Act, Quartering Act, Quebec Act; H.M.A. Gaspee; the First Continental Congress
18	The American Revolution 1	Prelude to the American Revolutionary War; taxes; the Intolerable Acts and General Thomas Gage; the minutemen; the First Continental Congress and three accomplishments; George III's announcement; Patrick Henry's speech; Concord supplies; John Hancock; Samuel Adams; the Old North Church: Dr. Joseph Warren, Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott; the signal; Lexington; Concord; the return to Boston; advantages and disadvantages of the colonists
19	The American Revolution 2	Personal and political battles; Revolutionary War in 1775: preparations for war; Lake Champlain; Crown Point and Fort Ticonderoga; Connecticut Committee of War; Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys; Massachusetts Committee of Safety; Benedict Arnold; the Second Continental Congress; George Washington and the new Continental army; message to King George III; George Washington and the Continental army, building a navy; John Adams' proposal; Esek Hopkins; the siege of Boston; General Artemas Ward; General Gage; General William Howe; Breed's Hill; Battle of Bunker Hill; Dr. Joseph Warren; Salem Poor and Peter Salem; the Olive Branch Petition; the Hessians; Colonel Henry Knox and the cannon; the British leave Boston
20	The American Revolution 3	The Revolutionary War in 1776: Thomas Paine and "Common Sense;" division of the colonists; Richard Henry Lee; the writing of the Declaration of Independence; Thomas Jefferson; acceptance of the Declaration of Independence; the Loyalists and the Patriots; Washington in New York; Sir William Howe; the Battle of Long Island; Nathan Hale; the Battle of Trenton; Revolutionary War in 1777: Battle of Princeton; Cornwallis

## HISTORY OF AMERICA I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
21	The American Revolution 4	Revolutionary War 1777; the British Army's objectives; General John Burgoyne; General Barry St. Leger; General William Howe; Fort Ticonderoga captured; defeat at Bennington, Vermont; Second Battle of Freeman's Farm; Battle of Saratoga; the French Treaty of Alliance; Battle of Brandywine; the Battle of Germantown; Valley Forge; Baron Friedrich von Steuben; Marquis de Lafayette; Thaddeus Kosciuszko; Casimir Pulaski; General Jean Rochambeau; Admiral Francois DeGrasse; Articles of Confederation
22	The American Revolution 5	The French alliance; General Henry Clinton; Battle of Monmouth: Molly Pitcher, Betsy Ross; Benedict Arnold and his alliance with the British; Major John Andre'; George Rogers Clark and the Old Northwest; fall of Savannah, Georgia; Fort Moultrie; fall of Charleston, South Carolina; General Charles Cornwallis
23	The American Revolution 6	Revolutionary War 1779: John Paul Jones; the Serapis; Bonhomme Richard; Revolutionary War 1780: Battle of Camden; General Charles Cornwallis; General Nathaniel Greene; Battle of Kings Mountain; Revolutionary War 1781: Battle of Cowpens; General Daniel Morgan; Colonel Banastre Tarleton; Battle of Guilford Courthouse; Battle of Yorktown; General von Steuben; Marquis de Lafayette; General George Washington; General Jean Rochambeau; peace talks; Revolutionary War 1782: preliminary peace agreement; Revolutionary War 1783: Treaty of Paris; terms of treaty
24	A New Government 1	The Second Continental Congress; declaring independence; Continental Congress: locations and weakness; states' powers; review of idea of national central government: Richard Henry Lee's proposal, John Dickinson's committee, the Articles of Confederation and distribution of power; the Old Northwest and ratification of the Articles; the Northwest Ordinance; territory becoming states; the Old Southwest; inflation and depression after the war; Shay's Rebellion; laws governing trade
25	A New Government 2	The Constitutional Convention; James Madison; Alexander Hamilton; George Washington; Articles of Confederation; Federalists; Anti-Federalists; Thomas Jefferson; Virginia Plan; New Jersey; Connecticut Compromise; other compromises: slavery issue; the Constitution; ratification of the Constitution; arguments for and against ratification; importance of Virginia and New York; The Federalist Papers; first Congress at Federal Hall in New York City; election of George Washington and John Adams; North Carolina and Rhode Island ratify the Constitution; the ratification of the Bill of Rights
26	A New Government 3	Four additional concepts added to the Constitution; federalism and a constitutional government; functions of government: legislative, executive, and judicial; Preamble, Articles; amendments; the sovereign people; goals of the Preamble; purpose of the Articles; the Bill of Rights and identification of the other 17 amendments
27	Early Political Parties	The development of the parties: Alexander Hamilton's and Thomas Jefferson's viewpoints; beliefs of the Federalists and the Democratic Republicans; 1796 election and the Electoral College; the election of 1800 and the tie; influence of the newspaper; the duel; Jefferson's cabinet; laissez faire policy; President John Adams; Marbury v. Madison, Election of 1804

## HISTORY OF AMERICA I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
28	The Louisiana Purchase	Napoleon Bonaparte's dilemma, President Jefferson's proposal; Robert Livingston; Lewis and Clark's expedition; Sacajawea; trade with China; colonial traders; Tripoli declares war on U.S.; impressment of sailors; the Embargo Act; Nonintercourse Act
29	The Early 19th Century	Madison wins 1808 election; Madison negotiations with Britain and France and neutrality; Henry Clay and the War Hawks, and their reasons for declaring war; Tecumseh; America declares war; the War of 1812; Battle of Lake Erie; Commodore Thomas MacDonough; the British march on the capital; Fort McHenry and the Star Spangled-Banner; the Battle of New Orleans; the Monroe Doctrine; election of 1812
30	Moving Westward	The frontier; crossing the Appalachian Mountains; Daniel Boone; new states enter the Union; the Adams-Onís Treaty; the Northwest Territory: water level route, Appalachian Mountain route; the Marietta settlement; the settlers and the steel plow; the issue of slavery in the Northwest Territory and the Old Southwest; Louisiana and Missouri enter the Union; the Missouri Compromise; the balance of free and slave states; elections of 1816 and 1820.
31	Transportation West	Daniel Boone; blazing a trail; Wilderness Road; corduroy roads; Conestoga wagons; the Lancaster Turnpike; John Fitch's steamships; Robert Fulton's Clermont; the Mississippi River; the Erie Canal; railroad fever; Samuel F. B. Morse and the telegraph
32	The Age of Jackson	Four candidates in the 1824 election: Adams, Clay, Jackson, and Crawford; the Corrupt bargain; the 1828 election; Eastern voting laws; National Republicans and the Democrats; nominating conventions; the spoils system; Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet; Jackson's veto of the Bank bill; the Indian Removal Act; Trail of Tears; the Seminole War; discrimination; elections of 1832 and 1836, Martin Van Buren
33	Industrial Revolution	The Industrial Revolution; the spinning jenny; other important inventions; capitalists; the factory system; Moses Brown's mill; Eli Whitney's ideas: division of labor and interchangeable parts; the first textile mill; the sewing machine and the installment plan; Jethro Wood's and John Deere's plow; the McCormick reaper; Eli Whitney's cotton gin; king cotton; the Potato Famine; nativists; the Know-Nothing Party
34	American Reformers	Reformers of the time: Dorothea Dix and the mentally ill; help for the blind and deaf: Thomas Gallaudet and Samuel Gridley Howe; the temperance movement; American Temperance Movement; Horace Mann and public education; a teacher-training college; Emma Willard, Mary Lyon, and Catherine Beecher; a coeducational college; women's rights: Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Seneca Falls Convention; a Declaration of Sentiments
35	Texas Independence	Moving westward; the Great American Desert; Moses Austin given a land grant in Texas; Stephen Austin; settlers come to Texas; Mexico stops American settlement; dictator Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna; the Lexington of Texas, San Antonio; birth of the Republic of Texas; Sam Houston; the Alamo; William Travis; Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie; Battle of San Jacinto; the Lone Star Republic, election of 1840, William Henry Harrison

## HISTORY OF AMERICA I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
36	The Mexican War	The annexation of Texas; the 1844 election; expansionists and Manifest Destiny; election of Pope; Texas and Oregon join the Union; settlement of the Southwest: Juan de Onate, Santa Fe, William Becknell, the Santa Fe Trail; California settlement: Captain Gaspar de Portola and Spanish soldiers, Father Junipero Serra and the missionaries; John Slidell; war declared on Mexico; General Zachary Taylor; the Battle of Buena Vista; General Winfield Scott; General Scott Kearny; Captain John Fremont and the Bear Flag Republic; the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; the Gadsden Purchase; election of 1848, James Polk, Zachary Taylor, and Millard Filmore
37	The West Is Settled	Oregon Country: several countries claim; the U.S. claim: Robert Gray; Lewis and Clark; John Jacob Astor; Britain's claim: Sir Francis Drake; trappers; the mountain men; Jim Bridger; Manuel Lisa; the rendezvous; importance of the beaver; guides for the settlers; the Oregon Trail, missionaries: Jason Lee, Marcus and Narcissa Whitman; Minister Henry Spalding and Elizabeth Spalding; Joseph Smith and the Mormon church; Brigham Young and Salt Lake City; James Marshall and John Sutter; California gold rush; first Forty-Niners; the Comstock Lode; the Homestake Mine; the Overland Mail; Pony Express; the telegraph
38	The Issue of Slavery	Regional differences involving slavery; the Northwest Ordinance; the growth of slavery; Missouri Compromise of 1820; the Tallmadge Amendment; Manifest Destiny; Oregon Territory; Mexican Cession; Gadsden Purchase; Wilmot Proviso; sectionalism; Nat Turner; the slave codes; popular sovereignty; the Free Soil Party; the territory of California; The Compromise of 1850: John C. Calhoun's and Daniel Webster's pleas
39	The Gathering Storm	Signs of progress: transportation; communication; people of the North: migration to the cities, factories and working conditions, trade unions, buying power; people of the South: agriculture - soil and climate, the labor force- indentured servants and slaves, textile factories and cotton; attitude of sectionalism; the Louisiana Purchase; Congress and the power struggle between the North and the South; the Tariff of Abominations; Calhoun and states' rights; Ordinance of Nullification; Daniel Webster; Henry Clay and the Compromise Tariff of 1833; the Force Act
40	The Union Is Broken 1	The Compromise of 1850; Fugitive Slave Law; the abolition movement; Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin; William Lloyd Garrison; Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth; Frederick Douglass; Senator Stephen A. Douglas; the Kansas and Nebraska Act; popular sovereignty; the Missouri Compromise; Border Ruffians; Lawrence, Kansas; John Brown; the new Republican Party; Senator Charles Sumner's speech; the Dred Scott decision; the Supreme Court; the Lincoln-Douglas political rivalry; elections of 1852 and 1856, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan

