



**Fifth Grade – Eighth Grade**

# Fifth Grade

## World Geography

Spatial Sense (Working with Maps, Globes, and Other Geographic Tools)

Read maps and globes using longitude and latitude, coordinates, degrees.

Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn: relation to seasons and temperature

Climate zones: Arctic, Tropical, Temperate

Time zones (review from Grade 4): Prime Meridian (0 degrees) Greenwich, England; 180° Line (International Date Line)

Arctic Circle (imaginary lines and boundaries) and Antarctic Circle

From a round globe to a flat map: Mercator projection, conic and plane projections

## Great Lakes of the World

Eurasia: Caspian Sea

Asia: Aral Sea

Africa: Victoria, Tanganyika, Chad

North America: Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario

South America: Maracaibo, Titicaca

## Early American Civilizations

### Geography

Identify and locate Central America and South America on maps and globes. Largest countries in South America: Brazil and Argentina

Amazon River

Andes Mountains

Maya, Aztec, and Inca Civilizations

The Mayas

Ancient Mayas lived in what is now southern Mexico and parts of Central America; their descendants still live there today.

Accomplishments as architects and artisans: pyramids and temples

Development of a system of hieroglyphic writing

Knowledge of astronomy and mathematics; development of a 365-day calendar; early use of concept of zero.

The Aztecs

A warrior culture, at its height in the 1400s and early 1500s, the Aztec empire covered much of what is now central Mexico.

The island city of Tenochtitlan: aqueducts, massive temples, etc.

Moctezuma (also spelled Montezuma)

Ruler-priests; practice of human sacrifice

The Inca

Ruled an empire stretching along the Pacific coast of South America

Built great cities (Machu Picchu, Cuzco) high in the Andes, connected by a system of roads

Spanish Conquerors

- Conquistadors: Cortés and Pizarro

Advantage of Spanish weapons (guns, cannons)

Diseases devastate native peoples

## European Exploration, Trade, and the Clash of Cultures

### Background

- Beginning in the 1400s Europeans set forth in a great wave of exploration and trade.

- European motivations

Muslims controlled many trade routes.

Profit through trade in goods such as gold, silver, silks, sugar, and spices

Spread of Christianity: missionaries

- Geography of the spice trade

The Moluccas, also called the "Spice Islands": part of present-day Indonesia

Locate: the region known

as Indochina, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines

Definition of "archipelago" "Ring of Fire": earthquakes and

volcanic activity

## European Exploration, Trade, and Colonization

### Portugal

Prince Henry the Navigator, exploration of the West African coast Bartolomeu Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope Vasco da Gama:

spice trade with India, exploration of East Africa Portuguese conquer East African Swahili city-states Cabral claims Brazil

- Spain Two worlds meet: Christopher Columbus and the Tainos Bartolomé de las Casas speaks out against enslavement and mistreatment of native peoples Treaty of Tordesillas between Portugal and Spain Balboa reaches the Pacific Magellan crosses the Pacific, one of his ships returns to Spain, making the first round-the-world voyage
- England and France Search for Northwest Passage (review from grade 3) Colonies in North America and West Indies Trading posts in India Note: Place the great wave of exploration by Europeans in the context of various peoples exploring beyond their own borders, including Islamic traders and (recall from Grade 4) Zheng He of China. Note: Briefly review from American History 3: “Early Spanish Exploration and Settlement.” Also, see above, II.C, Spanish Conquerors. Note: Briefly review from American History 3: search for Northwest Passage. You may also want to introduce other explorers, such as Verrazano and Cartier. 131
- Holland (The Netherlands) The Dutch take over Portuguese trade routes and colonies in Africa and the East Indies The Dutch in South Africa, Cape Town The Dutch in North America: New Netherland (review from grade 3), later lost to England C. Trade and Slavery
- The sugar trade African slaves on Portuguese sugar plantations on islands off West African coast, such as São Tomé Sugar plantations on Caribbean islands West Indies: Cuba, Puerto Rico, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica
- Transatlantic slave trade: the “triangular trade” from Europe to Africa to colonies in the Caribbean and the Americas The “Slave Coast” in West Africa The Middle Passage IV. The Renaissance and the Reformation A. The Renaissance
- Islamic scholars translate Greek works and so help preserve classical civilization. • A “rebirth” of ideas from ancient Greece and Rome
- New trade and new wealth
- Italian city states: Venice, Florence, Rome
- Patrons of the arts and learning The Medici Family and Florence The Popes and Rome
- Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo
- Renaissance ideals and values as embodied in The Courtier by Castiglione: the “Renaissance man” The Prince by Machiavelli: real-world politics B. The Reformation
- Gutenberg’s printing press: the Bible made widely available
- The Protestant Reformation Martin Luther and the 95 Theses John Calvin
- The Counter-Reformation
- Copernicus and Galileo: Conflicts between science and the church Ptolemaic (earth-centered) vs. sun-centered models of the universe

## V. England from the Golden Age to the Glorious Revolution

### A. England in the Golden Age

- Henry VIII and the Church of England
- Elizabeth I
- British naval dominance Defeat of the Spanish Armada Sir Francis Drake British exploration and North American settlements
- The English Revolution King Charles I, Puritans and Parliament Civil War: Cavaliers and Roundheads Execution of Charles I Oliver Cromwell and the Puritan regime The Restoration (1660): Charles II restored to the English throne, many Puritans leave England for America
- The “Glorious Revolution” (also called the Bloodless Revolution) King James II replaced by William and Mary Bill of Rights: Parliament limits the power of the monarchy

## VI. Russia: Early Growth and Expansion

### A. Geography

- Moscow and St. Petersburg
- Ural Mountains, Siberia, steppes
- Volga and Don Rivers
- Black, Caspian, and Baltic Seas
- Search for a warm-water port

### B. History and Culture

- Russia as successor to Byzantine Empire: Moscow as new center of Eastern Orthodox Church and of Byzantine culture (after the fall of Constantinople in 1453)
- Ivan III (the Great), czar (from the Latin “Caesar”)
- Ivan IV (the Terrible) • Peter the Great: modernizing and “Westernizing” Russia
- Catherine the Great Reforms of Peter and Catherine make life even harder for peasants VII. Feudal Japan A. Geography
- Pacific Ocean, Sea of Japan
- Four main islands: Hokkaido, Honshu (largest), Shikoku, Kyushu
- Tokyo
- Typhoons, earthquakes
- The Pacific Rim B. History and Culture

- Emperor as nominal leader, but real power in the hands of shoguns
- Samurai, code of Bushido
- Rigid class system in feudal Japanese society
- Japan closed to outsiders
- Religion Buddhism: the four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path, Nirvana Shintoism: reverence for ancestors, reverence for nature, kami Note: Review from grade 2: Buddhism's origins in India, spread throughout Asia. See also Language Arts 5: "A Tale of the Oki Islands."

