Tripoli Evangelical School

Social Studies Curriculum

<u>Class: 9IP</u> <u>Cycle:</u>

Subject: Social Studies Textbook: Modern World History

Domains	Lessons	Learning Outcomes & Competencies
Reading (Themes) I. The rise of democratic ideas (Prologue)	1. The legacy of ancient Greece and Rome	 Explain how Athens builds a limited democracy. Describe how the Greek democracy changes. Explain how Rome develops a republic. Trace the impact of the Roman law throughout the Roman Empire.
	2. <u>Case study:</u> Compare and Contrast the Athenian and United State Democracy	 Use a Venn diagram to explain the similarities and the differences between them. In your opinion which one of both democracies is better for its people?

Domains	Lessons	Learning Outcomes & Competencies
	3. Democracy develops in England	• Describe the reforms in Medieval England (The Magna Carta) and (the Common Law)
		• Identify how the parliament of England grows stronger?
		• Identify the establishment of Constitutional Monarchy.
		• Explain the English Bill of Rights that was issued by the English Parliament.
	4. The Enlightenment and Democratic Revolutions	• Identify the Enlightenment thinkers and ideas.
		Describe the beginnings of democracy in America.
		• Identify the courses and
		 Identify the causes and effects of the French

	Case study: Write an editorial supporting or rejecting the idea that the only way to gain democracy in a country that does not have a democratic government is to wage a revolution.	 Revolution Describe Explain how the struggle for democracy continues.
II. European Renaissance and Reformation (chapter 1)	 Italy: birthplace of the renaissance Classical and Worldly values The Renaissance revolutionizes art 	 Describe Italy's advantages from the Renaissance's ideas. Explain the classical and the worldly values the lead to humanism, worldly pleasures, patrons of arts, the Renaissance Man, and the Renaissance Woman. Identify the realistic painting and sculpture (Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael).
	4. Renaissance writers change literature	• Explain how the renaissance writers used their

5. The Northern Renaissance	vernacular, their native language instead of Latin. Recognize some of the renaissance's writers (Petrarch, Boccaccio, and Machiavelli). Describe how the Northern Renaissance begins. Trace how the artistic ideas spread. Describe how the northern writers try to reform society.
6. Luther leads the reformation	spread. • Describe how the northern

	7. The reformation continues	 becomes Protestant. Describe how Calvin continues the reformation. Explain the women's role in the reformation. Describe the Catholic reformation. Describe the legacy of reformation.
III. The Atlantic World (chapter 4)	1. Spain builds an American Empire	 Describe the voyage of Columbus. Summarize the Spanish conquests in Mexico. Summarize the Spanish conquests in Peru. Explain how the Spain's influence expands. Describe the opposition to Spanish rule, (African slavery, and Native resistance).
	2. European nations settle North America	 Explain the competing claims in North America. Describe how the English arrive in North America. Summarize the struggle for

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	North America.Analyze how the Native Americans respond.
3. The Atlantic slave trade	 Summarize the causes of African slavery. Describe how the slavery spreads throughout the Americas. Describe the Triangular Trade between Europe and
	 Africa. Explain the slavery in the Americas. Summarize the consequences of the slave trade.
4. The Colombian exchange and global trade	 Describe the Columbian exchange and its tragic impact on many Native Americans. Identify the Global Trade, the rise of Capitalism, and the Joint-Stock Company. Summarize the growth of
	Mercantilism.

IV.	Absolute monarchs in Europe, 1500-1800 (chapter 5)	1. Spain's empire and European absolutism	 Explain how a powerful Spanish Empire was established? Summarize the golden age of Spanish art and literature (Don Quixote). Describe how the Spanish Empire weakens. Describe how the independent Dutch prosper. Identify how the absolutism in Europe spreads.
		2. The reign of Louis XIV	 Explain how the religious wars and the power struggle. Describe how the writers turn toward skepticism. Identify how Louis comes to power. Explain the grand style of the sun king (Louis XIV). Summarize how Louis fights disastrous wars.

3. Central European monarchs clash	 Explain the thirty years' war. Trace the states form in Central Europe. Explain how Prussia challenges Austria.
4. Absolute rulers of Russia	 Identify the First Czar. Describe how Peter the Great comes to power. Summarize how Peter rules absolutely.
5. Parliament limits the English Monarchy	 Explain how the monarchs defy the parliament. Describe the English Civil War. Summarize the restoration and revolution. Explain the limits on monarch's power.

Enlightenment and Revolution, 1550-1789 (Chapter 6)	1. The Scientific Revolution	 Describe the roots of modern science. Summarize a revolutionary model of the universe. Identify the Scientific method. Explain how Newton explains the law of gravity. Identify how the scientific revolution spreads.
	2. The enlightenment in Europe	 Summarize the two vies on the government, (the social contract). Describe how the philosophers advocate reason. Describe the role of women
	3. The enlightenment spreads	 during the enlightenment. Identify the legacy of the enlightenment. Describe the world of ideas. Summarize the new artistic styles. Describe the relationship

4. The American Revolution	 between enlightenment and the monarchy. Identify Britain and its American colonies.
Case study: Why is it important that every citizen has, and exercises, his or her right to vote?	 Summarize how Americans win independence. Describe how Americans create a republic.
Explain.	