## HISTORY OF AMERICA I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
41	The Union Is Broken 2	Senator Stephen A. Douglas and the Freeport Doctrine; Lincoln-Douglas debates; John Brown and Harper's Ferry; the 1860 Democratic and Republican conventions; Lincoln elected; South Carolina secedes from the Union; other states secede; the Confederacy; Jefferson Davis chosen as President of Confederacy; Lincoln's inaugural address; Fort Sumter; the Civil War begins
42	Secession and War	Sectionalism and the secession of the states; Abraham Lincoln and his antislavery position; the forming of the Confederate States of America and its Constitution; Jefferson Davis; border slave states; Confederate control; Fort Sumter and the beginning of the Civil War; Northern and Southern leaders; rationale and resources
43	The Civil War 1861	Southern and Northern preparations for war and statistics; the Union blockade; the Copperheads; Washington D.C. threatened; the Baltimore riot and the case of John Merryman; the first major battle of the Civil War: First Battle of Manassas or Bull Run, Union General Irvin McDowell and Confederate General P.T. Beauregard meet in battle, General George B. McClellan replaces McDowell, Battle of Wilson's Creek, the Union's three-point strategy, the use of black troops, the 54 <sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Volunteers
44	Civil War 1862 Part 1	Military Theaters, naming of the battles, Civil War at sea, the Eastern Theater: Monitor and Merrimack; Union blockade; Trent Affair; Civil War – 1862: Peninsular Campaign; Battle of Fair Oaks (Seven Pines); Seven Days' Battles; Second Battle of Bull Run
45	Civil War 1862 Part 2	General Robert E. Lee's forces in Maryland; the Eastern Theater: the Battle of Antietam and the Battle of Fredericksburg; Lincoln replaces General McClellan and General Burnside; the Western Theater: capture of New Orleans; Battle of Fort Henry; Battle of Fort Donelson; Battle of Pea Ridge; Battle of Shiloh; Battle of Perryville; leaders of the war; Confederate and Union draft laws
46	Civil War 1863	Financing the war in the North: National Banking Act, Legal Tender Act, Pacific Railway Act, the Morrill Act, the Homestead Act; Financing the war in the South: counterfeiting and inflation; Lincoln's burden; the Emancipation Proclamation; review of the events of 1862 in the Western Theater; Battle of Stones River (Murfreesboro); Siege of Vicksburg; Battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga in the Western Theater during 1863
47	Civil War 1863-64	Medical conditions during the war; war camps; Civil War – 1863: Battle of Chancellorsville; Battle of Gettysburg; Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; Civil War – 1864: Grant's three objectives; Battle of the Wilderness
48	Civil War 1864-65	The Battles of Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor; the Shenandoah Valley campaign; siege of Petersburg; Civil War- 1864: Battle of Mobile Bay; Atlanta campaign; Battles of Franklin and Nashville; Lee's surrender at Appomattox; election of 1864

**A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CURRICULUM**

**HISTORY OF AMERICA II  
GRADE LEVELS 6-8**

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
1	Reconstruction 1	Costs of the Civil War; the 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment; Lincoln’s Reconstruction Plan and the Freedmen’s Bureau; Lincoln’s assassination; Vice-President Johnson and his plan for reconstruction; the Radical Republicans; 14 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, Reconstruction Acts, and Tenure of Office Act; election of 1868
2	Reconstruction 2	Southern recovery; tenant farmers/sharecroppers; westward movement; scalawags and carpetbaggers, the 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendment, Ulysses S. Grant and scandals of his term, Ku Klux Klan, and Rutherford B. Hayes and the end of Reconstruction; elections of 1872 and 1876
3	Life on The Plains 1	The Great Plains and the American Indian; new technology; Pacific Railway Act; the first transcontinental railroad; new people on the plains: cavalry, ranchers, and farmers; 1862 Homestead Act; life of the Plains Indians; armed conflicts: Sand Creek Massacre, Battle of Little Bighorn and Wounded Knee; destruction of the buffalo; the Dawes Act
4	Life on The Plains 2	Railroads, cowboys and cattle; cattle trails; the Homestead Act of 1862; Oklahoma land run; conflict between farmers and ranchers; the open range and barbed wire; pioneers of the plains: houses and lifestyles
5	The Changing Nation 1	Southern and Northern cities and economies after the Civil War; immigration; the growth of populism; the Grange Laws and the Supreme Court’s rulings; improvement of public services; entertainment: football, basketball, vaudeville; education and the newspapers; American authors and artists; new discoveries and inventions; Mark Twain and the Gilded Age
6	The Changing Nation 2	The Industrial Revolution and its effects; the railroad industry: Central Pacific and the Union Pacific; the mining industry; early business tycoons: George Pullman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James Hill, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, J.P. Morgan; trusts and monopolies
7	The Changing Nation 3	Early mail order businesses; Henry Ford and the assembly line; trusts and monopolies; the Sherman Antitrust Act; factory working conditions and employment practices; the birth of labor unions and strikes; the Haymarket Riot; the Pullman Strike; the Homestead Steel Strike; the American Federation of Labor
8	The Progressive Era	The spoils system; James Garfield; establishment of the Civil Service Commission and Interstate Commerce Commission; influence of William Jennings Bryan; reformers and newspaper reporters or muckrakers; President James Garfield; the progressive movement: passage of the 16 <sup>th</sup> , 17 <sup>th</sup> , 18 <sup>th</sup> , and 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendments; women reformers; Presidents T. Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson; the Hepburn Act; Meat Inspection Act; Pure Food and Drug Act; the Federal Reserve Act; establishment of NAACP; contributions of minorities, Chester Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley; elections of 1880, 1884, 1888, and 1892
9	U.S. Imperialism 1	U.S. changes from isolationism to imperialism; Commodore Matthew Perry travels to Japan; purchase of Alaska; the republic of Hawaii; China and the Open Door Policy; rebellion in China; industrialization of Japan

## HISTORY OF AMERICA II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
10	U.S. Imperialism 2	Rebellion in Cuba and American involvement; sinking of the Maine; the beginning of the Spanish American War; the Philippines; Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders; the Battle of San Juan Hill; Puerto Rico; the Treaty of Paris; Platt Amendment; establishing a government in the Philippines; the Roosevelt Corollary; Panama and the building of a canal; revolution in Mexico; Elections of 1896, 1900, 1904, and 1908
11	World War I 1	Imperialism; the great powers move toward war: Allied and Central Powers; Triple Alliance and Triple Entente; conflict in the Balkans; terrorist murder of Franz Ferdinand; declarations of war; the U.S. assumes neutrality; election of 1912
12	World War I 2	The Allied and Central Powers; trench warfare; U.S. maintains neutrality; the German submarine; President Wilson's warning to Germany; the "Lusitania" torpedoed; unrestricted submarine warfare resumed: German foreign minister Alfred Zimmerman's note; Russia pulls out of the war; Central Powers threaten Paris; America joins Allied Powers; President Wilson's Fourteen Points, election of 1916
13	World War I 3	The U.S. prepares for war; the Selective Service Act (draft); Americans support the war effort; American Expeditionary Force; toll on British, French, and Belgians; armistice signed; the Treaty of Versailles; League of Nations; U.S. Senate and the peace treaty; President Wilson wins Nobel Peace Prize
14	The Roaring Twenties 1	Americans need for normalcy following World War I; Warren G. Harding's election; the 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment; the League of Women Voters; the Teapot Dome scandal; Calvin Coolidge becomes President; the Communists; the Red Scare; limiting immigration, elections of 1920 and 1924
15	The Roaring Twenties 2	The 18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment and Prohibition; the 21 <sup>st</sup> Amendment; working women and more freedom; fads; entertainment: radio, jazz music, sports, novelists; the Scopes trial; racial tension and the Ku Klux Klan
16	The Roaring Twenties 3	The strong American economy; the automobile creates jobs and mobility; investing in the stock market; the New York Stock Exchange; overproduction of consumer goods; unemployment becomes an issue; farmers suffer; prices drop; stock market panic and Black Thursday
17	The Great Depression 1	The Great Depression and its causes; President Hoover's efforts; effects of the Great Depression; a failed banking system; demands of the Bonus Army; Reconstruction Finance Corporation created; elections of 1928 and 1932
18	The Great Depression 2	The election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal; the Brain Trust; Emergency Banking Relief Act; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Homeowners Loan Corporation; National Industrial Recovery Act; Civilian Conservation Corps; Public Works Authority; Tennessee River Valley; Works Progress Administration; Social Security Act; the dollar and the gold standard; the Supreme Court and FDR



## HISTORY OF AMERICA II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
19	The Great Depression 3	Franklin Delano Roosevelt's reelection in 1936; the New Deal and the role of government; the Supreme Court; expansion of the government bureaucracy and control; cutbacks and recession; new labor guidelines; the Dust Bowl; soil conservation; migration to California; sharecropping the Black Brain Trust; help for Native Americans; Eleanor Roosevelt; benefits of New Deal Programs; coming out of the Depression; New York World Fair; the beginning of territorial expansion in Europe
20	Prelude to War 1	The Paris Peace Conference and the League of Nations; President Wilson suffers a stroke; the Treaty of Versailles; dictators; Communism; Benito Mussolini and the Fascist Party; Adolph Hitler and formation of the Nazi Party; Mein Kampf; persecution of the Jews; 1936 Berlin Summer Olympic Games
21	Prelude to War 2	Japan between the wars: the strength of the Japanese military; influence of the samurai; Russo-Japanese War; Theodore Roosevelt wins Nobel Peace Prize; Four Power Pacific Treaty; Japanese expansion; Manchukuo; Soviet Union between the wars: Stalin; collective farms; gulags; America between the wars: isolationism; Washington Naval Conference in 1921; Kellogg-Briand Pact; Axis and Allied Powers; Germany in the late 1930s; the Third Reich; Mein Kampf; appeasement
22	Prelude to War 3	Japan in the 1930s: Japanese expansion; Manchuria; Sino-Japanese War; the Panay; Italy in the 1930s: Italian expansion in Ethiopia; the League of Nations; Spain in the 1930s: the Nationalists and the Loyalists; General Franco; Germany in the 1930s: Hitler circumvents the Treaty of Versailles; the German Air Force; crushing Czechoslovakia; the union of Austria and Germany; the Munich Agreement; Britain and the Soviet Union; Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact; Germany attacks Poland
23	Beginning of World War II	The conquering and division of Poland by Germany and USSR; Great Britain and France declare war; American neutrality; blitzkrieg or lightning war; the Sitzkrieg; Denmark and Norway captured; France and the Maginot Line; France defeated; the assault against Great Britain, Battle of Britain
24	World War II 1	Neutrality acts; special session of Congress; first U.S. draft law; Lend-Lease Act; the German invasion of Russia; Battle of the Atlantic; the Atlantic Charter; strained U.S. relations with Japan; Pearl Harbor; the U.S. declares war; election of 1940
25	World War II 2	Review of the Allied and Axis Powers; the U.S. military; African Americans in the war; Native Americans in the war; war contributions of other races; Japanese Americans; the U.S. labor force; rationing; African Campaign; Southeast Asia and the South Pacific; war in the Philippines: the forced march; General Douglas MacArthur; Battle of the Coral Sea; the Battle of Midway; Battle of Guadalcanal
26	World War II 3	The Germans in Russia; the Western Front and Eastern Front; defeat of the Axis powers in Africa; Sicily and the Italian mainland; Germany driven out of Italy; Italy surrenders; Battle of Anzio; Allied forces enter Rome; Operation Overlord; D-Day

## HISTORY OF AMERICA II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
27	World War II 4	Invasion on the Western Front; the French Resistance; destroying German fuel sources; the V1 and V2 rockets; hedgerows in France; General Eisenhower and the push into Germany; assassination attempt on Hitler; General Rommel dies; Battle of the Bulge; General George Patton; the Polish Army destroyed; Yalta Conference; Stalin; the United Nations; Allied and Soviet forces meet; attack on German cities; President Roosevelt dies; Hitler commits suicide; V-E Day; election of 1944
28	End of the Pacific War	The Japanese in the South Pacific; Guadalcanal; the Gilbert atolls; hara-kiri; kamikaze pilots; the Philippines; Battle of Leyte Gulf; island-hopping campaign; Battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa; the Boeing B-29 Superfortress; Harry Truman becomes President; the Manhattan Project; the People's Volunteer Army; the Potsdam Conference; the Enola Gay delivers the atomic bomb; V-J Day; cost of the war
29	The Holocaust	Hitler's perfect society; definition of Holocaust; Hitler's plan put into action; the Nuremberg Laws on Citizenship and Race; Herschel Grynzpan and Kristallnacht; exterminations: the Polish Jews, the Soviet Jews; Hermann Goering's solution; concentration camps; the railroad rides; classifying the Jews; the war within Germany and Jewish statistics; trials of Nazi leaders; creation of Israel: the Arabs and the Jews; War of Independence; current tensions between Israel and Palestine
30	The Cold War 1	The Eastern bloc and the Western bloc; the Malta meeting; Potsdam meeting; the division of Germany; the creation of the United Nations and its functions; the Cold War: the arms race; the system of Communism; Stalin; the KGB; protecting democracy; Truman Doctrine
31	The Cold War 2	Limiting Communism; President Truman's new foreign policy; the Marshall Plan; East and West Berlin; the airlift; NATO; various treaties: Philippines, ANZUS, Japanese, Formosa, Korea, Rio Pact, Organization of American States, Southeast Asia, Warsaw Pact; the Cold War 1949-50
32	Harry Truman	Challenges facing President Truman; Republicans gain control of Congress; Fair Employment Practices Commission Act; the Employment Act; GI Bill of Rights; inflation; railroad strike; Taft-Hartley Act; the Fair Deal; threat of filibuster; the President's successes; the steel strike; conviction of Alger Hiss; Senator Joseph McCarthy's investigation; General Douglas MacArthur relieved of duty; election of 1948
33	The Cold War 3	The Cold War 1949-1953; Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-shek; Korea and the United Nations; General Douglas MacArthur; Seoul falls; MacArthur fired; a cease fire; President Eisenhower elected for two terms; Joseph McCarthy; Ho Chi Minh; supporting imperialism; Geneva Accords; SEATO; NORAD; SAC; Nikita Khrushchev; the Kitchen Debate; Frances Powers and the U-2 spy plane incident
34	Dwight Eisenhower	Eisenhower elected; the baby boom; better health care and medical advances; production of consumer goods; entertainment; education; Fair Employment Practices Act; the Supreme Court and Brown v. Topeka Board of Education; integration of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas; Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960; Rosa Parks and the Montgomery buses; Sputnik; the suburbs; Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956; elections of 1952 and 1956