#### A. Westward Expansion Before the Civil War

- Geography Rivers: James, Hudson, St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Columbia, Rio Grande Erie Canal connecting the Hudson River and Lake Erie Appalachian and Rocky Mountains Continental Divide and the flow of rivers: east of Rockies to the Arctic or Atlantic Oceans, west of Rockies to the Pacific Ocean Great Plains stretching from Canada to Mexico
- Early exploration of the west Daniel Boone, Cumberland Gap, Wilderness Trail Lewis and Clark, Sacagawea "Mountain men," fur trade Zebulon Pike, Pike's Peak
- Pioneers Getting there in wagon trains, flatboats, steamboats Many pioneers set out from St. Louis (where the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers meet). Land routes: Santa Fe Trail and Oregon Trail Mormons (Latter-day Saints) settle in Utah, Brigham Young, Great Salt Lake Gold Rush, '49ers
- Native American resistance More and more settlers move onto Native American lands, treaties made and broken Tecumseh (Shawnee): attempted to unite tribes in defending their land Battle of Tippecanoe Osceola, Seminole leader
- "Manifest Destiny" and conflict with Mexico The meaning of "manifest destiny" Early settlement of Texas: Stephen Austin General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna Battle of the Alamo ("Remember the Alamo"), Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie
- The Mexican-American War General Zachary Taylor ("Old Rough and Ready") Some Americans strongly oppose the war, Henry David Thoreau's "Civil Disobedience" Mexican lands ceded to the United States (California, Nevada, Utah, parts of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona)

#### B. Westward Expansion After the Civil War

- Homestead Act (1862), many thousands of Americans and immigrants start farms in the West
- "Go west, young man" (Horace Greeley's advice)
- Railroads, Transcontinental Railroad links east and west, immigrant labor
- Cowboys, cattle drives
- The "wild west," reality versus legend: Billy the Kid, Jesse James, Annie Oakley, Buffalo Bill
- "Buffalo Soldiers," African American troops in the West
- U. S. purchases Alaska from Russia, "Seward's folly"
- 1890: the closing of the American frontier (as acknowledged in the U. S. Census), the symbolic significance of the frontier Note: Fifth grade students who have been through earlier grades of the Core Knowledge Sequence have been introduced to exploration and pioneers in grades 1 and 2.

#### II. The Civil War: Causes, Conflicts, Consequences

##### A. Toward the Civil War

- Abolitionists: William Lloyd Garrison and The Liberator, Frederick Douglass
- Slave life and rebellions
- Industrial North versus agricultural South
- Mason-Dixon Line
- Controversy over whether to allow slavery in territories and new states Missouri Compromise of 1820 Dred Scott decision allows slavery in the territories
- Importance of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin
- John Brown, Harper's Ferry
- Lincoln: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Lincoln-Douglas debates Lincoln elected president, Southern states secede B.

##### The Civil War

- Fort Sumter • Confederacy, Jefferson Davis
- Yankees and Rebels, Blue and Gray
- First Battle of Bull Run
- Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant
- General Stonewall Jackson
- Ironclad ships, battle of the USS Monitor and the CSS Virginia (formerly the USS Merrimack) • Battle of Antietam Creek
- The Emancipation Proclamation • Gettysburg and the Gettysburg Address
- African-American troops, Massachusetts Regiment led by Colonel Shaw
- Sherman's march to the sea, burning of Atlanta
- Lincoln re-elected, concluding words of the Second Inaugural Address ("With malice toward none, with charity for all. . . .")

- Richmond (Confederate capital) falls to Union forces
- Surrender at Appomattox
- Assassination of Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth C. Reconstruction
- The South in ruins
- Struggle for control of the South, Radical Republicans vs. Andrew Johnson, impeachment
- Carpetbaggers and scalawags
- Freedmen's Bureau, "40 acres and a mule"
- 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution
- Black Codes, the Ku Klux Klan and "vigilante justice"
- End of Reconstruction, Compromise of 1877, all federal troops removed from the South

### III. Native Americans: Cultures and Conflicts

#### A. Culture and life

- Great Basin (for example, Nez Perce)
- Plateau (for example, Shoshone and Ute)
- Plains (for example, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Lakota [Sioux], Blackfeet, Crow) Extermination of buffalo (review from grade 2)
- Pacific Northwest (for example, Chinook, Kwakiutl, Yakima)

#### B. American Government Policies

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Forced removal to reservations
- Attempts to break down tribal life, assimilation policies, Carlisle School C. Conflicts
- Sand Creek Massacre
- Little Big Horn: Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, Custer's Last Stand
- Wounded Knee Ghost Dance IV. U. S. Geography
- Locate: Western Hemisphere, North America, Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico
- The Gulf Stream, how it affects climate
- Regions and their characteristics: New England, Mid-Atlantic, South, Midwest, Great Plains, Southwest, West, Pacific Northwest
- Fifty states and capitals

