

**NORTHERN BURLINGTON COUNTY REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT**  
**[2021] Course Map/Pacing Guide**

<b>Department</b>	Social Studies	<b>Course</b>	Global Studies 7
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**Source of Standards**

- New Jersey Student Learning Standards 2020
  - [Social Studies](#)
  - [English Language Arts](#) (Companion Standards for History, Social Studies, Science and Technical Subjects)
- [Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills](#);
  - All courses Focus on - 9.4 Life Literacies and Key Skills (p. 49)

**Sequence- Unit Titles and Number of weeks per unit (total = 18 semester/ 36 year)**

- **Unit 1: Foundations of Global History (2 weeks)** - Past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Throughout this exploration, students will connect events of the Ancient World to the Modern World through GRAPES: Geography, Religion, Achievements, Politics, Economics, Social Structure.
- **Unit 2: The Beginnings of Human Society (4 weeks)** - Hunter/gatherers adapted to their physical environments using resources, the natural world, and technological advancements. The agricultural revolution led to an increase in population, specialization of labor, new forms of social organization, and the beginning of societies. Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people might have lived.
- **Unit 3: Early River Valley Civilizations (10 weeks)** - Early river valley civilizations (e.g., Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus River - modern Pakistan and northwestern India), and, later, Yellow River Valley in China) developed due to favorable geographic conditions. They created centralized systems of government and advanced societies.
- **Unit 4: Classical Civilizations (10 weeks)** - Classical civilizations (i.e., Greece, Rome, India and China) developed and expanded into empires of unprecedented size and diversity by creating centralized governments and promoting commerce, a common culture, and social values. Cultural exchange and diffusion dramatically increased, and enduring world religions emerged, during the era of classical civilizations. Classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weaknesses and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future civilizations
- **Unit 5: Expansion, Exchange and Encounter (10 weeks)** - The emergence of empires (i.e., Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas) resulted from the promotion of interregional trade, cultural exchanges, new technologies, urbanization, and centralized political organization. The rise and spread of new belief systems unified societies, but they also became a major source of tension and conflict. While commercial and agricultural improvements created new wealth and opportunities for the empires, most people's daily lives remained unchanged.

**Essential Questions**

- What makes a culture unique?
- How/why do we study history?
- How did early human societies create order, and how do we know?

- How did agriculture change society?
- To what extent can people adapt to their environment to meet their needs?
- In what ways can institutions impact an individual in a civilization?
- How do governments and religions exercise authority over people?
- How do societies influence each other?
- To what extent did the spread of goods, ideas, and people impact civilizations?
- How do religion and economics shape social hierarchy?

## Enduring Understandings

- Understand the role of language and writing in culture and the development of culture through human history.
- Understand the components of culture and their impact on daily life and societal development.
- Analyze the impact of religion on daily life, government, and culture.
- Explain how religion can both unify and divide populations.
- Determine how geography influences the development of political, economic, and cultural systems, as well as expansion and the relationship between societies.
- Determine how natural resources influence the development of political, economic, and cultural systems, as well as expansion and the relationship between societies.
- Understand humans' impact on the environment and natural resources, as well as the motivation for civilizations to change their environment.
- Analyze the positive and negative consequences of impacting one's environment.
- Understand how geography (location, landforms, water bodies, natural resources, climates, etc.) impacts the development of societies, cultures, and economies.
- Explain the relationship between natural resources (e.g. agricultural production) and population growth, expansion, urbanization, etc.
- Identify how trade, technology availability of natural resources, and contact with other countries can impact development.
- Understand a social hierarchy as it relates to economics.
- Identify interconnectedness between different demographic groups (e.g. socio-economic status).
- Explain how technology and innovation impacts the use (or exploitation) of natural resources and the development of a culture through history.

- Relationships between humans and environments impact spatial patterns of settlement and movement.
- Historical events and developments are shaped by social, political, cultural, technological, and economic factors.
- Greater specialization led to new forms of technology such as bronze, and new roles for political and religious leaders.
- Chronological sequencing helps us track events over time as well as events that took place at the same time.
- Examining historical sources may answer questions, but it may also lead to questions in a spiraling process of inquiry.

- Political and civil institutions impact all aspects of people's lives.
- Human rights can be protected or abused in various societies
- Geospatial technologies and representations help us to make sense of the distribution of people, places and environments, and spatial patterns across Earth's surface.
- The physical and human characteristics of places and regions are connected to human identities and cultures.
- Economic interdependence is impacted by increased specialization and trade.
- Historical events and developments are shaped by social, political, cultural, technological, and economic factors.

- Governments have different structures which impact development (expansion) and civic participation.
- The principles of the United States government are based on political philosophies, ideas, and experiences of earlier governments.
- Governments have protected and abused human rights (to varying degrees at different times throughout history).
- People voluntarily exchange goods and services when all parties expect to gain as a result of the trade.
- Historical events and developments are shaped by social, political, cultural, technological, and economic factors.

- Political and civil institutions impact all aspects of people's lives.
- Cultural patterns and economic decisions influence environments and the daily lives of people in both nearby and distant places.
- The diffusion of ideas and cultural practices are impacted by the movement of people and advancements in transportation, communication, and technology.
- The environmental characteristics of places and production of goods influences the spatial patterns of world trade.
- Economic interdependence is impacted by increased specialization and trade.
- The production and consumption of goods and services influence economic growth, well-being and quality of life.
- Relationships between humans and environments impact spatial patterns of settlement and movement.
- People voluntarily exchange goods and services when all parties expect to gain as a result of the trade.

### **[Reporting Student Progress](#) (link to Grading System)**

All courses follow a balanced assessment system with Practice and Assessments. Each category includes formative, summative and alternative assessments.

### **[Accommodations and Modifications](#) (link to menu)**

Integrated accommodations and modifications for special education students, English language learners, students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans

### **Resources (Text and Technology)**

- Google Slides and Nearpod presentations to focus student learning, present material and raise interest.
- CNN 10, Junior Scholastic, NewsELA to build student interest in current events, encourage debate and discussion
- Discovery Education, Flocabulary, and YouTube to incorporate educational videos and video primary and secondary sources
- EdPuzzle to share content with students
- ViewSonic board for interactive presentations and informal formative assessment
- Google Earth for hands-on interactive manipulating a map of the earth
- Online Textbook to gather information, take notes, demonstrate learning through various projects, Timelines, PP presentations, videos, animation, papers
- Chromebooks & Internet to do research and demonstrate learning through various projects, Timelines, PP presentations, videos, animation, papers
- Google Classroom to be used for blogging, sharing assignments, provide feedback

and resources

- Kahoot, Quizizz, GimKit, Blooket, JeopardyLab, Quizlet for interactive games and review
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