## HISTORY OF AMERICA II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
35	The Cold War 4	Nikita Khrushchev and the Communist Party; destalinization; the Polish Communist Party; revolt in Hungary, East and West Berlin; the Middle East 1948-1956: Israel; Palestine; War of Independence; the Suez Canal; Baghdad Pact; Central Treaty Organization; the Eisenhower Doctrine; Africa -1960s: the independence movement; apartheid; Peace Corps volunteers
36	1960s Kennedy/Johnson	Kennedy's New Frontier; Peace Corps; Projects Mercury and Gemini; civil rights: Dr. Martin Luther King; freedom marchers and riders, march on Washington, D.C.; domestic issues: economy and education; the assassination and the mourning of a country; President Johnson; Civil Rights Act of 1964; the 24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment; Johnson's reelection; elections of 1960 and 1964
37	1960s Johnson/Nixon	Johnson's Great Society program: Economic Opportunity Act, the Voting Rights Act, the Medicare program, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and civil rights: Civil Rights Act of 1964, initiating integration and the riots, women's rights, other minorities' rights; the War on Poverty: Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 - Project Head Start, Jobs Corps, VISTA, Community Action Programs, Office of Equal Opportunity; Economic Development Act of 1965 and the Demonstration Cities Act of 1966; two new Cabinet posts created: Department of Transportation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development; the Vietnam War; the Hippie culture; Dr. Martin Luther King and Robert F Kennedy killed; medical breakthroughs; the Apollo Program; Nixon elected; man on the moon; the recession; elections of 1964 and 1968
38	The Vietnam War	Southeast Asia and the spread of Communism; U.S. involvement; Gulf of Tonkin; bombings of North Vietnam; guerrilla warfare and techniques; Agent Orange; Tet offensive; protests and marches; Nixon elected; Vietnamization; Kent State; Cambodia and Laos fall; the Pentagon Papers; peace talks; end of the war; refugees
39	The Cold War 5	President John Kennedy elected; Cuba and Communism; the Bay of Pigs; a naval blockade; the Cuban Missile Crisis; the hot line; Czechoslovakia; détente; Red China; SALT; OPEC; the gasoline shortage; Jimmy Carter elected President; invasion of Afghanistan; Solidarity in Poland; Star Wars; Geneva disarmament talks; Mikhail Gorbachev; Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty; the Communists in Nicaragua; Desert Storm; Soviet Union ceases to exist; end of the Cold War
40	Richard M. Nixon	President Nixon's reelection; Daniel Ellsberg; the Plumbers; the Watergate break-in; Robert Woodward and Carl Bernstein; the Senate committee; Department of Justice indictments; televised Ervin Committee meetings; the tapes and the U.S. Court of Appeals; Vice-President Agnew resigns; Vice-President Gerald Ford; war in the Middle East and the oil embargo; Saturday Night Massacre; impeachment proceedings; Nixon resigns; President Ford pardons Nixon; election of 1972

## HISTORY OF AMERICA II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
41	Gerald R. Ford	Creation of OPEC; the gasoline shortage; the U.S. government reacts; President Gerald Ford takes office; Nixon's pardon; investigation of CIA; the Alaskan pipeline; fighting inflation; the space program; Helsinki Accords
42	Jimmy Carter	Jimmy Carter's election; Carter's challenges; political party system changed; inflation; U.S. energy problems; nuclear energy; Ayatollah Khomeini; human rights activists; Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty; invasion of Afghanistan; boycotting the Olympic Games; the Panama Canal; the Middle East problems: Israel and Egypt; U.S. Embassy in Tehran seized; the hostage rescue attempt; election of 1976
43	Ronald Reagan	The Presidential debates; Reagan elected; Reagan's goals; inflation; assassination attempt; Reaganomics; cutting programs; balance of trade and the federal deficit; computers; deregulation; labor issues; the farmers; trouble in the Middle East; terrorists bomb American Embassy; Grenada; relations with the Soviets; the Challenger; Star Wars; Nicaragua; elections of 1980 and 1984
44	George H. Bush	George H. Bush's election and his goals; Americans with Disabilities Act; decreasing the budget; tax increases; NAFTA; foreign policy; Exxon Valdez; the savings and loan industry; the Berlin Wall; Gorbachev resigns; Commonwealth of Independent States; Operation Desert Storm and the Gulf War; election of 1988
45	William Clinton	Clinton elected; health care; combating terrorism; the federal budget; Somalia; civil war in Bosnia–Herzegovina; peace agreement in the Middle East; North Korea; gun control and the Brady Bill; the Whitewater Affair; reelection; a grand jury probe; the House Judiciary Committee; impeachment charges, appointment of Ruth Bader Ginsburg to the Supreme Court; elections of 1992 and 1996
46	George W. Bush	George W. Bush elected; background information; Richard B. Cheney; the Florida polls; election in question; the Electoral College; the Presidential Cabinet; U.S.S. Greenville; collision with Chinese fighter jet; the first hundred days; election of 2000
47	Terrorism	Characteristics of terrorists' groups; technology; terrorist attacks in Western Europe; Palestine; Israel; War of Independence; Suez-Sinai War; the Six-Day War; the PLO; terrorists' attacks: the Olympics; the United States Embassy at Beirut, Lebanon; the U.S. Marine headquarters; Pan American Flight 103; domestic terrorism: World Trade Center and the Alfred P. Murrah Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; the Unabomber

# A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE CURRICULUM

## U.S. GEOGRAPHY GRADE LEVELS 6 & 7

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
1	The Study of Geography	Latitude and Longitude, The Globe, The Equator, The Prime Meridian
2	The Tools of Geography	Map Creation and Terms, Map Symbols, The Globe
3	Physical Features 1	U. S. Boundaries, Continents and Islands
4	Physical Features 2	Landforms: Glaciers, Mountains, Hills, Valleys
5	Physical Features 3	Bodies of Water; Lakes, Rivers, Mouth of a River, Deltas, Gulfs, Harbors, Bays, Oceans
6	Earth and Its Weather	Earth's Atmosphere, Rotation and Changing Seasons
7	The Northeast Region 1	Overview and Study of the Northeast and Middle Atlantic States
8	The Northeast Region 2	Climate and Characteristics of the Northeast States
9	The Northeast Region 3	Overview: Maine New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware
10	The Northeast Region 4	Original Settlers of the Northeastern States
11	The Southeast Region 1	Overview of the Southeast States: Size, Characteristics, Climate
12	The Southeast Region 2	Overview: Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana
13	The Southeast Region 3	Original Settlers of the Southeastern States
14	The Great Lakes Region 1	Overview: Climate, Characteristics, Size of the Region
15	The Great Lakes Region 2	Overview: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota
16	The Great Lakes Region 3	Original Explorers and Settlers of the Region
17	The Plains Region 1	Overview: Climate, Characteristics, and Size of Region
18	The Plains Region 2	Overview: North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri
19	The Plains Region 3	Original Explorers and Settlers of the Plains Region
20	The Southwest Region 1	Overview: Characteristics, Rivers, Deserts, and Mesas
21	The Southwest Region 2	Overview and Brief History of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas
22	The Southwest Region 3	Original Explorers and Settlers of the Region
23	The Mountain Region 1	Rocky Mountains, Rivers of the Region, Continental Divide, Great Basin
24	The Mountain Region 2	Overview: Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado
25	The Mountain Region 3	Original Explorers and Settlers of the Mountain States
26	The Pacific Region 1	Climate. Characteristics, and Descriptions of States
27	The Pacific Region 2	Overview of the Pacific States
28	The Pacific Region 3	Original Explorers and Settlers of the Region
29	The Territories	U. S. Governed Islands and Territories, Location, History

## U.S. GEOGRAPHY, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
30	National Landmarks 1	Statue of Liberty, Independence Hall, Appomattox Court House, Ellis Island
31	National Landmarks 2	Alcatraz, Stone Mountain, The Alamo, Mount Rushmore
32	National Landmarks 3	Death Valley, Indian Ruins, Niagara Falls, Grand Canyon
33	National Landmarks 4	The Badlands, The Everglades, Grand Tetons, Smoky Mountains
34	National Landmarks 5	Petrified Forest, Sequoia, Kings Canyon, Redwoods, Yosemite, Yellowstone National Park

**A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CURRICULUM**

**HISTORY OF THE WORLD I  
GRADE LEVELS 8-10**

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
1	Overview of History	Overview of history, physical changes on the earth from earthquakes, volcanoes, erosion, etc., prehistory, development of writing, archaeologists, artifacts, anthropologists, fossilization, paleoanthropologists, early man, hominids, “Lucy,” australopithecines, timelines, Before Christ (BC), anno Domini (AD), Before Common Era, Before Christian Era (BCE), Common Era, Christian Era (CE), importance of changes in environment and climate, methods of dating artifacts, radio carbon dating, amino acid racemization, potassium argon
2	Prehistory 1	Ice ages, locations and effects of glaciers, animals, land bridges, Bering Strait, Paleolithic Age or Old Stone Age, Mesolithic Age or Middle Stone Age, Neolithic Age or New Stone Age, nomadic people, shelters, early people, australopithecines, Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Homo sapiens (Neanderthals/Cro-Magnons), description, language, lifestyle, diet, discovery of fire, use of tools, early art, use of colors, religion
3	Prehistory 2	End of the ice ages, hunters and gatherers, farmers, development of villages and permanent shelters during the Pathleolithic Age and New Stone Age (Neolithic), geographic changes and the development of civilization, domesticated animals, the first village (Jericho), Catal Huyuk, post and lintel construction, artisans, lifestyles, tools, exchange of goods, bartering, government (theocracy), religion (polytheism), Bronze Age, early writing in Egypt and Mesopotamia, scribes
4	Ancient Egypt 1	Nile River (mouth and delta), dynasty, Upper and Lower Egypt, Old Kingdom, Pyramid Age, Menes - first pharaoh, city of Memphis, Great Pyramid, King Khufu, mummification, Great Sphinx, Amon-Re (sun god), Middle Kingdom, pharaohs, building of canals for drainage and irrigation, trading outside the Nile Valley, Hyksos, New Kingdom, Ahmose defeats Hyksos, Thebes, leaders, Queen Hatshepsut – first woman ruler in history, Thutmose III, Amenhotep (later called Akenaton), Nefertiti, Tutankhamen, Ramses II, Cleopatra
5	Ancient Egypt 2	Power of the pharaohs, Egyptian accomplishments (building of canals, irrigation, hieroglyphics, pictograms and ideograms), government, papyrus, medical discoveries, development of mathematics, calendar, Rosetta Stone, building a pyramid, social classes, upper (royal family, rich landowners, government officials, high-ranking priests, army officers, and doctors), middle (merchants, manufacturers, and artisans), and lower (unskilled laborers, scribes, slaves)
6	Ancient Middle East 1	Fertile Crescent, Tigris River, Euphrates River, civilizations - Mesopotamia (cradle of civilization), Babylonia, Sumerians, city-states (Ur, Erech, and Kish), Sumerian contributions and inventions (wheel, 12-month calendar, sail) architectural inventions (ziggurats, villages to city-states), Sargon I, Amorites, city of Babylon, Hammurabi, Code of Hammurabi, cuneiform writing, Assyrians, Nineva, world’s first library, Medes and Chaldeans, Nebuchadnezzar, Hanging Gardens of Babylon