## History and Geography: Grade 6

### World History and Geography

- I. World Geography
  - A. Spatial Sense (Working with Maps, Globes, and Other Geographic Tools)
    - i. Continents and major oceans
    - ii. Read maps and globes using longitude and latitude, coordinates, degrees.
    - iii. Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn; relation to seasons and temperature
    - iv. Climate zones: Arctic, Tropic, Temperate
    - v. Time zones (review from Grade 4): Prime Meridian (0 degrees); Greenwich, England; 180-degree Line (International Date Line)
    - vi. Arctic Circle (imaginary lines and boundaries) and Antarctic Circle
  - B. Great Deserts of the World
    - i. What is a desert? Hot and cold deserts
    - ii. Major deserts in:
      - 1. Africa: Sahara, Kalahari
      - 2. Australia: a mostly desert continent
      - 3. Asia: Gobi; much of Arabian Peninsula
      - 4. North American: Mojave, Chihuahuan, Sonoran
      - 5. South America: Atacama Desert
- II. Lasting Ideas from Ancient Civilizations
  - A. Judaism and Christianity
    - i. Basic ideas in common
      - 1. The nature of God and humanity
      - 2. Hebrew Bible and Old Testament of Christian Bible
    - ii. Judaism: central ideas and moral teachings
      - 1. Torah, monotheism
      - 2. The idea of a “covenant” between God and man
      - 3. Concepts of law, justice, and social responsibility; The Ten Commandments
    - iii. Christianity: central ideas and moral teachings
      - 1. New Testament
      - 2. The Sermon on the Mount and the two “great commandments” (Matthew 22: 37-40)
    - iv. Geography of the Middle East
      - 1. Birthplace of major world religions: Judaism, Christianity, Islam
      - 2. Anatolian Peninsula, Arabian Peninsula
      - 3. Mesopotamia, Tigris, and Euphrates Rivers
      - 4. Atlas Mountains, Taurus Mountains
      - 5. Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Black Sea, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf
      - 6. The “silk road”
      - 7. Climate and terrain: vast deserts (Sahara, Arabian)

## B. Ancient Greece

- i. The Greek Polis (city-state) and patriotism
- ii. Beginnings of democratic government: Modern American democratic government has its roots in Athenian democracy (despite obvious limitations on democracy in Ancient Greece, for example, slavery, vote denied to women)
  1. The Assembly
  2. Suffrage, majority vote
- iii. The “classical” idea of human life and works
  1. The ideal of the well-rounded individual and worthy citizen
  2. Pericles and the “Golden Age”
  3. Architecture: The Parthenon
  4. Games: The Olympics
- iv. Greek wars: victory and hubris, defeat and shame
  1. Persian Wars: Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis
  2. The Peloponnesian War: Sparta defeats Athens
- v. Socrates and Plato
  1. Socrates was Plato’s teacher; we know him through Plato’s writings
  2. For Socrates, wisdom is knowing that you do not know
  3. The trial of Socrates
- vi. Plato and Aristotle
  1. Plato was Aristotle’s teacher.
  2. They agreed that reason and philosophy should rule our lives, not emotion and rhetoric.
  3. They disagreed about where true “reality” is: Plato says it is beyond physical things in ideas (cf. the “allegory of the cave”); Aristotle says reality is only in physical things.
- vii. Alexander the Great and the spread of Greek (“Hellenistic”) culture: the library at Alexandria

## C. Ancient Rome

- i. The Roman Republic
  1. Builds upon Greek and classical ideas
  2. Class and status: patricians and plebeians, slaves
  3. Roman government: consuls, tribunes, and senators
- ii. The Punic Wars: Rome vs. Carthage
- iii. Julius Caesar
- iv. Augustus Caesar
  1. Pax Romana
  2. Roman law and the administration of a vast, diverse empire
  3. Virgil, *The Aeneid*: epic on the legendary origins of Rome
- v. Christianity under the Roman Empire

1. Jesus's instruction to "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's" (Matthew 22:21)
  2. Roman persecution of the Christians
  3. Constantine: first Christian Roman Emperor
- vi. The "decline and fall" of the Roman Empire
1. Causes debated by historians for many hundreds of years (outer forces such as shrinking trade, attacks and invasions vs. inner forces such as disease, jobless masses, taxes, corruption and violence, rival religions and ethnic groups, weak emperors)
  2. Rome's "decline and fall" perceived as an "object lesson" for later generations and societies

### III. The Enlightenment

- A. Faith in science and human reason, as exemplified by
  - i. Isaac Newton and the laws of nature
  - ii. Descartes: "cogito ergo sum"
- B. Two ideas of "human nature": Thomas Hobbes and John Locke
  - i. Thomas Hobbes: the need for a strong governing authority as a check on "the condition of man...[which] is a condition of war of everyone against everyone"
  - ii. John Locke: the idea of man as a "tabula rasa" and the optimistic belief in education; argues against doctrine of divine right of kings and for government by consent of the governed
- C. Influence of the Enlightenment on the beginnings of the United States
  - i. Thomas Jefferson: the idea of "natural rights" in the Declaration of Independence
  - ii. Montesquieu and the idea of separation of powers in government

### IV. The French Revolution

- A. The influence of Enlightenment ideas and of the English revolutionary movements in America and France
- B. The American Revolution: the French alliance and its effect on both sides
- C. The Old Regime in France (*L'Ancien régime*)
  - i. The social classes: the three Estates
  - ii. Louis XIV, the "Sun King"; Versailles
  - iii. Louis XV: "*Après moi le déluge*"
  - iv. Louis XVI: the end of the Old Regime
  - v. Marie Antoinette: the famous legend of "Let them eat cake"
- D. 1789: from the Three Estates to the National Assembly
  - i. July 14, Bastille Day
  - ii. Declaration of the Rights of Man
  - iii. October 5, Women's March on Versailles
  - iv. "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"
- E. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette to the guillotine



F. Reign of Terror: Robespierre, the Jacobins, and the “Committee of Public Safety”

G. Revolutionary arts and the new classicism

H. Napoleon Bonaparte and the First French Empire

- i. Napoleon as military genius
- ii. Crowned Emperor Napoleon I: reinventing the Roman Empire
- iii. The invasion of Russia
- iv. Exile to Elba
- v. Wellington and Waterloo

V. Romanticism

A. Beginning in early nineteenth century Europe, Romanticism refers to the cultural movement characterized by:

- i. The rejection of classicism and classical values
- ii. An emphasis instead on emotion and imagination (instead of reason)
- iii. An emphasis on nature and the private self (instead of society and man in society)

B. The influence of Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s celebration of man in a state of nature (as opposed to man in society): “Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains”; the idea of the “noble savage”

