

**Course Title:** AP World History  
**Board Approval Date:** September 15, 2020  
**Credit / Hours:** 1.0 Credit

**Course Description:**

In AP World History: Modern, students investigate significant events, individuals, developments, and processes from 1200 to the present. Students develop and use the same skills, practices, and methods employed by historians: analyzing primary and secondary sources; developing historical arguments; making historical connections; and utilizing reasoning about comparison, causation, and continuity and change over time. The course provides six themes that students explore throughout the course in order to make connections among historical developments in different times and places: humans and the environment, cultural developments and interactions, governance, economic systems, social interactions and organization, and technology and innovation.

**Learning Activities / Modes of Assessment:**

Whole group discussion	Conferencing
Independent reading and writing	Peer editing
Socratic seminar	Presentations
Quizzes	Research with technology
Tests	Schoology
Writing assignments	Journaling
Projects	Homework

Curriculum:  
 Course: AP World History

Know:	Understand:	Do:
<p><b>Unit 1: The Global Tapestry, c. 1200 to c. 1450</b></p> <p>THEME 1: Humans &amp; the Environment - The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.</p> <p>THEME 2: Cultural Developments &amp; Interactions - The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.</p> <p>THEME 3: Governance - A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p> <p>THEME 4: Economic Systems - As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.</p> <p>THEME 5: Social Interactions &amp; Organization - The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.</p> <p>THEME 6: Technology &amp; Innovation - Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>	<p><b>Unit 1: The Global Tapestry, c. 1200 to c. 1450</b></p> <p><u>AP Historical Thinking Skills</u></p> <p><b>Skill 1 - Developments and Processes:</b> Identify and explain historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 2 - Sourcing and Situation:</b> Analyze sourcing and situation of primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 3 - Claims and Evidence in Sources:</b> Analyze arguments in primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 4 - Contextualization:</b> Analyze the context of historical events, developments or processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 5 - Making Connections:</b> Using historical reasoning processes (comparison, causation, continuity and change), analyze patterns and connections between and among historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 6 - Argumentation:</b> Develop an argument.</p>	<p><b>Unit 1: The Global Tapestry, c. 1200 to c. 1450</b></p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective A Explain the systems of government employed by Chinese dynasties and how they developed over time.</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective B Explain the effects of Chinese cultural traditions on East Asia over time.</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective C Explain the effects of innovation on the Chinese economy over time.</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective D Explain how systems of belief and their practices affected society in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective E Explain the causes and effects of the rise of Islamic states over time.</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective F Explain the effects of intellectual innovation in Dar al-Islam.</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective G Explain how the various belief systems and practices of South and Southeast Asia affected society over time</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective H Explain how and why various states of South and Southeast Asia developed and maintained power over time.</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective I Explain how and why states in Americas developed and changed over time.</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective J Explain how and why states in Africa developed and changed over time.</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective K Explain how the beliefs and practices of the</p>

		<p>predominant religions in Europe affected European society.</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective L Explain the causes and consequences of political decentralization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective M Explain the effects of agriculture on social organization in Europe from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p> <p>Unit 1: Learning Objective N Explain the similarities and differences in the processes of state formation from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p>
<p><b>Unit 2: Networks of Exchange, c. 1200 to c. 1450</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 2: Networks of Exchange, c. 1200 to c. 1450</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 2: Networks of Exchange, c. 1200 to c. 1450</b></p>
<p>THEME 1: Humans &amp; the Environment - The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.</p> <p>THEME 2: Cultural Developments &amp; Interactions - The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.</p> <p>THEME 3: Governance - A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p> <p>THEME 4: Economic Systems - As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.</p>	<p><b>AP Historical Thinking Skills</b></p> <p><b>Skill 1 - Developments and Processes:</b> Identify and explain historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 2 - Sourcing and Situation:</b> Analyze sourcing and situation of primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 3 - Claims and Evidence in Sources:</b> Analyze arguments in primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 4 - Contextualization:</b> Analyze the context of historical events, developments or processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 5 - Making Connections:</b> Using historical reasoning processes (comparison, causation, continuity and change), analyze patterns and connections between and among historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 6 - Argumentation:</b> Develop an argument.</p>	<p>Unit 2: Learning Objective A Explain the causes and effects of growth of networks of exchange after 1200.</p> <p>Unit 2: Learning Objective B Explain the process of state building and decline in Eurasia over time.</p> <p>Unit 2: Learning Objective C Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication over time.</p> <p>Unit 2: Learning Objective D Explain the significance of the Mongol Empire in larger patterns of continuity and change.</p> <p>Unit 2: Learning Objective E Explain the causes of the growth of networks of exchange after 1200.</p> <p>Unit 2: Learning Objective F Explain the effects of the growth of networks of exchange after 1200.</p> <p>Unit 2: Learning Objective G Explain the role of environmental factors in the development of networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p>