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
7	Ancient Middle East 2	Phoenicians, sailors, traders, alphabet, city states (Tyre, Beirut, Sidon, Carthage, and Lydia), origin of coins, origin of Judaism, Canaan, Abraham, twelve tribes of Israel, Ten Commandments, Hebrews (Jacob, Moses, Joshua, David, and Solomon), two kingdoms of Israel (north) and Judah (south), Israelites, the prophets, Isaiah, Proverbs, monotheism, Bible
8	Ancient India	Indian subcontinent, Indian civilization, Himalayas, Hindu Kush Mountains, monsoons, three rivers (Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra) Harappan civilization (population, well-planned cities, citadel, cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro) use of copper and bronze, soapstone seals, farming, use of levees and dams, growing cotton, Harappan civilization disappears, Aryans (tribes, caste systems, rajahs, vedas, religion, reincarnation, and the development of Sanskrit writing)
9	Ancient China	Huang He Valley civilization, floods, fertile farmland, dynasty, Shang dynasty, first dynasty, development of cities, An'yang, palace, temples, lifestyles, importance of the family, king and ruling class, bronze weapons, use of chariots, oracles, religion, jade and ivory carvings, development of a calendar, Zhou, Chou dynasty, Wu Wang, Mandate of Heaven, feudal system, aristocrats, commoners, slaves, and trade, Confucius and Laozi
10	The Early Mediterranean	Greek civilization, Attica and Peloponnesus peninsulas, Crete and Rhodes, farming, rocky soil, Minoan civilization, Minos, Minotaur, trade, warships, religion, city of Knossos, labyrinth, frescoes, gods, Mother Earth, importance of the lily, doves, and snakes, Achaeans, Phoenicians (sailors, colonies, contribution of the alphabet) Mycenaean civilization (artisans and traders), Helen of Troy, the Trojan War, Odysseus and the Trojan Horse, Dorians, the Dark Age, Homer writes the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i>
11	Ancient Greece 1	Growth of city states, acropolis, polis, agora, origin of Athens, trade center, art and literature, democracy, Draco, code of law, Solon, ownership of land, Pisistratus, Cleisthenes, first democratic constitution created, Pericles, Age of Pericles, Parthenon, Athena, Sparta, Laconia, helots, military lifestyle, Persia, Darius, Xerxes, Persian Wars, Battle of Marathon, Nike, Thermopylae, Salamis, Herodotus (Father of History)
12	Ancient Greece 2	Athens as a city-state, Macedonia, Philip II, Alexander the Great, fighting techniques of the army (phalanx, use of long spears, cavalry), Demosthenes, Alexander, Thebes, Alexander the Great, the Museum, Hellenistic civilization, decline of Alexander's empire, rise of Alexandria, philosophers (Epicurus, Zeno, and stoics)
13	Greek Legacy	Contributions of the Greeks: polytheistic religions, myths, gods and goddesses (Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, and Hestia) festivals, Olympic Games, Greek Theater (comedies and tragedies), Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, Dionysus, philosophers (Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle), trade with the Phoenicians
14	Ancient Rome 1	Geography of Rome and Italy, seven hills, Palatine hills, Romulus and Remus, founding of Rome, Latins, Tiber River, Etruscans, patricians, plebeians, slaves, Assembly of Tribes, Assembly of Centuries, Roman law, Twelve Tables, Roman Forum, Roman Empire, Punic Wars, Hannibal, Scipio, Battle of Zama



## HISTORY OF THE WORLD I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
15	Ancient Rome 2	Roman Empire, problems with trade, farmers, unstable government, reformers Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus, three-man commission (Marcus Lucius Crassus, Gnaeus Pompey, and Julius Caesar), Julius Caesar's rise and fall, Roman Senate, death of Caesar, Brutus, Ides of March, new triumvirate rules Rome (Marc Antony, Octavian, and Marcus Aemilius Lepidus), Cleopatra, Octavian, 200 years of peace - <i>Pax Romana</i>
16	Ancient Rome 3	Roman Empire (laws, military organization, trade and transportation system, development of concrete, Colosseum, Circus Maximus, statues, public pools, fountains, aqueducts, living conditions in Rome), families, wealthy and poor classes, entertainment (gladiators, chariot races), Latin language, literature, Cicero, Horace, Virgil authors <i>Aeneid</i> , internal problems, high taxes, German invaders, numerous Roman emperors, leaders (Diocletian, Constantine I), Edict of Milan, Western and Eastern Roman Empires, Constantinople
17	Ancient Rome 4	Roman Empire in Palestine, Jewish influence, Roman gods (Jupiter and Mars) birth of Christianity, life of Jesus, Messiah, twelve apostles, Pontius Pilate, crucifixion and death of Jesus, resurrection of Jesus, preaching and writing of Paul, Peter the first pope, Christians persecuted, Constantine, Germans, Goths, Ostrogoths, and Visigoths, Attila the Hun, Battle of Adrianople, Vandals, Odoacer, fall of the Roman Empire
18	China and India	Aryans, Harrappan civilization, founding of Hinduism, Hindu god Brahma (Brahma, Siva, and Vishnu), Siddhartha Gautama, founding of Buddhism, Buddha, Chandragupta Maurya dynasty, Pataliputra, Bindusara, Asoka, Gupta dynasty contributions (concept of zero, decimal system, medical practice), Golden Age of India, Chinese thought (Confucianism, Taoism, and Legalism) Chou dynasty, Ch'in dynasty, Shih Huang Tsi, Great Wall of China, Han dynasty, Wu Ti, Silk Road, art, education, and science, invention of paper, books, civil wars, Chinese isolation
19	The Byzantine Empire	Collapse of the Western Roman Empire, Constantinople, Byzantine Empire, Roman, Greek, and Christian traditions, spread of Christian religion, development of Constantinople as a center of trade, leadership of Justinian, Tribonian rewrites the legal system, building of the church of St. Sophia, military leader Belisarius, the Christian church splits, fall of the Byzantine Empire
20	The Russians	Origin of the Slavs, settlement near the Volga River region, origin of the name Russia, Varangian trade route, Rurik, Novgorod, Oleg, Kiev, Vladimir I, rise of the Eastern Orthodox Church, Byzantine culture, Cyril and Methodius, Cyrillic alphabet, missionaries from Constantinople, Yaroslav the Wise, invasion by the Mongols, Batu Khan, Golden Horde, Kremlin, Dmitry, Ivan the Great, Ivan the Terrible, Oprichniki
21	Islam	Origin of the Islam religion, Muslims, Allah, Bedouins, Arabs, oasis, Mecca, Medina, Mohammad, Hegira, Koran, Abu Bakr, Rightly Guided Caliphs, Muslims divided into two groups (Shiites and Sunni), Abbasids, Umayyads, Golden Age of Islam, Islamic empire expands, Ramadan, Gupta empire, Muslim contributions (number system, algebra, disease diagnosis, first pharmacy, art, literature, and architecture)

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
22	Middle Ages 1	Ancient civilizations, Eurasia, geographic features, Middle Ages, the Franks, Clovis and his acceptance of Christianity, development of the French language, Charles Martel, Martel's defeat of the Muslims, Battle of Tours, defeat of the Muslims by the Christians, Pepin, Charlemagne, Charlemagne crowned by Pope Leo III as the Holy Roman Emperor, Aix-la-Chapelle, Charlemagne's influence on education, Carolingian script, Treaty of Verdun, creation of three kingdoms (East Frankish Kingdom, West Frankish Kingdom, and Kingdom of Lothair), invasion by Scandinavian Vikings, birth of feudalism
23	Middle Ages 2	Feudalism, development of farming (use of horses and horseshoes, crop rotation, use of watermills and windmills) power of the king, nobles, fiefs, lords, vassals, manors, serfs, origin of knights and knighthood, parrain, squire, page, spread of Christianity, monasteries, convents, monasteries as centers of learning, scriptorium, construction of churches during the Middle Ages, excommunication, Inquisition, heresy
24	Irish and Anglo-Saxons	Roman Empire, British Isles, Celts' resistance to Roman rule, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes (become the Anglo-Saxons), invasion of the Anglo-Saxons, Angleland, Celts flee to Ireland, Celtic languages (Breton, Irish, Welsh, and Scottish Gaelic), clans, St. Patrick establishes the Irish church, influence of Irish monasteries, Pope Gregory I's influence on Christianity, Augustine, Ethelbert, <i>Beowulf</i> , Alfred the Great, English defeat the Danes, Danelaw, government in England, witenagemot, nobles, and peasants
25	Vikings	Scandinavia, description of Vikings, Viking ships, explorations, establishment of villages, jarls, religion, warriors, berserkers, Viking funerals, trade, Varangian trade route, government, language, runes, education, religion, exploration in North America, Greenland, Vinland, Eric the Red, Leif Ericson, Knut the Great, Rollo
26	Middle Ages 3	Importance of trade in the Middle Ages, merchants, development of commerce, trade fairs, coins, Hanseatic League, growth of towns, origin of guilds, life in the towns, development of a middle class, bourgeoisie, burgesses, burghers, craft guilds (apprentice, journeyman, and master craftsman) overcrowded cities, troubadours and traveling singers called minstrels, Bubonic Plague, decline of feudalism, Geoffrey Chaucer authors <i>Canterbury Tales</i> , Dante authors <i>The Divine Comedy</i>
27	The Medieval Church	Influence of the Catholic church in the Middle Ages, religious celebrations, clergy, canons (church laws), heretics, excommunication, Inquisition, tithes monasteries, monks of Cluny, Pope Gregory VII reforms the church, friars, the church's influence in education and science, origin of universities, Thomas Aquinas authors <i>Summa Theologica</i> , Roger Bacon, advances in mathematics and science experiments
28	The Crusades 1	Origin of the crusades, Holy Land (Jerusalem, Palestine), pilgrimages to the Holy Land, spread of Islam, Seljuk Turks take control of Palestine, Christians on pilgrimages attacked and killed, Pope Urban II calls on Christians to take back the Holy Land, Eastern Orthodox church and Roman Catholic Church, Peter the Hermit, participants in crusades (peasants, kings, knights, and children)