C. Romanticism in literature, the visual arts, and music

VI. Industrialism, Capitalism, and Socialism

A. The Industrial Revolution

- i. Beginnings in Great Britain
  1. Revolution in transportation: canals, railroads, new highways
  2. Steam power: James Watt
- ii. Revolution in textiles: Eli Whitney and the cotton gin, factory production
- iii. Iron and steel mills
- iv. The Early Factory System
  1. Families move from farm villages to factory towns
  2. Unsafe, oppressive working conditions in mills and mines
  3. Women and child laborers
  4. Low wages, poverty, slums, disease in factory towns
  5. Violent resistance: Luddites

B. Capitalism

- i. Adam Smith and the idea of laissez faire vs. government intervention in economic and social matters
- ii. Law of supply and demand
- iii. Growing gaps between social classes: Disraeli’s image of “two nations” (the rich and the poor)

C. Socialism

- i. An idea that took many forms, all of which had in common their attempt to offer an alternative to capitalism

1. For the public ownership of large industries, transport, banks, etc., and the more equal distribution of wealth
- ii. Marxism: The Communist form of Socialism
  1. Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels, The Communist Manifesto: “Workers of the world, unite!”
  2. Class struggle: bourgeoisie and proletariat
  3. Communists, in contrast to Socialists, opposed to all forms of private property.

## VII. Latin American Independence Movements

### A. History

- i. The name “Latin America” comes from the Latin origin of the languages now most widely spoken (Spanish and Portuguese)
- ii. Haitian revolution
  1. Toussaint L’Ouverture
  2. Abolition of West Indian slavery
- iii. Mexican revolution
  1. Miguel Hidalgo
  2. José Maria Morelos
  3. Santa Anna vs. the United States
  4. Benito Juárez
  5. Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata
- iv. Liberators
  1. Simon Bolivar
  2. Jose de San Martin
  3. Bernardo O’Higgins
- v. New nations in Central America: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua
- vi. Brazilian independence from Portugal

### B. Geography of Latin America

- i. Mexico: Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico City
- ii. Panama: isthmus, Panama Canal
- iii. Central America and South America: locate major cities and countries including:
  1. Caracas (Venezuela)
  2. Bogata (Columbia)
  3. Quito (Ecuador)
  4. Lima (Peru)
  5. Santiago (Chile)
  6. La Paz (Bolivia)
- iv. Andes Mountains
- v. Brazil: largest country in South America, rain forests, Rio de Janeiro, Amazon River
- vi. Argentina: Rio de la Plata, Buenos Aires, Pampas

## American History and Geography

### I. Immigration, Industrialization, and Urbanization

#### A. Immigration

- i. Waves of new immigrants from about 1830 onward
  1. Great migration from Ireland (potato famine) and Germany
  2. From about 1880 on, many immigrants arrive from southern and eastern Europe.
  3. Immigrants from Asian countries, especially China
  4. Ellis Island, "The New Colossus" (poem on the Statue of Liberty. Written by Emma Lazarus)
  5. Large populations of immigrants settle in major cities, including New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, San Francisco
- ii. The tension between ideals and realities
  1. The metaphor of America as a "melting pot"
  2. America perceived as "land of opportunity" vs. resistance, discrimination, and "nativism"
  3. Resistance to Catholics and Jews
  4. Chinese Exclusion Act

#### B. Industrialization and Urbanization

- i. The post-Civil War industrial boom
  1. The "Gilded Age"
  2. The growing gap between social classes
  3. Horatio Alger and the "rags to riches" story
  4. Growth of industrial cities: Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh
  5. Many thousands of African-Americans move north
  6. Urban corruption, "machine" politics: "Boss" Tweed in New York City, Tammany Hall
- ii. The condition of labor
  1. Factory conditions: "sweat shops," long work hours, low wages, women and child laborers
  2. Unions: American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers
  3. Strikes and retaliation: Haymarket Square; Homestead, Pennsylvania
  4. Labor Day
- iii. The growing influence of big business: industrialists and capitalists
  1. "Captains of industry" and "robber barons": Andrew Carnegie, J.P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt
  2. John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company as an example of the growing power of monopolies and trusts
  3. Capitalists as philanthropists (funding museums, libraries, universities, etc.)
- iv. "free enterprise" vs. government regulation of business: Interstate Commerce Act and Sherman Antitrust Act attempt to limit power of monopolies

## II. Reform

### A. Populism

- i. Discontent and unrest among farmers
- ii. The gold standard vs. "free silver"
- iii. William Jennings Bryan

### B. The Progressive Era

- i. "Muckraking": Ida Tarbell on the Standard Oil Company; Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*, on the meat packing industry
- ii. Jane Addams: settlement houses
- iii. Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*: tenements and ghettos in the modern city
- iv. President Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt: conservation and trust-busting

### C. Reform for African-Americans

- i. Ida B. Wells: campaign against lynching
- ii. Booker T. Washington: Tuskegee Institute, Atlanta Exposition Address, "Cast down your bucket where you are"
- iii. W.E.B. DuBois: founding of the NAACP; "The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line," *The Souls of Black Folk*

### D. Women's suffrage

- i. Susan B. Anthony
- ii. Nineteenth Amendment (1920)

### E. The Socialist critique of America: Eugene V. Debs

## History and Geography: Grade 7

- VIII. America Becomes a World Power
  - A. Expansion of the U.S. Navy, Captain Alfred T. Mahan
  - B. U.S. Annexation of Hawaii
  - C. The Spanish-American War
    - i. Cuban War for Independence, José Martí
    - ii. Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders
    - iii. Spain gives the U.S. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines
  - D. Complications of imperialism: War with the Philippines, Anti-Imperialist League
  - E. Building the Panama Canal: “Roosevelt Corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine, “Speak softly and carry a big stick”
  