<p>THEME 5: Social Interactions &amp; Organization - The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.</p> <p>THEME 6: Technology &amp; Innovation - Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>		<p>Unit 2: Learning Objective H Explain the causes and effects of the growth of trans-Saharan trade.</p> <p>Unit 2: Learning Objective I Explain how the expansion of empires influenced trade and communication over time.</p> <p>Unit 2: Learning Objective J Explain the intellectual and cultural effects of the various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p> <p>Unit 2: Learning Objective K Explain the environmental effects of the various networks of exchange in Afro-Eurasia from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p> <p>Unit 2: Learning Objective L Explain the similarities and differences among the various networks of exchange in the period from c. 1200 to c. 1450.</p>
<p><b>Unit 3: Land-Based Empires, c. 1450 to c. 1750</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 3: Land-Based Empires, c. 1450 to c. 1750</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 3: Land-Based Empires, c. 1450 to c. 1750</b></p>
<p>THEME 1: Humans &amp; the Environment - The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.</p> <p>THEME 2: Cultural Developments &amp; Interactions - The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.</p> <p>THEME 3: Governance - A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p> <p>THEME 4: Economic Systems - As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce,</p>	<p><b><u>AP Historical Thinking Skills</u></b></p> <p><b>Skill 1 - Developments and Processes:</b> Identify and explain historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 2 - Sourcing and Situation:</b> Analyze sourcing and situation of primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 3 - Claims and Evidence in Sources:</b> Analyze arguments in primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 4 - Contextualization:</b> Analyze the context of historical events, developments or processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 5 - Making Connections:</b> Using historical reasoning processes (comparison, causation, continuity and change), analyze patterns and connections between and among historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 6 - Argumentation:</b> Develop an argument.</p>	<p>Unit 3: Learning Objective A Explain how and why various land-based empires developed and expanded from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Unit 3: Learning Objective B Explain how rulers used a variety of methods to legitimize and consolidate their power in land-based empires from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Unit 3: Learning Objective C Explain continuity and change within the various belief systems during the period from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Unit 3: Learning Objective D Compare the methods by which various empires increased their influence from 1450 to 1750.</p>