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
29	The Crusades 2	Organizing crusades, Peasants' Crusade, capture of Jerusalem, four Latin States of the Crusaders created (County of Edessa, Principality of Antioch, County of Tripoli, and the Kingdom of Jerusalem), Second Crusade, Bernard of Clairvaux, King Louis VII, Emperor Conrad III, Saladin, use of the crossbow, Third Crusade (Crusade of Kings led by King Richard I of England, Emperor Frederick I of Germany, and King Philip II of France) Pope Innocent III calls for a Fourth Crusade, capture of Constantinople, Children's Crusade, effects of crusades (expansion of trade, Jerusalem controlled by Muslims, development of banking)
30	Monarchies 1	Power of monarchy, feudalism, power of feudal lords, serfs, influence of Catholic church, monarchs control towns, courts, and trade, Anglo-Saxons, witenagemot, Edward the Confessor becomes king, Westminster Abbey, dispute between Harold Godwinson and Edward, William the Conqueror, Norman invasion, Battle of Hastings, William I, taxes, <i>Domesday Book</i> , Henry I, Henry II, Eleanor of Aquitaine, dispute over who should obey the king's laws, common law, grand jury, trial jury, Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury
31	Monarchies 2	Monarchy in England, life in England under the rule of Henry II's sons (Richard and John), first step to democracy (Magna Carta), weak rule of Henry III, Simon de Montfort (Henry's brother-in-law) rules, King Edward I establishes Parliament with the House of Lords and House of Commons, Wales and Scotland conquered by the English, monarchy in France (Hugh Capet, Louis VI, Philip II, Philip IV, Louis IX, Philip the Fair), Estates-General, pope in Avignon, Babylonian captivity, Great Schism, John Wycliffe
32	Developing Nations 1	English territory in France, Edward III declares himself king of France, Black Death, Hundred Years' War, new weapons (longbow, gunpowder, and cannons), Battle of Crecy, Battle of Agincourt, Battle of Poitiers, Joan of Arc and Charles VII, city of Orleans, War of the Roses, end of the Hundred Years' War, England unified, civil war in England, Henry VII, rise of the common people in England
33	Developing Nations 2	Monarchy in Germany, Otto I frees the pope, Otto crowned Holy Roman Emperor, lay investiture, the Holy Roman Emperor Henry IV is excommunicated by Pope Gregory, Concordat of Worms, Frederick I, Muslims in Spain, Granada, the Reconquista and driving Muslims out of Spain, Isabella and Ferdinand, King John II of Portugal, Christopher Columbus, arrival in the New World, Spanish colonies established, Spanish Inquisition
34	Africa	Physical features of Africa, major river systems, Kush empire, development of trade, Kasha (king of Kush), invasion of the Assyrians, use of iron weapons, destruction of Napata, Kingdom of Axum, King Ezana, terrace farming, smelting of iron ore, development of trade, use of gold and salt in trade, Kingdom of Ghana, spread of Islam, Mali empire, Mandingo tribe, Sundiata Keita (king of Mali), Mansa Musa I (king of Mali), Timbuktu, Songhai empire, Zimbabwe, Shona people, Kilwa, Swahili culture, family life, nuclear and extended families, matrilineal and patrilineal ancestry, monotheistic and polytheistic religions

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
35	Americas 1	Land bridge (Beringia), Bering Strait, Isthmus of Panama, nomadic tribes, development of major culture areas in the Americas, effect of climate on the development of civilizations, shelters, food, North American civilizations (Eskimos, Inuits, Pueblo, Iroquois, Great Plains Indians) Europeans come to the Americas, blending of Native American and European cultures
36	Americas 2	Migration across the land bridge, settlement of middle and southern America, Olmecs, southern Mexico, pyramids, jaguar as a god, calendar, hieroglyphic writing, Olmecs disappear, Mayan civilization (farmers, Copan, development of irrigation systems and city-states, pyramids, religion, many gods, Mayas decline, Aztec empire (warriors, Lake Texcoco, city of Tenochtitlan, pyramid temples, strong government, Montezuma, Hernando Cortes, conquistadors), Aztecs defeated, Aztec god Quetzalcoatl, New Spain, Inca empire (Pachacuti, advanced builders, suspension bridges, network of roads, Andes Mountains, city of Cuzco), Inca, Atahualpa, Francisco Pizarro, Spanish weapons (guns and cannons), effect of disease on Incas and Aztecs
37	Golden Age of China	Han dynasty, T'ang, Song, and Ming dynasties, Chinese contributions/inventions (printing, maps, compass, gunpowder, rockets, books, works of art, porcelain figures), isolation of China, trade, Tang capital at Chang-an, poets (Li Bo and Du Fu) development of Buddhist schools, leaders (Genghis Khan, Kublai Khan, and Cheng Ho) the Forbidden City
38	The Renaissance	Definition of Renaissance, Renaissance period, origination in Italy, how Renaissance spread to France, Germany, Spain, and England, study of ancient Greek and Roman cultures, printing press invented, books became available, more people learn to read, increased trade, towns established, development of Renaissance art and architecture, frescoes, patrons of the arts, Lorenzo de' Medici, Michelangelo Buonarroti (Sistine Chapel, <i>Pieta</i> and <i>David</i> ), Leonardo da Vinci ( <i>Mona Lisa</i> and <i>The Last Supper</i> ), daily life, dress, Florence, Venice, Rabelais, Philip II of Spain, El Greco, Miguel de Cervantes authors <i>Don Quixote</i> , Elizabeth I of England, William Shakespeare writes <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> , <i>Julius Caesar</i> , and <i>Hamlet</i>
39	The Reformation	Martin Luther questions the Catholic church, Ninety-Five Theses, Protestants, John Calvin forms Protestant church in Switzerland, Ignatius Loyola founds the Society of Jesus, (Jesuits), Council of Trent, English Reformation, Henry VIII, Pope Clement VII, Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Archbishop of Canterbury, Jane Seymour, Mary I (Bloody Mary), Elizabeth I, Puritans, Spain and King Philip II, defeat of the Spanish Armada, Sir Francis Drake, France and the Huguenots, Henry of Navarre, King Francis I, Edict of Nantes, Germany, Peace of Augsburg, Charles V, Thirty Years' War, Treaty of Westphalia

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
40	The Age of Enlightenment	Effects of the Renaissance (changes in technology and science), new theories of Copernicus, Copernicus authors <i>On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Bodies</i> , Tycho Brahe, Galileo Galilei, invention of the telescope, Johannes Kepler, Isacc Newton (development of calculus, theory of gravitation, optics, spectrum analysis), Andreas Versalius, Ambroise Paré, Paracelsus, William Harvey authors <i>An Anatomical Study of the Motion of the Heart and of the Blood in Animals</i> , scientific method, medical advances
41	Tudors and Stuarts	Monarchy in England, balancing the power of church and Parliament, Tudors (Henry VIII, Elizabeth I), Stuarts, James I (also James VI of Scotland), persecution of Puritans, divine right, new translation of the Bible, Charles I, Henrietta Marie, Petition of Right, English Civil War, Cavaliers and Roundheads, Oliver Cromwell's victory, Commonwealth, Charles II, James II, William (of Orange) and Mary, Glorious Revolution, John Locke's philosophy, Locke authors <i>Two Treatises of Government</i> , influence on Declaration of Independence
42	The World Expands	Exploration of the New World, caravel ships, new instruments (magnetic compass, astrolabe, quadrant), King John II, Prince Henry the Navigator, Bartholomew Dias, Cape of Good Hope, Vasco da Gama, Manuel I, Ferdinand Magellan, circumnavigation of the world, Christopher Columbus, Ponce de Leon, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, Hernando Cortes, Francisco Coronado, John Cabot, Giovanni da Verrazano, Jacques Cartier, Martin Frobisher, Henry Hudson
43	The American Revolution	European claims in the New World, mercantilism, triangular trade, taxing the colonists (Stamp Act, tax on tea, and other taxes), "No taxation without representation," Boston Tea Party, Intolerable Acts, Port of Boston closed, King George III, Thomas Gage, First Continental Congress, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Battles of Lexington and Concord, Second Continental Congress, Olive Branch Petition, Declaration of Independence, Seige of Yorktown, Treaty of Paris, Constitution, George Washington elected President of the United States
44	The French Revolution 1	Louis XIV, French monarchy weakens, Palace of Versailles, divine right of kings versus constitutional monarchy, Age of Enlightenment, First Estate, Second Estate, Third Estate, Fourth Estate, aristocracy and peasants, bourgeoisie (middle class), Louis XVI, Estates-General, National Assembly, influence of the Catholic church, French Revolution begins, Tennis Court Oath, storming the Bastille, Declaration of the Rights of Man, Marie Antoinette, execution of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, guillotine, Reign of Terror

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD I, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
45	The French Revolution 2	French Revolution aftermath, Brunswick Manifesto, National Convention, Great Britain, Netherlands, Spain, Austria, and Prussia go to war against France, Reign of Terror, Napoleon Bonaparte, Josephine de Beauharnais, French defeat Austria, French invade Egypt, Rosetta Stone, hieroglyphics, Battle of the Nile, new French constitution, the Directory, the Consulate, Napoleon crowned emperor, government/schools (lycees), Napoleonic Code, Continental System, rise of nationalism, French invade Russia, Napoleon's defeat and exile to Elba, Napoleon returns, Battle of Waterloo, King Louis XVIII, Napoleon exiled to St. Helena
46	Post-Napoleonic France	Defeat and exile of Napoleon, Congress of Vienna (attended by Prince Metternich, Czar Alexander I of Russia, King Frederick William von Humboldt III of Prussia, Viscount Castlereagh, and Charles Maurice de Talleyrand), French empire divided, Congress System, balance of power, King Louis XVIII restored to power, liberalism and nationalism, Edmund Burke, Karl Marx and communism, proletariat, class struggle, socialists, utopian socialists, nationalism, revolutions in Europe, July Revolution in France overthrows Charles X, Louis Philippe, 1848 revolutions, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Second French Republic, universal male suffrage

**A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CURRICULUM**

**HISTORY OF THE WORLD II  
GRADE LEVELS 8-10**

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
1	China	Ancient civilizations, isolationism, Ming Dynasty, Manchu invaders, Great Wall of China, Qing (Ch'ing) dynasty, Chinese trade with European nations (1600s – 1700s), city of Canton, upper and lower classes, families, arranged marriages, Confucius, population increase, emperor Ch'ien-lung, political corruption, Opium War, Treaty of Nanking, right to extraterritoriality, British control Hong Kong, Taiping Rebellion, Spheres of Influence, Open Door Policy, Tz'u-his, Boxers, Boxer Rebellion, Righteous Fists of Harmony, Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, People's Principles (nationalism, democracy, and socialism)
2	Japan	Feudal society in Japan, rule of the shoguns, samurai, isolationism, Commodore Matthew C. Perry, Treaty of Kanagawa, end of Japanese isolation, need to modernize, Mutsuhito, Kyoto, Meiji, end of feudalism, economic development, zaibatsu, increase in banking, insurance, international trade, manufacturing, and real estate, new constitution, public schools opened, industrialization, rise of the military, war with China, expansion into Korea and Taiwan, Russo-Japanese War
3	Asia	Hinduism and Islam clash in India, sultans, Delhi Sultanate, Urdu language, Mecca, Great Mosque, Kaaba, Mohammad the prophet, purdah (seclusion of women), Mogul empire, Akbar, Shah Jahan and the Taj Mahal, trade with European nations, Portuguese in India, French interest in India, British in India, Queen Elizabeth I, Emperor Jahangir, British East India Company, Sepoy Rebellion
4	Industrial Revolution 1	Agricultural Revolution, Charles Townshend, farming techniques and equipment (steel plow, mechanical reapers and threshers, crop rotation, planting crops in rows, enclosure movement, Jethro Tull invents the seed drill), movement to the cities, unemployed farmers, life in the cities, Industrial Revolution begins, inventors (Edward Cartwright, James Hargreaves, Richard Arkwright, Samuel Crompton, Eli Whitney, James Watt, Henry Bessemer, John McAdam, Samuel F. B. Morse, George Stephenson)
5	Industrial Revolution 2	Industrial Revolution in Great Britain, France and Belgium, America begins to industrialize, transcontinental railroad, new dyes, chemical fertilizers, factory system, inventors (Joseph Jacquard, Alessandro Volta, Michael Faraday, John F. Daniell, Gaston Plante, Georges Leclanche, Alexander Graham Bell, Guglielmo Marconi, Thomas Alva Edison, and Gottlieb Daimler), improved technologies, transportation, and communication, electric generators, internal combustion engine, growth of corporations, private investors, stock market, Henry Ford and the assembly line, Wright Brothers and their flying machine, international markets
6	Socialism	New philosophies and the changing world, physiocrats, government and economics, laissez faire, Adam Smith authors <i>An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations</i> , David Ricardo and the Theory of the Iron Law of Wages, Cornelius Vanderbilt, utopian socialists, German philosophers (Karl Marx and Freidrich Engels and the <i>Communist Manifesto</i> ), scientific socialism, bourgeoisie, proletariat, capitalists, revolution of the workers against the capitalists, spread of socialism