- IX. World War I: “The Great War,” 1914-1918
  - A. History
    - i. National pride and greed as causes: European nationalism, militarism, and colonialism
      - 1. The British Empire: Queen Victoria
      - 2. Italy becomes a nation: Garibaldi
      - 3. German nationalism and militarism: Bismarck unifies Germany, war against France, France cedes Alsace-Lorraine to Germany
      - 4. European imperialism and rivalries in Africa
        - a. Stanley and Livingstone
        - b. British invade Egypt to protect Suez Canal
        - c. French in North Africa
        - d. Berlin Conference and the “scramble for Africa”
    - ii. Entangling defense treaties: Allies vs. Central Powers, Archduke Ferdinand assassinated
    - iii. The Western Front and Eastern Front, Gallipoli, Lawrence of Arabia
    - iv. War of attrition and the scale of losses: Battle of the Marne (1914), new war technologies (for example, machine guns, tanks, airplanes, submarines), trench warfare
    - v. U.S. neutrality ends: sinking of the Lusitania, “Make the world safe for democracy”
    - vi. Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II
    - vii. Treaty of Versailles
      - 1. New Central European states and national boundaries
      - 2. German reparations and disarmament
    - viii. Woodrow Wilson’s 14 Points
      - 1. League of Nations, concept of collective security
  - B. Geography of Western and Central Europe
    - i. Physical features
      - 1. Mountains: Alps, Apennines, Carpathians, Pyrenees
      - 2. Danube and Rhine Rivers
      - 3. Seas: Adriatic, Aegean, Baltic, Black, Mediterranean, North
    - ii. Population and natural resources, acid rain damage
    - iii. Languages, major religions

- iv. Legacy of Roman Empire: city sites, transportation routes
- v. Industrial Revolution leads to urbanization (review from grade 6)
- vi. Scandinavia: comprised of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, sometimes also includes Finland and Iceland
  - 1. Cities: Copenhagen (Denmark), Oslo (Norway), Stockholm (Sweden), Helsinki (Finland)
- vii. United Kingdom: comprised of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland
  - 1. Northern Ireland
    - a. Irish Sea, English Channel
    - b. North Sea: gas and oil
    - c. England: London, Thames River
    - d. Scotland: Glasgow, Edinburgh
  - a. Northern Ireland: Ulster and Belfast, Catholic-Protestant strife
  - b. Ireland: Dublin (review from grade 6: famine of the 1840's mass emigration)
- viii. France
  - 1. Alps, Mont Blanc
  - 2. Seine and Rhone Rivers
  - 3. Bay of Biscay, Strait of Dover
  - 4. Corsica (island)
  - 5. Major cities: Paris, Lyon, Marseilles
- ix. Belgium, Netherlands (Holland), and Luxembourg
  - 1. Cities: Brussels (Belgium), Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague (Netherlands)
- x. Germany
  - 1. Cities: Berlin, Bonn, Hamburg, Munich
  - 2. Ruhr Valley: mining region, industrial cities including Essen
  - 3. Largest population in Europe, highly urbanized
- xi. Austria and Switzerland
  - 1. Mostly mountainous (the Alps)
  - 2. Cities: Vienna (Austria), Bern, Geneva (Switzerland)
- xii. Italy
  - 1. Apennines
  - 2. Sardinia and Sicily (islands)
  - 3. Cities: Milan, Rome, Venice, Florence
  - 4. Vatican City: independent state within Rome
- xiii. Iberian Peninsula: Spain and Portugal
  - 1. Cities: Madrid (Spain), Lisbon (Portugal)

## X. The Russian Revolution

### A. History

- i. Tensions in the Russian identity: Westernizers vs. traditionalists

- ii. Revolution of 1905, “Bloody Sunday,” Russo-Japanese War
- iii. The last czar: Nicholas II and Alexandra
- iv. Economic strains of World War I
- v. Revolutions of 1917
  - 1. March Revolution ousts Czar
  - 2. October Revolution: Bolsheviks, Lenin, and revolutionary Marxism
- vi. Civil War: Bolsheviks defeat Czarist counterrevolution, Bolsheviks become the Community Party, creation of the Soviet Union

## B. Geography

- i. Overview
  - 1. Territorially the largest state in the world
  - 2. All parts exposed to Arctic air masses
  - 3. Little moisture reaches Russia, because of distance from the Atlantic Ocean, and because Himalayas block movement of warm, moist air from the south
  - 4. Population concentrated west of the Ural Mountains
  - 5. Siberia: rich in resources
  - 6. Mongolia: Russian-dominated buffer state with China
  - 7. Few well-located ports
  - 8. Rich oil and natural gas regions
- ii. Physical Features
  - 1. Volga and Don Rivers (connected by canal)
  - 2. Caspian Sea, Aral Sea (being drained by irrigation projects)
  - 3. Sea of Japan, Bering Strait
- iii. Cities: Moscow; Petersburg (formerly Leningrad), Vladivostok, Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad)

## XI. America from the Twenties to the New Deal

### A. America in the Twenties

- i. Isolationism: restrictions on immigration, Red Scare, Sacco and Vanzetti, Ku Klux Klan
- ii. The “Roaring Twenties”: flappers, prohibition and gangsterism, St Valentine’s Day Massacre, Al Capone
- iii. The Lost Generation: Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald
- iv. Scopes “Monkey Trial”
- v. Women’s right to vote: 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- vi. “New Negro” movement, Harlem Renaissance
  - 1. African American exodus from segregated South to northern cities
  - 2. W.E.B. Du Bois: *The Souls of Black Folk*, NAACP (review from grade 6)
  - 3. Zora Neale Huston, Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes
  - 4. “The Jazz Age”: Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong
  - 5. Marcus Garvey, black separatist movement
- vii. Technological advances
  - 1. Henry Ford’s assembly line production, Model T

2. Residential electrification: mass ownership of radio, Will Rogers
3. Movies: from silent to sound, Charlie Chaplin
4. Pioneers of flight: Charles Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart
5. Decline of rural population

#### B. The Great Depression

- i. Wall Street stock market Crash of '29, "Black Tuesday"
- ii. Hoover insists on European payment of war debts, Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act
- iii. Mass unemployment
  1. Agricultural prices collapse following European peace
  2. Factory mechanization eliminates jobs
  3. Bonus Army
  4. Hoovervilles
- iv. The Dust Bowl, 'Okie" migrations
- v. Radicals: Huey Long, American Communist Party, Sinclair Lewis

#### C. Roosevelt and the New Deal

- i. Franklin Delano Roosevelt: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself"
  1. Eleanor Roosevelt
- ii. The New Deal
  1. Growth of unions: John L. Lewis and the CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations), A. Philip Randolph, Memorial Day Massacre
  2. New Social Welfare programs: Social Security
  3. New Regulatory agencies: Securities and Exchange Commission, National Labor Relations Board
  4. Tennessee Valley Authority
- iii. Roosevelt's use of executive power: "Imperial Presidency", "court packing"