<p>exchange, and consume goods and services.</p> <p>THEME 5: Social Interactions &amp; Organization - The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.</p> <p>THEME 6: Technology &amp; Innovation - Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>		
<p><b>Unit 4: Transoceanic Interconnections, c. 1450 to c. 1750</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 4: Transoceanic Interconnections, c. 1450 to c. 1750</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 4: Transoceanic Interconnections, c. 1450 to c. 1750</b></p>
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<p>societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.</p> <p>THEME 6: Technology &amp; Innovation - Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>		<p>Unit 4: Learning Objective G Explain changes and continuities in systems of slavery in the period from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Unit 4: Learning Objective H Explain how rulers employed economic strategies to consolidate and maintain power throughout the period, 1450-1750.</p> <p>Unit 4: Learning Objective I Explain continuities and changes in networks of exchange 1450-1750.</p> <p>Unit 4: Learning Objective J Explain how political, economic, and cultural factors affected society from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Unit 4: Learning Objective K Explain the similarities and differences in how various belief systems affected societies from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Unit 4: Learning Objective L Explain the effects of the development of state power from 1450 to 1750.</p> <p>Unit 4: Learning Objective M Explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained or have changed over time.</p> <p>Unit 4: Learning Objective N Explain how economic developments 1450-1750 affected social structures over time.</p>
<p><b>Unit 5: Revolutions, c. 1750 to c. 1900</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 5: Revolutions, c. 1750 to c. 1900</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 5: Revolutions, c. 1750 to c. 1900</b></p>
<p>THEME 1: Humans &amp; the Environment - The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.</p> <p>THEME 2: Cultural Developments &amp; Interactions - The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.</p> <p>THEME 3: Governance - A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a</p>	<p><b><u>AP Historical Thinking Skills</u></b></p> <p><b>Skill 1 - Developments and Processes:</b> Identify and explain historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 2 - Sourcing and Situation:</b> Analyze sourcing and situation of primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 3 - Claims and Evidence in Sources:</b> Analyze arguments in primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 4 - Contextualization:</b> Analyze the context of historical events, developments or processes.</p>	<p>Unit 5: Learning Objective A Explain the intellectual and ideological context in which revolutions swept the Atlantic world from 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Unit 5: Learning Objective B Explain how the Enlightenment affected societies over time.</p> <p>Unit 5: Learning Objective C Explain causes and effects of the various revolutions in the period from 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Unit 5: Learning Objective D Explain how environmental factors contributed to industrialization from 1750 to 1900.</p>

<p>variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p> <p>THEME 4: Economic Systems - As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.</p> <p>THEME 5: Social Interactions &amp; Organization - The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.</p> <p>THEME 6: Technology &amp; Innovation - Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>	<p><b>Skill 5 - Making Connections:</b> Using historical reasoning processes (comparison, causation, continuity and change), analyze patterns and connections between and among historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 6 - Argumentation:</b> Develop an argument.</p>	<p>Unit 5: Learning Objective E Explain how different modes and locations of production have developed and changed over time.</p> <p>Unit 5: Learning Objective F Explain how technology shaped economic production over time.</p> <p>Unit 5: Learning Objective G Explain the causes and effects of economic strategies of different states and empires.</p> <p>Unit 5: Learning Objective H Explain the development of economic systems, ideologies, and institutions and how they contributed to change in the period from 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Unit 5: Learning Objective I Explain the causes and effects of calls for changes in industrial societies from 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Unit 5: Learning Objective J Explain how industrialization caused change in existing social hierarchies and standards of living.</p> <p>Unit 5: Learning Objective K Explain the extent to which industrialization brought change from 1750 to 1900.</p>
<p><b>Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization, c. 1750 to c. 1900</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization, c. 1750 to c. 1900</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 6: Consequences of Industrialization, c. 1750 to c. 1900</b></p>
<p>THEME 1: Humans &amp; the Environment - The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.</p> <p>THEME 2: Cultural Developments &amp; Interactions - The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.</p> <p>THEME 3: Governance - A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a</p>	<p><u><b>AP Historical Thinking Skills</b></u></p> <p><b>Skill 1 - Developments and Processes:</b> Identify and explain historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 2 - Sourcing and Situation:</b> Analyze sourcing and situation of primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 3 - Claims and Evidence in Sources:</b> Analyze arguments in primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 4 - Contextualization:</b> Analyze the context of historical events, developments or processes.</p>	<p>Unit 6: Learning Objective A Explain how ideologies contributed to the development of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Unit 6: Learning Objective B Compare processes by which state power shifted in various parts of the world from 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Unit 6: Learning Objective C Explain how and why internal and external factors have influenced the process of state building from 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Unit 6: Learning Objective D Explain how various environmental factors</p>