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
7	Science in the 1800s	Scientific discoveries, theorists: August Weismann (cells) and Gregor Mendel (heredity); pioneers in medicine, biology, chemistry, and physics: Louis Pasteur (pasteurization), Robert Koch (bacteria studies), Joseph Lister (sterilization of equipment), John Dalton (discovery of atoms), Dmitri Mendeleev (periodic table), James Clerk Maxwell (electric and magnetic waves), Wilhelm Roentgen (x-rays), Marie and Pierre Curie (discovery of radium and polonium), Albert Einstein (theory of relativity); development of sociology and psychology: Auguste Comte, Ivan Pavlov (conditioned response), Sigmund Freud (psychoanalysis)
8	Arts and Literature	Effects of advances in science and industrialization, new styles of art, Romanticism, artists and writers (Eugene Delacroix, Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Schubert, Giuseppe Verdi, Richard Wagner, Robert Schumann, Felix Mendelssohn, Carl Maria von Weber, Frederic Francois Chopin, Lord Byron, William Wordsworth, Percy Bysshe Shelley, John Keats, Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoevsky), Impressionism, artists and writers (Claude Monet, Pierre Renoir, Edward Degas, Claude Debussy), changes in architecture, steel used to build skyscrapers, Frank Lloyd Wright
9	The Romanov Dynasty	Emergence of Russia, defeat of the Tartars, Moscow, Ivan the Great, Ivan the Terrible, Time of Troubles, Michael Romanov and stability, peasants, Peter the Great, influence of western Europe in Russia, expansion of the military, change in Russian fashion, St. Petersburg, Catherine the Great, Eastern Orthodox church, expansion of education, medicine, and the arts, expansion of Russian territory, Alexander II, serfdom abolished, Alexander III's persecution of the Jews, Nicholas II, and Bloody Sunday
10	Latin America	Spanish colonization in Latin America, social structure (peninsulares, creoles, mestizos, and slaves), revolts against Spanish rule in the 1800s, Ferdinand II, Joseph Bonaparte, Simon Bolivar, Spanish defeated in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, Mexican independence, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon, Archduke Maximilian, Benito Juarez, Porfirio Diaz, Mexican War with the United States, regionalism
11	British Reform	Queen Victoria, uneven representation in Parliament, Reform Bill of 1832, People's Charter in 1838, Corn Laws of 1815 repealed, the Liberal (formerly Whigs) and Conservative (formerly Tories) political parties, Benjamin Disraeli, William Gladstone, Labour Party and Ramsay McDonald, Church of England, social reform, slavery abolished in 1833, regulation of working conditions and hours, Education Act of 1870, civil service system improved, Protestants in Ireland, Irish Catholics, potato famine, Constitution Act of 1791 in Canada, Canada divided into Upper and Lower Canada, Lord Durham, Canadian self-rule, Australia, and New Zealand
12	France in the 1800s	Napoleon III's rule and contributions, Second Empire, French troops sent to Mexico, Maxmilian, Benito Juarez, United States enforces the Monroe Doctrine, execution of Maxmilian, Otto von Bismarck and a unified Germany, Franco-Prussian War, Napoleon III surrenders, Second French Empire ends, National Assembly and the Third Republic, Paris Commune, Captain Alfred Dreyfus and his trial



## HISTORY OF THE WORLD II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
13	U.S. in the 1800s	Growth of the U.S. government, Democratic and Republican political parties, Louisiana Purchase, manifest destiny and U.S. expansion, Northern and Southern states, issue of slavery, Civil War and Reconstruction, Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, U.S. Grant, the West flourishes, California gold rush, industrialization, increased farm production, immigrant population, Progressives, monopolies, Federal Trade Commission, improved standard of living, public education, political equality, foreign affairs
14	Nationalism in Italy	Congress of Vienna, division of Italy, Papal States, Kingdom of Sardinia, Lombardy and Venetia, Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, Giuseppe Mazzini and the secret society, Young Italy, Count Cavour and the <i>Il Risorgimento</i> , Crimean War, Giuseppe Garibaldi and the red shirts, establishment of Italy, Victor Emmanuel II, Pope Pius IX, strained relations between church and state, papal territory reduced
15	German Unification	German Confederation, Prussia, Junkers, a leader for unity, Krupp empire, King William I, Prime Minister Bismarck, "Realpolitik," war between Denmark, Prussia and Austria, Seven Weeks' War, North German Confederation formed, Franco-Prussian War, Second Reich and its government, growth of industry, Bundesrat, Reichstag, Bismarck attacks Catholic church, William II, rise of nationalism, growth of the military
16	Austria-Hungary	Austrian Empire (Germans in Austria, Magyars in Hungary, Czechs in Bohemia), Francis Joseph, ruler of Austria-Hungary (1848-1916), Francis Deak, the Hapsburgs, dual monarchy, democracy in Austria-Hungary, agricultural economy, cultural life, Sigmund Freud, Gustav Mahler and Arnold Schoenberg, Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated, Serbs, Gavrilo Princip, Sarajevo, World War I begins
17	Age of Imperialism	Age of Imperialism, need for raw materials for industry, British colonization, missionaries, Portuguese explorers trade in slaves, Suez Canal, Egypt (a British protectorate), Dr. David Livingstone and Henry Stanley, King Leopold II of Belgium, the Boers establish Transvaal and the Orange Free State, Cecil Rhodes, European influence in Africa, African nationalist movement begins
18	Asian Imperialism	Mogul empire, British East India Company and India, commercial colonization, Sepoy Rebellion, Queen Victoria, British Imperialism, British contributions, Indian resistance to British rule, India National Congress Party, Mohandas Gandhi's influence, civil disobedience, Indian and Pakistani Independence, East and West Pakistan, Gandhi's death, Jawaharial Nehru, Republic Day
19	World War I 1	Rise of nationalism, escalation of tensions, European rivalries in Africa before World War I, preparation for war, military alliances, Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy), Triple Entente (Great Britain, France, and Russia), Allied forces, Ottoman Empire, Balkans ("Powder Keg of Europe"), assassination of Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Gavrilo Princip, Austria-Hungary declares war, World War I begins, trench warfare, new weapons (airplane, machine gun, tank, poison gas, submarine), Eastern Front, Western Front, sinking of the <i>Lusitania</i> , U. S. enters the war, Zimmerman Note, signing of armistice ending the war

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
20	World War II 2	Global flu epidemic of 1918, President Wilson's Fourteen Points, "Big Four" peacemakers [David George (Great Britain), Vittorio Orlando (Italy), Georges Clemenceau (France), and Woodrow Wilson (United States)], League of Nations, Versailles Treaty, German reparations, European boundaries changed, U.S. does not join the League of Nations, Locarno Pact, Kellogg-Briand Pact
21	The Russian Revolution	Effects of World War I on Russia, shortages of food, guns, and ammunition, Russian women and the bread riots, Nicholas II abdicates his throne, Czar Nicholas II and his family executed, Bolsheviks, Vladimir Lenin, influence of Karl Marx, Mensheviks, creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet Union), death of Lenin, Joseph Stalin's leadership, totalitarian state, five-year Plan, collective farms
22	Between the Wars 1	Effects of World War I on Britain, decline of trade, Ireland, Easter Rebellion, Catholics and Protestants, Ireland's division, effects of World War I on France, major damage, cost of the war, high inflation in Germany, Dawes Plan, Benito Mussolini and Fascism, problems in eastern Europe, growth of nationalism in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America, Mustafa Kemal, Middle East tension, Reza Shah Pahlavi, resistance to British control, Mohandas Ghandi, Chinese dynasties end, Republic of China formed, Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese Communist Party formed, Mao Zedong, U.S. investment in Latin America
23	Between the Wars 2	Increase of women's rights following World War I, Warren G. Harding, entertainment and leisure activities, more social freedom for women, new technology and inventions create labor saving devices, Charles Lindbergh and the <i>Spirit of St. Louis</i> , Henry Ford develops the assembly line, great novelists, leisure activities (radio, phonograph, new dances, jazz, cubist painters), Calvin Coolidge, farmers suffer because of low prices, installment buying, Herbert Hoover, stock market crash, Great Depression, effect on world economies, high unemployment
24	Prelude to War	Locarno Pact, Spirit of Locarno, civil war in Spain, Francisco Franco, League of Nations, Rome-Berlin Axis, Adolf Hitler named chancellor of Germany, Benito Mussolini leader of Italy, Fascists, German Third Reich, Nazis, Gestapo, master race, campaign against the Jews, Axis Power aggressions, taking of the Rhineland, German troops enter Austria, American isolationism, neutrality laws, Czechoslovakia, Munich Agreement, Sudetenland, Neville Chamberlain, Nazi-Soviet Pact, Poland attacked, World War II begins
25	World War II 1	Invasion of Poland, blitzkrieg, fall of Poland, Soviet Union annexes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, Russo-Finnish War, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands crushed, Dunkirk, France surrenders, the British prepare, Winston Churchill, Battle of Britain, Royal Air Force, German Luftwaffe, radar, Sir Robert Alexander Watson-Watt, Ultra, Soviet Union attacked by the Germans, Operation Barbarossa, German surrender at Stalingrad, Lend-Lease Act, Japan and the Axis powers of Germany and Italy

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
26	World War II 2	Japanese expansion in Asia in the 1930s, U.S. critical of Japanese aggression, General Tojo, Admiral Yamamoto, attack on Pearl Harbor, U.S. declares war on Japan, Japan attacks Guam and Wake Island, the Philippines and the British colony of Hong Kong, Philippines fall, MacArthur vows to return, Bataan Death March, Corregidor, Battle of Midway, Guadalcanal and Solomon islands, rationing, women in the work force, world sacrifices, relocation camps, Germany invades Africa, General Erwin Rommel, El Alamein, Dwight D. Eisenhower, allied troops in Italy, fall of Rome, Mussolini killed, Operation Overlord, D-Day at Normandy
27	World War II 3	Allied bombing raids on Germany, D-Day (June 6, 1944), Battle of the Bulge, General George Patton, Yalta Conference, division of Germany, death of Hitler, Germany surrenders, V-E Day, the Holocaust, crimes against the Jews, concentration camps, United Nations Conference on International Organization, war crimes trials, President Roosevelt dies, Harry Truman becomes President, island-hopping in the Pacific, Battle of Leyte Gulf, General MacArthur returns to the Philippines, Battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa, Boeing B-29 Superfortress, kamikazes, Potsdam Conference, Manhattan Project, atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japanese surrender aboard the battleship <i>Missouri</i> , V-J Day
28	Postwar Challenges	Devastation following World War II, effects of the war, worldwide damage, millions of deaths, high cost of the war, Germany divided into four zones, recovery, Nazism destroyed, Soviet Union's communist control of eastern Europe, West Germany, East Germany, communist aggression, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, George Marshall, formation of the United Nations, formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Pact of communist nations
29	The Cold War	Cold War, tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States, Iron Curtain, division of Germany and the city of Berlin, Soviet blockade of Berlin, Berlin airlift, Berlin Wall constructed, tensions in Korea, President Harry Truman, General Douglas MacArthur, Korean Conflict, President Dwight Eisenhower, Joseph Stalin's five-year plan, Nikita Krushchev, American U-2 spy plane shot down, revolution in Cuba, Fidel Castro, President John F. Kennedy, Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis
30	Asian Wars	Colonies seek independence, French Indochina, French defeated, Vietnam divided, preserving democracy, Ngo Dinh Diem, Viet Cong, Duong Van Minh, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, President Lyndon Johnson, Ho Chi Minh Trail, guerrilla warfare and the jungles, Agent Orange, Tet Offensive, President Richard Nixon, fighting in Cambodia, end of the Vietnam War, Vietnam and communism, Khmer Rouge and Cambodia, refugees, boatpeople, Vietnam Veterans Memorial