## XII. World War II

### A. The Rise of Totalitarianism in Europe

- i. Italy
  1. Mussolini establishes fascism
  2. Attack on Ethiopia
- ii. Germany
  1. Weimar Republic, economic repercussions on WWI
  2. Adolf Hitler and the rise of Nazi totalitarianism: cult of the *Führer* ("leader"), *Mein Kampf*
  3. Nazism and the ideology of fascism, in contrast to communism and democracy
  4. Racial doctrines of the Nazis: anti-Semitism, the concept of *Lebensraum* (literally, "living space") for the "master race", *Kristallnacht*
  5. The Third Reich before the War: Gestapo, mass propaganda, book burning
- iii. The Soviet Union
  1. Communist totalitarianism: Josef Stalin, "Socialism in one country"
  2. Collectivization of agriculture



3. Five-year plans for industrialization
  4. The Great Purge
  - iv. Spanish Civil War
    1. Franco, International Brigade, Guernica
- B. World War II in Europe and at Home, 1939-45
- i. Hitler defies the Versailles Treaty: reoccupation of Rhineland, *Anschluss*, annexation of Austria
  - ii. Appeasement: Munich Agreement, “peace in our time”
  - iii. Soviet-Nazi Nonaggression Pact
  - iv. *Blitzkrieg*: invasion of Poland, fall of France, Dunkirk
  - v. Battle of Britain: Winston Churchill, “nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat”
  - vi. The Home Front in America
    1. America Lend-Lease supplies, Atlantic Charter
    2. America First Movement
    3. U.S. mobilization for war: desegregation of defense industries, “Rosie the Riveter,” rationing, war bonds
    4. America races Germany to develop the atomic bomb: the Manhattan Project
  - vii. Hitler invades the Soviet Union: battles of Leningrad and Stalingrad
  - viii. The Holocaust: “Final Solution”, concentration camps (Dachau, Auschwitz)
  - ix. North Africa Campaign: El Alamein
  - x. D-Day: Allied invasion of Normandy, General Dwight Eisenhower
  - xi. Battle of the Bulge, bombing of Dresden
  - xii. Yalta Conference
  - xiii. Surrender of Germany, Soviet Army takes Berlin
- C. World War II in the Pacific, and the End of the War
- i. Historical background: Japan’s rise to power
    1. Geography of Japan (review from grade 5)
      - a. Sea of Japan and Korea Strait
      - b. High population density, very limited farmland, heavy reliance on imported raw materials and food
    2. End of Japanese isolation: Commodore Matthew Perry
    3. Meiji Restoration: end of feudal Japan, industrialization and modernization
    4. Japanese imperialism: occupation of Korea, invasion of Manchuria, Rape of Nanking
    5. Japanese-Soviet neutrality treaty
  - ii. Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941: “A day that will live in infamy.”
  - iii. Internment of Japanese-Americans
  - iv. Fall of the Philippines: Bataan Death March, General Douglas MacArthur, “I shall return.”
  - v. Battle of Midway
  - vi. Island amphibious landings: Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima

- vii. Surrender of Japan
  - 1. Atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Enola Gay
  - 2. U.S. dictates pacifist constitution for Japan, Emperor Hirohito
- viii. Potsdam Conference, Nuremburg war crimes trials
- ix. Creation of the United Nations: Security Council, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

### XIII. Geography of the United States

- i. Physical Features
  - 1. General forms: Gulf/Atlantic coastal plain, Appalachian highlands and Piedmont, Midwest lowlands, Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, Intermountain Basin and Range, Pacific coast ranges, Arctic coastal plain
  - 2. Mountains: Rockies, Appalachians, Sierra Nevada, Cascades, Adirondacks, Ozarks
  - 3. Peaks: McKinley, Rainier, Whitney
  - 4. Main water features: Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay, San Francisco Bay, Puget Sound, Great Salt Lake, Great Lakes (freshwater) – Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, Superior
  - 5. Rivers: Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Colorado, Hudson, Columbia, Potomac, Rio Grande, Tennessee
  - 6. Niagara Falls, Grand Canyon, Mojave Desert, Death Valley
- ii. Political, economic, and social features
  - 1. The fifty states and their capitals (review), Washington D.C., Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Guam
- iii. Cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Memphis, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Portland, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Tampa
- iv. Population
  - 1. Expansion of settlement
  - 2. Population density
- v. Regions
  - 1. New England
  - 2. Mid-Atlantic
  - 3. South: “Dixie,” Mason-Dixon Line, Bible Belt
  - 4. Middle West: Rust Belt, Corn Belt
  - 5. Southwest: Sun Belt
  - 6. Mountain States
  - 7. West Coast: San Andreas Fault, California aqueduct (water supply) system
  - 8. Coal, oil, and natural gas deposits
  - 9. Agricultural crop regions
- vi. New York City
  - 1. Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island

2. Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, Park Avenue, Times Square, Wall Street, Central Park, Harlem, Greenwich Village

## History and Geography: Grade 8

### XIV. The Decline of European Colonialism

#### A. Breakup of the British Empire

- i. Creation of the British Commonwealth, independence for colonial territories
- ii. Troubled Ireland: Easter Rebellion, Irish Free State

#### iii. Indian nationalism and independence

1. Sepoy Rebellion
2. Mahatma Gandhi, Salt March
3. Partition of India into Hindu and Muslim states

#### iv. Geography of India and South Asia

##### 1. Overview

- a. Legacy of British Colonial rule: English language, rail system
- b. Himalayas, Mt. Everest, K-2
- c. Very high population densities and growth rates, food shortages
- d. Monsoons
- e. Rivers: Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra
- f. Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal
- g. Pakistan, Karachi
- h. Bangladesh
- i. Sri Lanka

##### 2. India

- a. Second most populous country after China
- b. Subsistence agriculture
- c. Caste system, “untouchables”
- d. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras
- e. Longstanding tension between Hindus and Moslems

#### B. Creation of the People’s Republic of China

##### i. China under European domination

1. Opium Wars, Boxer Rebellion
2. Sun Yat Sen

##### ii. Communists take power

1. Mao Zedong: The Long March
2. Defeat of nationalists led by Chiang Kai-Shek
3. Soviet-Communist Chinese 30-year Friendship Treaty