<p>variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p> <p>THEME 4: Economic Systems - As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.</p> <p>THEME 5: Social Interactions &amp; Organization - The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.</p> <p>THEME 6: Technology &amp; Innovation - Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>	<p><b>Skill 5 - Making Connections:</b> Using historical reasoning processes (comparison, causation, continuity and change), analyze patterns and connections between and among historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 6 - Argumentation:</b> Develop an argument.</p>	<p>contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Unit 6: Learning Objective E Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of the global economy from 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Unit 6: Learning Objective F Explain how various environmental factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Unit 6: Learning Objective G Explain how various economic factors contributed to the development of varied patterns of migration from 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Unit 6: Learning Objective H Explain how and why new patterns of migration affected society from 1750 to 1900.</p> <p>Unit 6: Learning Objective I Explain the relative significance of the effects of imperialism from 1750 to 1900.</p>
<p><b>Unit 7 - Global Conflict, C. 1750 to c. 1900</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 7 - Global Conflict, C. 1750 to c. 1900</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 7 - Global Conflict, C. 1750 to c. 1900</b></p>
<p>THEME 1: Humans &amp; the Environment - The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.</p> <p>THEME 2: Cultural Developments &amp; Interactions - The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.</p> <p>THEME 3: Governance - A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p>	<p><b>AP Historical Thinking Skills</b></p> <p><b>Skill 1 - Developments and Processes:</b> Identify and explain historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 2 - Sourcing and Situation:</b> Analyze sourcing and situation of primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 3 - Claims and Evidence in Sources:</b> Analyze arguments in primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 4 - Contextualization:</b> Analyze the context of historical events, developments or processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 5 - Making Connections:</b> Using historical reasoning processes (comparison, causation, continuity and change), analyze patterns and</p>	<p>Unit 7: Learning Objective A Explain how internal and external factors contributed to change in various states after 1900.</p> <p>Unit 7: Learning Objective B Explain the causes and consequences of World War I.</p> <p>Unit 7: Learning Objective C Explain how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.</p> <p>Unit 7: Learning Objective D Explain how different governments responded to economic crises after 1900.</p> <p>Unit 7: Learning Objective E Explain the continuities and changes in territorial holdings from 1900 to the present.</p> <p>Unit 7: Learning Objective F Explain the causes and consequences of World War II.</p>



<p>THEME 4: Economic Systems - As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.</p> <p>THEME 5: Social Interactions &amp; Organization - The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.</p> <p>THEME 6: Technology &amp; Innovation - Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>	<p>connections between and among historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 6 - Argumentation:</b> Develop an argument.</p>	<p>Unit 7: Learning Objective G Explain similarities and differences in how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.</p> <p>Unit 7: Learning Objective H Explain the various causes and consequences of mass atrocities in the period from 1900 to the present.</p> <p>Unit 7: Learning Objective I Explain the relative significance of the causes of global conflict in the period 1900 to the present.</p>
<p><b>Unit 8 - Cold War &amp; Decolonization, c. 1900 to the present</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 8 - Cold War &amp; Decolonization, c. 1900 to the present</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 8 - Cold War &amp; Decolonization, c. 1900 to the present</b></p>
<p>THEME 1: Humans &amp; the Environment - The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.</p> <p>THEME 2: Cultural Developments &amp; Interactions - The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.</p> <p>THEME 3: Governance - A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p> <p>THEME 4: Economic Systems - As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce,</p>	<p><b>AP Historical Thinking Skills</b></p> <p><b>Skill 1 - Developments and Processes:</b> Identify and explain historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 2 - Sourcing and Situation:</b> Analyze sourcing and situation of primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 3 - Claims and Evidence in Sources:</b> Analyze arguments in primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 4 - Contextualization:</b> Analyze the context of historical events, developments or processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 5 - Making Connections:</b> Using historical reasoning processes (comparison, causation, continuity and change), analyze patterns and connections between and among historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 6 - Argumentation:</b> Develop an argument.</p>	<p>Unit 8: Learning Objective A Explain the historical context of the Cold War after 1945.</p> <p>Unit 8: Learning Objective B Explain the causes and effects of the ideological struggle of the Cold War.</p> <p>Unit 8: Learning Objective C Compare the ways in which the United States and the Soviet Union sought to maintain influence over the course of the Cold War.</p> <p>Unit 8: Learning Objective D Explain the causes and consequences of China's adoption of communism.</p> <p>Unit 8: Learning Objective E Explain the causes and effects of movements to redistribute economic resources.</p> <p>Unit 8: Learning Objective F Compare the processes by which various peoples pursued independence after 1900.</p>