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
31	Emerging Nations	Cold War, student protests, East and West Germany's peace treaty, Berlin Wall opened, Federal Republic of Germany, Soviet dissidents (Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Andrei Sakharov), Mikhail Gorbachev, perestroika, Soviet Union dissolved, Gorbachev's resignation, Boris Yeltsin elected president of Russia, Commonwealth of Independent States, Saddam Hussein and Iraq, Iraq invades Kuwait, Operation Desert Storm, Persian Gulf War, crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dayton peace plan
32	United States	Clinton administration, economic growth, the technology explosion, Somalia, Pacific Rim nations, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Dayton Peace Accord, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, Benjamin Netanyahu, Yasir Arafat, President Clinton's legal challenges, Kenneth Starr, President Clinton's impeachment and acquittal, World Trade Center bombing (1993), Oklahoma City bombing (1995), Timothy McVeigh and Terry Nichols, embassy bombing in Kenya and Tanzania (1998), George W. Bush elected President, World Trade Center and Pentagon attacked (September 11, 2001), allied forces attack Afghanistan (October 2001), Taliban, Osama bin Laden, the Internet, President George W. Bush
33	Canada and Mexico	Canada: Quebec, French Canadian nationalism, Brian Mulroney, Meech Lake Accord, Parti Quebecois, Bloc Quebecois, Charlottetown Accord, indigenous people, Inuits and Nunavut, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Kim Campbell, Jean Chretien; issues of the United States, Mexico, and Canada: (environmental, immigration, political, and economic); Mexico: NAFTA, Mexico joins OPEC, Partido Revolucionario Institucional loses power, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon, Vicente Fox Quesada
34	Central and South America	Latin America: natural resources, rainforests, farm product exports, foreign corporations, climate and terrain; people (mestizos, mulattoes); population, economics, Cuba: Fidel Castro, Helms-Burton law, religion, Panama: Panama Canal, people, social structure; Argentina: people, inflation, Fernando de la Rúa; Brazil: economy, people; Colombia: drug trade, Andres Pastrana
35	Africa	African independent nations, African traditions, families, villages, and ethnic groups, economic differences, farmland, population, epidemics (acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), cholera, and other diseases), political systems, move to democracy, cities, military conflicts and civil wars, religions, status of women, South Africa: apartheid, Pan-Africanist Congress, African National Congress, F. W. de Klerk, Nelson Mandela, and Archbishop Desmond Tutu, President Thabo Mbeki
36	Western Europe 1	Europe, population density, farmland, Great European Plain, religions in Europe (Roman Catholic, Protestant, or Eastern Orthodox, Judaism, and Islam), European Union, euro, United Kingdom: Great Britain, Scotland, Wales, England, Hong Kong, constitutional monarchy, Tony Blair; Northern Ireland, Irish Republican Army (IRA), Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams; Ireland: Mary Robinson, Mary McAleese

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
37	Western Europe 2	Fall of the Berlin Wall, unification of Germany, new German economy, Gerhard Schroder, France, terrorism in France, Armed Islamic Group, free market economy, nuclear tests, French foreign policy, immigration issues, Lionel Jospin, Switzerland, Swiss Banking Association, Ruth Dreifuss, Italy, economy, Vatican City, Pope John Paul II, and the Sistine Chapel
38	European Union	European Union member states (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom), Maastricht Treaty, Institutions of the European Union (European Parliament, Council of the European Union, Commission, Court of Justice, and the Court of Auditors), European Commission, European Union's military goal, euro banknotes and coins, cooperation with the United Nations
39	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Warsaw Pact, NATO members (Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United States, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic), elements of NATO (North Atlantic Council, Secretariat, Military Committee and other commands, North Atlantic Cooperation Council, Partnership for Peace), Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Slobodan Milosevic, Kosovo, Serbia, NATO's collective defense against terrorism
40	United Nations	Formation of the United Nations (General Assembly, Security Council, the Secretariat, Economic and Social Council, International Court of Justice and Trusteeship Council, Secretary General), peacekeeping missions
41	Eastern Europe 1	Soviet Union's control of eastern Europe, Warsaw Pact, revolts (Poland and Hungary 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968), Mikhail Gorbachev, political changes, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, Poland: Lech Walesa, Solidarity, Jerzy Buzek; Hungary: change to free market economy, Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, Arpad Goncz; Czech Republic: Vaclav Havel, Vaclav Klaus; Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia,
42	Eastern Europe 2	Romania: Nicolae Ceausescu, ethnic Hungarians and Romanian nationalists clash, foreign diplomacy, relations with western Europe, free market economy, labor problems, Bulgaria: 1994 economic collapse, Ivan Kostov; Albania: Sali Berisha, 1998 new constitution, refugee problems: Kosovo, Yugoslavia, Serbia and Montenegro, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slobodan Milosevic, ethnic cleansing, Dayton Accords, Macedonia, Slovenia, NATO forces, United Nations peacekeeping force in Kosovo
43	Russia	Russia and the former Soviet states, Mikhail Gorbachev, Communist Party, Boris Yeltsin, Commonwealth of Independent States, the struggle toward capitalism, out-of-date technology, new constitution, internal strife, Vladimir Putin, Aslan Maskhadov, Chechnya, Dzhokhar Dudayev, creation of a market economy, nuclear weapons, rebirth of religion in Russia

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD II, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
44	Middle East	Middle East, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Palestine Liberation Organization, President Clinton, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO chairman Yasir Arafat, West Bank, Gaza Strip, Ehud Barak, Golan Heights, Jordan's King Hussein I, Abdullah bin al-Hussein, Hezbollah, Benjamin Netanyahu, Iraq, Kurds, Shiite Muslims, Saddam Hussein, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, Egypt, Hosni Mubarak, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
45	South Asia	Indian subcontinent, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, India, large population, cultural diversity, caste system, Harijans (the untouchables), Hindus and Muslims, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Narasimha Rao, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, nuclear weapons, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, Lahore Declaration, East Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto, Nawaz Sharif, Tervez Musharraf, Kashmir region, Islamic fundamentalism, Koran, Bangladesh, low economic growth, monsoons and typhoons, General H. M. Ershad, Khaleda Zia, Sheikh Hasina Wajed
46	Modern China	People's Republic of China, large population, Chinese exports, Hong Kong, World Trade Organization, economic growth, industry, farming, unemployment, economic reform, trade reforms, education, Tibet, Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism, human rights violations, midair collision, George W. Bush
47	The Koreas and Japan	Japan: Russia and the Kuril Islands, 1980s economic expansion, early 1990s economic slowdown, Emperor Hirohito dies, Prince Akihito, Prime Minister Murayama Tomiichi, Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, South Korea: growing economy in the 1990s, Roh Tae Woo, Kim Young Sam, Hwang In Sung, political corruption, North Korean and South Korean relations, Korean War, North Korea: communist government, Kim Il Sung, economic expansion of industry, religion banned, North Korea and South Korea join the United Nations (1991), nuclear weapons, Kim Jong Il, trade between the United States and North Korea
48	Australia/Southeast Asia	Australia: natural resources, sheep ranching, Aborigines, immigrants to Australia; New Zealand: Jenny Shipley, Helen Clark; Oceania and Southeast Asia, five independent mainland nations (Myanmar (formerly Burma), Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam), Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines: Ferdinand Marcos, Benigno Aquino, Corazon Aquino, Fidel Ramos, Joseph Estrada; Vietnam: Vietnam War, Viet Cong, Communist government, Indonesia: mixed economy, East Timor

# A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE CURRICULUM

# WORLD GEOGRAPHY GRADE LEVELS 8 & 9

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
1	The Study of Geography	Latitude and Longitude, The Globe, The Equator, The Prime Meridian, Etc.
2	The Tools of Geography	Map Creation and Terms, Map Symbols, The Globe, Etc.
3	Physical Features 1	National Boundaries, Continents and Islands
4	Physical Features 2	Landforms; Glaciers, Mountains, Hills, Valleys, Etc.
5	Physical Features 3	Bodies of Water; Lakes, Rivers, Oceans, Etc.
6	Earth and Its Weather	Earth's Atmosphere, Rotation and Changing Seasons
7	South Asia	Overview of Asia; Indian Subcontinent, Pakistan
8	India	Deccan Plateau, Taj Mahal, Ganges Plain
9	Southeast Asia 1	Burma, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Kampuchea, Laos, Thailand
10	Southeast Asia 2	Indonesia, Philippines
11	China and Mongolia	Outer China, Agricultural China, Mongolia
12	East Asia	Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, Korea
13	Japan	Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu
14	Central & Northern Asia	Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan
15	Southwest Asia 1	Overview of the Middle East; Turkey, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Syria
16	Southwest Asia 2	Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, UAE, Bahrain, Oman
17	North Africa	Overview of Africa; Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt
18	West Africa	Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal
19	East Africa	Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia, Uganda
20	Sahel and Central Africa	The Sahel, Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Rwanda
21	Southern Africa	Republic of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Angola, Zambia
22	The Former European USSR	Overview; Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia
23	Eastern Europe	Poland, Czech Republic and Slovakia, Hungary, Austria
24	Southeastern Europe	Bosnia, Serbia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Greece, Albania, Cyprus, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria
25	Central Europe	Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Germany
26	Southern Europe	Spain, Portugal, Andorra, Italy
27	Western Europe	France, Belgium, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Monaco
28	Northern Europe	Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Denmark
29	The British Isles	The United Kingdom, Wales, Scotland, Ireland
30	Canada and the U.S.	Overview of North America; Canada, The United States, Greenland
31	Mexico and Central America	Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras

## WORLD GEOGRAPHY, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
32	The West Indies	Greater & Lesser Antilles, The Bahamas, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama
33	South America 1	Overview; Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Surinam
34	South America 2	Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil, Chile
35	Oceania	Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, Polynesia, Micronesia



**A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE  
CURRICULUM**

**ECONOMICS  
GRADE LEVELS 9-12**

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
1	Introduction to Economics	The definition of economics, economist job description, career opportunities in economics, microeconomics, macroeconomics, a discussion of the relation of economics to other social sciences; traditional, controlled, and market economic systems; wants, needs, and the allocation of resources; producers and consumers
2	Social Sciences	A discussion of economics in relation to the other social sciences of anthropology, history, geography, political science, and sociology; examination of the role of individuals, groups and institutions in diverse cultures and countries and their relationship and responsibility to the common good.
3	Modern Systems	An examination of the relationship of the modern economic systems of capitalism, socialism, communism, mixed socialism, mixed capitalism, classical capitalism, and the political models of anarchy, democracy, oligarchy, absolute monarchy, and a totalitarian dictatorship; historical and modern day examples of different combinations of these economic and political systems
4	World Economy to 1500	Development of economic systems in ancient cultures and civilizations including Egypt, Greece, Roman Empire, the rise of nation states, social, economic, and political revolutions, mediums of exchange, the development of towns, economic change, feudal system, Crusades and the age of exploration.
5	World Economy to Present	Review of economic systems from 1500 to the present, development of national and international economic systems as a result of the age of exploration, colonization, chartered companies, growth of nationalism, development of mercantilist theories, balance of trade, Industrial Revolution, transportation systems, second Industrial Revolution, World War I, Great Depression, World War II, modern world economy.
6	U. S. Economy to 1861	Review of American economic history from 1600 to 1861, including colonialism, mercantile system, triangular trade, economic causes of the Revolutionary War, Missouri Compromise, sectionalism, state banks, inventions, panic of 1839, Manifest Destiny, King Cotton, railroads, canals, and internal improvements.
7	U. S. Economy to Present	Review of American economic history from 1861 to present, including the Industrial Revolution, Progressive Era, corporations, monopolies, Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Interstate Commerce Commission, labor unions, acquisition of foreign territories, Panama Canal, World War I, Great Depression, New Deal, Post World War II, Great Society, recession, inflation, deflation, information age, global issues.
8	Classical Theorists	An examination of the writings of major 17th and 18th century economic and social theorists including Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Jean Baptiste, Thomas Malthus, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, Stanley Jevons, Anton Menger, and Leon Walras.
9	Modern Economic Theorists	An examination of the writings of major 19th and 20th century economic and social theorists, including Alfred Marshal, Vladimir Lenin, John Maynard Keynes, and John Kenneth Galbraith.