##### iii. Geography of China

##### 1. Overview

- a. One-fifth of world populations
- b. 4,000-year-old culture
- c. Third largest national territory, regional climates

##### 2. Physical features

- a. Huang He (Yellow) River, Chang Jiang (Yangtze) River
- b. Tibetan Plateau, Gobi Desert

- c. Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea
    - d. Great Wall, Grand Canal
  - 3. Social and economic characteristics
    - a. Major cities: Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou (formerly Canton), Shenyang
    - b. World's largest producer of coal and agricultural products, major mineral producer
    - c. Off-shore oil reserves
  - 4. Multi-dialectal, including Mandarin, Cantonese
  - 5. Hong Kong, special coastal economic zones
  - 6. Taiwan, Taipei

## XV. The Cold War

### A. Origins of the Cold War

- i. Post-WWII devastation in Europe, Marshall Plan, Breton Woods Conference
- ii. Western fear of communist expansion, Soviet fear of capitalist influences
- iii. Truman Doctrine, policy of containment of communism
  - 1. Formation of NATO, Warsaw Pact
  - 2. The "Iron Curtain" (Churchill)
  - 3. Berlin Airlift
  - 4. Eastern European resistance, Hungarian Revolution, Berlin Wall, Prague Spring

### B. The Korean War

- i. Inchon, Chinese entry, removal of MacArthur
- ii. Partition of Korea, truce line near the 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel

### C. America in the Cold War

- i. McCarthyism, House Un-American Activities Committee, "witch hunts"
  - 1. Hollywood Blacklist
  - 2. Spy cases: Alger Hiss, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
- ii. The Eisenhower Years
  - 1. Secret operations, CIA, FBI counterespionage, J. Edgar Hoover, U-2 incident
  - 2. Soviet Sputnik satellite, "Missile Gap," Yuri Gagarin
  - 3. Eisenhower's farewell speech, the "military-industrial complex"
- iii. The Kennedy Years, "Ask not what your country can do for you..."
  - 1. Attack on organized crime, Robert F. Kennedy
  - 2. Cuban Missile Crisis, Fidel Castro, Bay of Pigs invasion
  - 3. Nuclear deterrence, "mutual assured destruction," Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
  - 4. Kennedy Assassination 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald, Warren Commission
- iv. Space exploration, U.S. Moon landing, Neil Armstrong
- v. American culture in the 1950's and 1960's
  - 1. Levittown and the rise of the suburban lifestyle, automobile-centered city planning
  - 2. Influence of television
  - 3. Baby Boom generation, rock and roll, Woodstock festival, 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment

## XVI. The Civil Rights Movement

- A. Segregation
    - i. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, doctrine of “separate but equal”
    - ii. “Jim Crow” laws
  - B. Post-war steps toward desegregation
    - i. Jackie Robinson breaks color barrier in baseball
    - ii. Truman desegregates Armed Forces
    - iii. Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem congressman
    - iv. Integration of public schools: *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), Thurgood Marshall
  - C. Montgomery Bus Boycott, Rosa Parks
  - D. Southern “massive resistance”
    - i. Federal troops open schools in Little Rock, Arkansas
    - ii. Murder of Medgar Evers
    - iii. Alabama Governor George Wallace “stands in schoolhouse door”
  - E. Nonviolent challenges to segregation: “We Shall Overcome”
    - i. Woolworth lunch counter sit-ins
    - ii. Freedom riders, CORE
    - iii. Black voter registration drives
    - iv. Martin Luther King, Jr.
    - v. Southern Christian Leadership Conference
    - vi. March on Washington, “I have a dream” speech
    - vii. “Letter from Birmingham Jail”
    - viii. Selma to Montgomery March
  - F. President Johnson and the civil rights movement
    - i. The Great Society, War on Poverty, Medicare
    - ii. Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, affirmative action
  - G. African American militance
    - i. Malcolm X
    - ii. Black Power, Black Panthers
    - iii. Watts and Newark riots
  - H. Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy
- XVII. The Vietnam War and the Rise of Social Activism
- A. The Vietnam War
    - i. French Indochina War: Dien Bien Phu, Ho Chi Minh, Viet Cong
    - ii. Domino Theory
    - iii. U.S takes charge of the war, Special Forces, Tonkin Gulf Resolution
    - iv. Tet Offensive, My Lai Massacre
    - v. Antiwar protests, Kent State, The Pentagon Papers, “hawks” and “doves”
    - vi. American disengagement, Nixon’s “Vietnamization” policy, Kissinger, War Powers Act
    - vii. Watergate scandal, resignation of Nixon
    - viii. Vietnam, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon)
  - B. Social and Environmental Activism
    - i. Feminist movement, “women’s liberation”

1. Betty Friedan, National Organization for Women
2. *Roe v. Wade*
3. Failure of the Equal Rights Amendment
- ii. Cesar Chavez, United Farm Workers
- iii. American Indian Movement
  1. Second Wounded Knee
  2. Federal recognition of Indian right to self-determination
- iv. Emergence of environmentalism
  1. Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring*
  2. Environmental Protection Agency, Endangered Species Act, Clean Air and Water Acts
  3. Disasters such as Love Canal, Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, Exxon Valdez

## XVIII. The Middle East and Oil Politics

### A. History

- i. League of Nations territorial mandates in the Middle East
- ii. Creation of Israel in 1948, David Ben-Gurion
- iii. Suez Crisis, General Abal Nasser
- iv. Palestinian Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat
- v. Arab-Israeli Wars
  1. Six Day War, Israel occupies the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights
  2. Yom Kippur War, OPEC oil embargo
- vi. Camp David Peace Treaty
- vii. Islamic fundamentalism, Iranian hostage crisis, Iran-Iraq War
- viii. Persian Gulf War
- ix. September 11, 2001 attacks
- x. Iraq War

### B. Geography of the Middle East

- i. Overview
  1. Heartland of great early civilizations, Nile River, Mesopotamia, "Fertile Crescent"
  2. Generally hot, arid conditions with thin, poor soils
  3. Generally speak Arabic, except in Turkey (Turkish), Israel (Hebrew), Iran (Persian)
  4. Predominant religion is Islam
  5. Sunni and Shiite sects
  6. Principal holy places: Makkah (also spelled Mecca) and Medina in Saudi Arabia
- ii. Oil: world's most valuable commodity
  1. Greatest known oil reserves concentrated around Persian Gulf
  2. Strait of Hormuz, shipping routes and national imports
  3. Extraction of Arab oil required Western technology, which introduced competing cultural influences to Islam
- iii. Egypt
  1. Most populous Arab country

