

# 7th Grade Social Studies Curriculum Map

Unit	Standards	Essential Questions	Resources	Assessments
Ancient Greece	<p>1. Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.</p> <p>2. The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p> <p>16. Analyzing individual and group perspectives is essential to understanding historic and contemporary issues.</p> <p>Opportunities for civic engagement exist for students to connect real-world issues and events to classroom learning.</p> <p>17. Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were a radical departure from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments.</p>	<p>➤ How did the Greeks impact modern day society?</p> <p>➤ How does the culture, religion, geography, and social structure of a group of people influence their perspective?</p> <p>➤ What is democracy and how is it different from other forms of government?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Online textbook (Modules 8 and 9)</li> <li>▪ Teacher created resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bi-weekly formative assessments</li> <li>○ Unit assessment</li> <li>○ Legacy of Ancient Greece PBL</li> </ul>
Ancient Rome	<p>2. The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity.</p> <p>3. The Roman Empire collapsed due to various internal and external factors (political, social and economic) which led to the development of feudalism and the manorial system in the region. The fall of Rome and later invasions also allowed for the creation of new empires in the region.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p>	<p>➤ How did the Romans impact modern day society?</p> <p>➤ How does the culture, religion, geography, and social structure of a group of people influence their perspective?</p> <p>➤ What is republic and how is it different</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Online textbook (Module 10)</li> <li>▪ Teacher created resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bi-weekly formative assessments</li> <li>○ Unit assessment</li> <li>○ Julius Caesar Investigation</li> </ul>

<p><b>African Kingdoms</b></p>	<p>5. Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance.</p> <p>8. Empires in Africa and Asia grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.</p> <p>9. The advent of the trans-Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia helped foster the spread of ideas, technology, goods and major world religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism) that impacted the Eastern Hemisphere.</p>	<p>from other forms of government? How did the Germanic invasions help break up the Roman Empire and set the stage for the development of feudal and systems?</p> <p>➤ How did the spread of Christianity impact Europe?</p> <p>➤ How did Islamic and West African achievements spread?</p> <p>➤ How did the Islamic empires impact other cultures?</p> <p>➤ What was the impact of the Silk Road on various cultures?</p> <p>➤ How did the empires in Africa (Ghana, Mali and Songhai) grow as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes?</p> <p>➤ What is the trans-Saharan slave trade and explain the effects on West African society?</p> <p>➤ How do geographic factors effect</p>	<p>➤ Online textbook (Module 14)</p> <p>➤ Teacher created resources</p>	<p>○ Roman Achievement Project</p> <p>○ Bi-weekly formative assessments</p> <p>○ Unit assessment</p>
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<p><b>Middle Ages in Europe</b></p>	<p>6. The decline of feudalism, the rise of nation-states and the Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific and social changes.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia helped foster the spread of ideas, technology, goods and major world religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism) that impacted the Eastern Hemisphere.</p> <p>18. With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation-states.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies</p>	<p>movement of people, products and ideas?</p> <p>➤ How did trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia lead to the spread of technology and major world religions, including Islam?</p> <p>➤ How does the culture, religion, geography, and social structure of a group of people influence their perspective?</p> <p>➤ What political and social conditions led to the development of feudalism?</p> <p>➤ Why did feudalism decline and what were the social, economic, and political effects of its decline?</p> <p>➤ How did the growth of cities affect the economy and social structure of Europe?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Online textbook (Module 19)</li> <li>▪ Teacher created resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bi-weekly formative assessments</li> <li>○ Unit assessment</li> <li>○ Feudalism Project</li> <li>○ Black Death PBL</li> </ul>
<p><b>Medieval Japan</b></p>	<p>4. The Mongols conquered much of Asia which led to unified states in China and Korea. Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia helped foster the spread of ideas, technology, goods and major world</p>	<p>➤ How does the culture, religion, geography, and social structure of a group of people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Online textbook (Module 16)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Bi-weekly formative assessments</li> </ul>

	<p>religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism) that impacted the Eastern Hemisphere.</p> <p>13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.</p>	<p>influence their perspective?</p> <p>What was the impact of the Silk Road on various cultures?</p>	<p>Teacher created resources</p>	<p>Unit assessment</p> <p>Video</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Samurai Project</p>
<p>Renaissance</p>	<p>7. The Reformation introduced changes in religion including the emergence of Protestant faiths and a decline in the political power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church.</p> <p>10. European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests and colonization.</p> <p>11. The Columbian exchange (i.e., the exchange of fauna, flora and pathogens) among previously unconnected parts of the world reshaped societies in ways still evident today.</p> <p>12. Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.</p> <p>14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia helped foster the spread of ideas, technology, goods and major world religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism) that impacted the Eastern Hemisphere.</p> <p>15. Improvements in transportation, communication and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.</p> <p>19. Individuals, governments and businesses must analyze costs and benefits when making economic decisions. A cost-benefit analysis consists of determining the potential costs and benefits of an action and then balancing the costs against the benefits.</p> <p>20. The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.</p> <p>21. The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies</p>	<p>What is the Renaissance and how did impact Europe?</p> <p>How are the ideas of the Renaissance connected to the Reformation?</p> <p>How did exploration/colonization on change Europe, Africa, and the Americas?</p> <p>How did the Columbian Exchange and reshape European and American societies?</p>	<p>Online textbook (Module 20)</p> <p>Teacher created resources</p>	<p>Renaissance Self-Paced Learning Modules</p> <p>Video</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Unit assessment</p> <p>Renaissance Legacy</p> <p>Stop-Motion Video</p> <p>Project</p>