<p>exchange, and consume goods and services.</p> <p>THEME 5: Social Interactions &amp; Organization - The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.</p> <p>THEME 6: Technology &amp; Innovation - Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>		<p>Unit 8: Learning Objective G Explain how political changes in the period from c. 1900 to the present led to territorial, demographic, and nationalist developments.</p> <p>Unit 8: Learning Objective H Explain the economic changes and continuities resulting from the process of decolonization.</p> <p>Unit 8: Learning Objective I Explain various reactions to existing power structures in the period after 1900.</p> <p>Unit 8: Learning Objective J Explain the causes of the end of the Cold War.</p> <p>Unit 8: Learning Objective K Explain the extent to which the effects of the Cold War were similar in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.</p>
<p><b>Unit 9: Globalization, c. 1900 to the present</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 9: Globalization, c. 1900 to the present</b></p>	<p><b>Unit 9: Globalization, c. 1900 to the present</b></p>
<p>THEME 1: Humans &amp; the Environment - The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.</p> <p>THEME 2: Cultural Developments &amp; Interactions - The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.</p> <p>THEME 3: Governance - A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.</p> <p>THEME 4: Economic Systems - As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce,</p>	<p><b>AP Historical Thinking Skills</b></p> <p><b>Skill 1 - Developments and Processes:</b> Identify and explain historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 2 - Sourcing and Situation:</b> Analyze sourcing and situation of primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 3 - Claims and Evidence in Sources:</b> Analyze arguments in primary and secondary sources.</p> <p><b>Skill 4 - Contextualization:</b> Analyze the context of historical events, developments or processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 5 - Making Connections:</b> Using historical reasoning processes (comparison, causation, continuity and change), analyze patterns and connections between and among historical developments and processes.</p> <p><b>Skill 6 - Argumentation:</b> Develop an argument.</p>	<p>Unit 9: Learning Objective A Explain how the development of new technologies changed the world from 1900 to present.</p> <p>Unit 9: Learning Objective B Explain how environmental factors affected human populations over time.</p> <p>Unit 9: Learning Objective C Explain the causes and effects of environmental changes in the period from 1900 to present.</p> <p>Unit 9: Learning Objective D Explain the continuities and changes in the global economy from 1900 to present.</p> <p>Unit 9: Learning Objective E Explain how social categories, roles, and practices have been maintained and challenged over time.</p> <p>Unit 9: Learning Objective F Explain how and why globalization changed culture over time.</p>

<p>exchange, and consume goods and services.</p> <p><b>THEME 5: Social Interactions &amp; Organization</b> - The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.</p> <p><b>THEME 6: Technology &amp; Innovation</b> - Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.</p>		<p>Unit 9: Learning Objective G Explain the various responses to increasing globalization from 1900 to present.</p> <p>Unit 9: Learning Objective H Explain how and why globalization changed international interactions among states.</p> <p>Unit 9: Learning Objective I Explain the extent to which science and technology brought change in the period from 1900 to the present.</p>
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## Pacing Guide

Course: AP World History	
Course Unit (Topic)	Length of Instruction (Class Periods)
The Global Tapestry, c. 1200 to c. 1450	8 classes
Networks of Exchange, c. 1200 to c. 1450	8 classes
Land-Based Empires, c. 1450 to c. 1750	12 classes
Transoceanic Interconnections, c. 1450 to c. 1750	12 classes
Revolutions, c. 1750 to c. 1900	12 classes
Consequences of Industrialization, c. 1750 to c. 1900	12 classes
Global Conflict, c. 1750 to c. 1900	8 classes
Cold War and Decolonization, c. 1900 to the present	8 classes
Globalization, c. 1900 to the present	10 classes
	<b>TOTAL 90 classes</b>

Based on AP World History: Modern, Course and Exam Description (effective Fall 2019), Course at a Glance, pp. 22-25.