2. Nile River and delta, surrounded by inhospitable deserts
3. Aswan Dam, Lake Nasser
4. Cairo (largest city in Africa), Alexandria
5. Suez Canal, Sinai Peninsula, Red Sea

iv. Israel

1. Formed by the United Nations in 1948 as a homeland for Jewish people
2. Jerusalem: Holy city for Judaism (Wailing Wall, Temple Mount), Christianity (Church of the Holy Sepulcher), and Islam (Dome of the Rock)
3. Tel Aviv, West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights
4. Jordan River, Sea of Galilee, Dead Sea (lowest point on earth), Gulf of Aqaba

v. Middle East states and cities

1. Lebanon: Beirut
2. Jordan: Amman
3. Syria: Damascus
4. Iraq: Baghdad
  - a. Kurdish minority population (also in Turkey and Iran)
5. Iran: Tehran
6. Kuwait
7. Saudi Arabia: Riyadh, Makkah

vi. Turkey

1. Istanbul (formerly Constantinople)
2. Bosphorus, Dardanelles
3. Ataturk Dam controls upper Euphrates River

XIX. The End of the Cold War: The Expansion of Democracy and Continuing Challenges

A. The American Policy of Détente

- i. Diplomatic opening to China
- ii. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
- iii. Jimmy Carter's human rights basis for diplomacy

B. Breakup of the USSR

i. History

1. Arms race exhausts USSR economy, Afghanistan War
2. Helsinki Accord on human rights, Andrei Sakharov
3. Mikhail Gorbachev
4. Solidarity labor movement, Lech Walesa
5. Reunification of Germany, demolition of the Berlin Wall

ii. Geography

1. Consequences of the breakup of the Soviet Union
  - a. New European states from former Soviet Union
    - i. Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Ukraine
  - b. Newly independent Muslim states in Asia (with ethnic Russian minorities):
    - i. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan



- c. Caucasus, mountainous region where Western and Islamic cultures meet:
        - i. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia
    - iii. Legacies of Soviet policies
      - 1. Numerous internal republics, many language distinctions
      - 2. Forced relocation of large numbers of ethnic minorities
      - 3. Environmental poisoning from industrial and farm practices
  - C. China Under Communism
    - i. The Cultural Revolution
    - ii. Tiananmen Square
  - D. Contemporary Europe
    - i. Toward European unity
      - 1. European Economic Community, “Common Market”
      - 2. European Parliament, Brussels, Maastricht Treaty on European Union
      - 3. France linked to Britain by the Channel Tunnel (“Chunnel”)
      - 4. European Union; the Euro
    - ii. Conflict and change in Central Europe
      - 1. Geography of the Balkan region
        - a. Ethnically fragmented, mixture of languages and religions
        - b. Mountainous region, Danube River
        - c. Seas: Adriatic, Ionian, Black, Aegean, Mediterranean
      - 2. Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania
      - 3. Countries that emerged from the breakup of Yugoslavia: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, Macedonia
      - 4. Bosnian conflict
      - 5. “Balkanization”
  - E. The End of Apartheid in South Africa
    - i. Background
      - 1. British and Dutch colonialism in South Africa, Cecil Rhodes, Afrikaners
      - 2. African resistance, Zulu wars, Shaka
      - 3. Boer Wars
      - 4. Union of South Africa, majority nonwhite population but white minority rule
      - 5. Apartheid laws
    - ii. African National Congress
      - 1. Nelson Mandela
    - iii. Internal unrest and external pressures (such as economic sanctions) force South Africa to end apartheid, Mandela released
- XX. Civics: The Constitution-Principles and Structure of American Democracy
  - A. Overview of the U.S. Constitution
    - i. James Madison
    - ii. Founders’ view of human nature
    - iii. Concept of popular sovereignty, the Preamble
    - iv. Rule of law

- v. Separation of powers
- vi. Checks and balances
- vii. Enumeration of powers
- viii. Separation of church and state
- ix. Civilian control of the military

B. Bill of Rights

- i. Amendments protecting individual rights from infringement (1-3)
- ii. Amendments protecting those accused of crimes (5-8), Miranda ruling
- iii. Amendments reserving powers to the people and states (9 and 10)
- iv. Amendment process
- v. Amendments 13 and 19

C. Legislative branch: role and powers of Congress

- i. Legislative and representative duties
- ii. Structure of the Congress, committee system, how a bill is passed
- iii. Budget authority, “power of the purse”
- iv. Power to impeach the president or federal judge

D. Executive branch: role and powers of the presidency

- i. Chief executive, cabinet departments, executive orders
- ii. Chief diplomat, commander-in-chief of the armed forces
- iii. Chief legislator, sign laws into effect, recommend laws, veto power
- iv. Appointment power, cabinet officers, federal judges

E. Judiciary: Supreme Court as Constitutional interpreter

- i. Loose construction (interpretation) vs, strict construction of the U.S. Constitution
- ii. Concepts of due process of law, equal protection
- iii. *Marbury v. Madison*, principle of judicial review of federal law, Chief Justice
  - 1. John Marshall

XXI. Geography of Canada and Mexico

A. Canada

- i. The ten provinces and two territories, Nunavut (self-governing American Indian homeland, Ottawa)
- ii. St. Lawrence River, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Grand Banks, Hudson Bay, McKenzie River, Mt. Logan
- iii. Two official languages: English and French, separatist movement in Quebec
- iv. Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, most Canadians live within 100 miles of the U.S.
- v. Rich mineral deposits in Canadian Shield, grain exporter
- vi. U.S. and Canada share longest open international boundary, affinities between neighboring U.S. and Canadian regions
- vii. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

B. Mexico

- i. Mexico City: home of nearly one-quarter of population, vulnerable to earthquakes
- ii. Guadalajara, Monterrey
- iii. Sierra Madre mountains, Gulf of California, Yucatan Peninsula, oil and gas fields

- iv. Rapid population growth rate
- v. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Maquiladoras