## ECONOMICS, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
10	American Economic System	The American microeconomic system is examined in relation to the role of producers and consumers, the circular flow of goods and services, mixed economy, factors of production, individual choices, marketing, examples of producer and consumer interaction.
11	Review 1	Review of previous lessons including the topics of microeconomics, macroeconomics, consumers, producers, and goods and services. Economic research skills are also discussed, including the interpretation of historical data, and constructing and interpreting supply and demand graphs.
12	Producers and Consumers	The role of producers and consumers in our economic system, examples of producer and consumer interaction, including how human behavior affects the affairs of the individual units of the economy, including corporations, banks, and small businesses.
13	Role of the Government 1	Discussion of the historical role of government, private property, economic freedom, government regulatory agencies, control of money, maintaining competition, antitrust legislation, providing public goods and services, maintaining economic stability.
14	Role of the Government 2	A continuation of the discussion of the influence of the federal departments, boards and regulatory commissions on our economy. This lesson focuses on the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Energy, and the Federal Reserve Board.
15	Business Organization	Definition and examples of various types of business ownerships, including proprietorship, partnership, and corporation, charts depicting organizational flow, stocks, government regulations, and examples of horizontal and vertical expansion in corporations.
16	Money and Banking	Discussion of money and its functions in the barter system, history of the use of coins and money, margin requirements, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), money as medium of exchange, a standard of value, as a storehouse of value, fiat money, the beginning of banking, banking in the United States, bank services, how banks create money, Federal Reserve System, monetary policy, and the control of the supply of money.
17	Creating Capital	Definition of terms and examples of how capital is created, introduction of Gross National Product (GNP) circular flow, factors of production, various types of taxes and their uses, how money is used by government at all levels.
18	GNP and the Circular Flow	Examination of factors that affect the Gross National Product (GNP), and the circular flow of goods and services, economic terms, definitions, and examples, formulas for GNP and Net National Product (NNP).
19	Applied Economics	This lesson examines some of the historical economic theories that were applied to real life economic problems, including the modern assembly line pioneered by Henry Ford. The economic theories of Thomas Malthus, Francois Quesnay, and Thornstein Veblen are also discussed.
20	Review 2	Review of previous lessons.

## ECONOMICS, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
21	Role of the Government 3	Examples of governmental taxation at the federal, state, and local levels, including a review of the power to tax, the U. S. Constitution, progressive and regressive taxes, income taxes, excise, corporate, sales, and property taxes.
22	Labor Unions	Examination of the development of labor unions, including important legislation about collective bargaining, lock-outs, arbitration, American Federation of Labor (AFL), Congress for Industrial Organization (CIO), Taft-Hartley Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, no-strike clauses, grievance procedures and right-to-work laws.
23	Business Cycles	The discussion of conditions, events, and circumstances that influence the business cycle, including the terms and definitions of various parts of the business cycle, economic trends and phases.
24	Fiscal Policy	Definition and examples of the different types of fiscal and monetary policies, and how these policies affect the economic cycles of the country, the production decisions of small and large businesses and the disposable income of American consumers.
25	Role of the Government 4	A continuation of the discussion of the relationship of the federal government and state and local government including the issues of budgets, education, highways, public welfare, retirement programs, and the constitutional power to tax.
26	Social Programs	A look at how social programs developed historically and their economic support systems. Topics discussed include Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and cultural responses to human needs.
27	Rights & Responsibilities	Development of consumer protection laws, governmental protection agencies, review of legislation designed to improve the health, safety, and environmental conditions available to workers and/or consumers. Other topics discussed are patents, copyrights, and trademarks.
28	Global Economy	Challenges of competing in a global economy are examined, including protective tariffs, most favored nation treaties, foreign aid, balance of payments, exchange rate, American exports, free trade, import restrictions, trade promotion, and international investment.
29	Contemporary Issues	Review of current economic issues that are shaping American society, including balanced budget amendment, welfare reform debate, relation of federal and state governments, foreign relations, balance of trade, government regulations, national debt, budget deficit.
30	Comprehensive Exam	Test covering content of entire subject.

# A+LS SOCIAL SCIENCE CURRICULUM

## GOVERNMENT GRADE LEVELS 9-12

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
1	Government Functions	Why a country needs a government, what is government, what government provides for the citizens, the purposes of laws, and the six goals of the American system.
2	The Nation State	Definition and examples of the nation state, population, territory, sovereignty, and the origin of government.
3	Systems of Government 1	Identification and examples of various types of governments.
4	Systems of Government 2	A discussion of the relationship of traditional, controlled, and market economic systems to various models of government, including anarchy, oligarchy, and democracy.
5	Origins of Government 1	The original sources of American democracy, Greeks, Roman, Hammurabi Code, Magna Carta, and the English Bill of Rights,
6	Origins of Government 2	The founding of the thirteen original colonies, and the relationship between England and colonial America, the Mayflower Compact, John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Thomas Paine.
7	Origins of Government 3	The early attempts to unify the colonies, Albany Plan of Union, causes of the Revolutionary War, Proclamation of 1763, Intolerable Acts, and the First Continental Congress.
8	Origins of Government 4	The development of a national government following the Revolutionary War, Second Continental Congress, State Constitutions, Articles of Confederation, Shay's Rebellion, and the Constitutional Convention.
9	Origins of Government 5	Development of a federal model of government at the Constitutional Convention, Virginia Plan, New Jersey Plan, Connecticut Compromise, 3/5 Compromise, separation of powers, and a system of checks and balances.
10	Applied Government	The creation of a student government based on the U. S. Constitution, including the use of parliamentary, confederate, unitary, federal, and presidential models of government.
11	The U. S. Constitution 1	The origin and guiding principles of the Constitution, Preamble, Articles, Amendments, six goals of government and the Bill of Rights, popular sovereignty, separation of powers, limited government, judicial review, and federalism.
12	The U. S. Constitution 2	The constitutional powers of the federal system that are guaranteed to the national, state, and local governments, concurrent, exclusive, expressed, implied, and inherent powers.
13	The Ratification Process	The ratification of the constitution between 1787 and 1789, State conventions, debate over a national bill of rights among the states, formal and informal amendment process, executive, legislative, and judicial powers.
14	Bill of Rights Debate	The debate in the First congress over the Bill of Rights, Federalist, Anti-federalists, states' rights, Supremacy Clause, the ratification of the Bill of Rights by the states in 1791.
15	Amendments 1	An examination of the twenty-seven Amendments to the U. S. Constitution in the area of basic rights, protection from the federal government, power of the states, power of the federal government and the changes to the structure of the federal government.
16	Amendments 2	An in-depth analysis of the origin and meaning of each of the first ten Amendments including the freedoms of speech, religion, eminent domain, double jeopardy, and the reserved powers of the states.

## GOVERNMENT, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
17	Amendments 3	An in-depth analysis of the origin and meaning of Amendments Eleven through Eighteen, including the abolishment of slavery, due process, poll taxes, income taxes, the direct election of senators, and prohibition.
18	Amendments 4	An in-depth analysis of the origin and meaning of Amendments Nineteen through Twenty-seven, including the right to vote for women, limits on presidential terms, District of Columbia, and Presidential disability, 18-year old votes, and congressional pay.
19	Review 1	Review of government functions, origins of government, the Constitution, and the Amendments.
20	Origins of Congress	The historical origins and development of legislatures, British parliament, Great council, Magna Carta, Petition of Right, English Civil War, English Bill of Rights, Constitutional Convention, and the Connecticut Compromise.
21	The Legislative Branch	The enumerated powers and prohibitions of the power of Congress, including taxes, regulation of commerce, necessary and proper clause, bills of attainder, writs of habeas corpus, and ex post facto laws.
22	Senate	The rules of the U. S. Senate, qualifications of the Senate, elections, salary, approval of the appointment of judges and treaties, impeachment, committees, leadership positions, how a bill becomes a law.
23	House of Representatives	The rules of the U. S. House of Representatives, qualifications for the Senate, election, salary, approval of the appointment of judges and treaties, impeachment, Rules committee, standing committee leadership positions, census and the apportionment of representatives, how a bill becomes a law.
24	Origin of the Presidency	The development of the executive branch of the national government, historical origins, autocracy, dictatorship, parliamentary model, presidential model, Constitutional convention.
25	Presidential Powers	The historical development of the Presidency, George Washington, Franklin Roosevelt, the Vice Presidency, term limits, qualifications for office, expressed and implied powers of the President.
26	Office of the President	The Executive Office of the President, including the Vice Presidency, Presidential succession, Presidential disability, White House Office, Bureau of the Budget, council of Economic Advisors, National Security Council, and the U.S. Trade Representative
27	Presidential Cabinet 1	The origin and responsibilities of the President's Cabinet, Department of State, Department of Foreign Affairs, United Nations, National Security Council, Ambassadors, Department of Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines.
28	Presidential Cabinet 2	The origin and responsibilities of the President's Cabinet, Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security, Department of Education, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Rent Supplement Program, Department of Transportation, Department of Labor
29	Presidential Cabinet 3	The origin and responsibilities of the President's Cabinet, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Department of Commerce, Census, Department of Agriculture, Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Department of Veterans Affairs

## GOVERNMENT, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
30	Executive Agencies	The federal bureaucracy of the executive branch, independent agencies, commissions, corporations, Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Communication Commission, Federal Reserve System, Consumer Product Safety Commission and others.
31	The Judicial Branch	The development of the American system of law, English Common Law, Parliament, statute law, colonial courts, judicial authority of the colonial governor and council, sovereignty, Articles of Confederation, Constitutional Convention, Judicial Act of 1789, Supremacy Clause
32	The Supreme Court	The Constitutional origin of the Supreme Court, inferior courts, judicial review, John Marshall, and special court cases.
33	Lower and Special Courts	Inferior courts created by Congress, Federal District Courts, original jurisdiction, appeals, territorial courts, Court of Federal Claims, Tax Courts, Court of Veterans Appeals
34	Federal Taxation Power	Constitutional Division of powers, federal system, delegated, reserve, and concurrent powers, expressed powers, power to tax, Protective tariff, limits on taxation, currency bankruptcy.
35	Fiscal and Monetary Policy	An explanation of fiscal policy and taxation, monetary policy and money and banking, income taxes, consumption tax, sales tax, tax base, tax rate, regressive, progressive, and proportional taxes, excise tax, personal property tax, Federal Reserve Board, discount rate, and the money supply.
36	Political Parties	Origin and development of political parties, influence on government, party organization, Federalists, Whigs, Third Parties, split-ticket voting.
37	Political Campaigns	The process of a Presidential campaign and election, winning the party nomination, closed primary, open primary, blanket primary, caucus, media coverage, and campaign finances.
38	Political Elections	Examination of campaign finances, public and private funds, finance laws, Political Action Committees, voting history, Amendments, general elections, electoral college
39	State Government 1	The legal basis and historical origins of state government, Mayflower Compact, Virginia House of Burgesses, Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, reserved and concurrent powers
40	State Government 2	Structure and responsibilities of state government, state services, organization of state government, constitutions, legislatures, bicameral and unicameral houses, elections, governors, powers of governor
41	State Government 3	State agencies, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor and Treasurer, Economic agencies, licensing agencies, judicial branch, Supreme Court, Trial Courts, taxes, petition, referendum and recall
42	State and Local Taxes	Relationship of federal government and state and local governments, counties, cities, villages power to tax, tax rates, business taxes
43	Local Government	The legal basis and structure of county government, county commissioners, elected county officials, sheriff, clerks, assessor, and city government including strong-mayor model, commission form of government, council-manager model and weak mayor model

## GOVERNMENT, continued

#	LESSON	LESSON CONTENT
44	Review 2	Review of previous material
45	Comprehensive Exam	Comprehensive examination covering entire course content

# TEACHER'S LESSON PLANNER

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