

Core Knowledge Sequence

Content and Skill Guidelines for Grades K–8



Core Knowledge[®]

History and Geography: Grade 6

Teachers: The World History guidelines for sixth grade begin with a study of ancient civilizations introduced in earlier grades in the *Core Knowledge Sequence*. Topics include Judaism, Christianity, and the civilizations of ancient Greece and Rome. The focus in sixth grade should be on the legacy of enduring ideas from these civilizations—ideas about democracy and government, for example, or about right and wrong. After this study of lasting ideas from ancient civilizations, the World History guidelines pick up the chronological thread from earlier grades with a study of the Enlightenment. You are encouraged to use timelines and engage students in a brief review of some major intervening events in order to help students make a smooth transition across the gap in centuries between the ancient civilizations and the Enlightenment.

In sixth grade, the World History guidelines catch up chronologically with the American History guidelines. The World History guidelines take students up to the consequences of industrialization in the mid-nineteenth century, and this is where the American History guidelines begin.

WORLD HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

I. World Geography

Teachers: By sixth grade, children should have a good working knowledge of map-reading skills, as well as geographic terms and features introduced in earlier grades. The study of geography embraces many topics throughout the *Core Knowledge Sequence*, including topics in history and science. Geographic knowledge includes a spatial sense of the world, an awareness of the physical processes that shape life, a sense of the interactions between humans and their environment, an understanding of the relations between place and culture, and an awareness of the characteristics of specific regions and cultures. Many geographic topics are listed below in connection with historical topics.

A. SPATIAL SENSE (Working with Maps, Globes, and Other Geographic Tools)

Teachers: As necessary, review and reinforce topics from earlier grades, including:

- Continents and major oceans
- How to 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, Tropic, 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

B. GREAT DESERTS OF THE WORLD

- What is a desert? Hot and cold deserts
- Major deserts in
 - Africa: Sahara, Kalahari
 - Australia: a mostly desert continent
 - Asia: Gobi; much of Arabian Peninsula
 - North America: Mojave, Chihuahuan, Sonoran
 - South America: Atacama Desert

Note: In earlier grades, children were introduced to major rivers (see Geography 3), mountains (see Geography 4), and lakes (see Geography 5) of the world.

II. Lasting Ideas from Ancient Civilizations

A. JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY

Teachers: Since religion is a shaping force in the story of civilization, the *Core Knowledge Sequence* introduces children in the early grades to major world religions, beginning with a focus on geography and major symbols and figures. Here in the sixth grade the focus is on history, geography, and ideas. The purpose is not to explore matters of theology but to understand the place of religion and religious ideas in history. The goal is to familiarize, not proselytize; to be descriptive, not prescriptive. The tone should be one of respect and balance: no religion should be disparaged by implying that it is a thing of the past.

A review of major religions introduced in earlier grades in the *Core Knowledge Sequence* is recommended: Judaism/Christianity/Islam (grade 1), Hinduism/Buddhism (grade 2), Islam (grade 4), and Buddhism/Shintoism (grade 5).

- Basic ideas in common
 - The nature of God and of humanity
 - Hebrew Bible and Old Testament of Christian Bible
- Judaism: central ideas and moral teachings
 - Torah, monotheism
 - The idea of a “covenant” between God and man
 - Concepts of law, justice, and social responsibility: the Ten Commandments
- Christianity: central ideas and moral teachings
 - New Testament
 - The Sermon on the Mount and the two “great commandments” (Matthew 22: 37-40)
- Geography of the Middle East
 - Birthplace of major world religions: Judaism, Christianity, Islam
 - Anatolian Peninsula, Arabian Peninsula
 - Mesopotamia, Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
 - Atlas Mountains, Taurus Mountains
 - Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Black Sea, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf
 - The “silk road”
 - Climate and terrain: vast deserts (Sahara, Arabian)

Note: Students will examine the political and physical geography of the present-day Middle East in grade 8.

See also English 6: Homer, *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey* and Classical Mythology.

B. ANCIENT GREECE

Teachers: Briefly review from grade 2: religion, art, architecture, daily life of ancient Greece.

- The Greek polis (city-state) and patriotism
- Beginnings of democratic government: Modern American democratic government has its roots in Athenian democracy (despite the obvious limitations on democracy in ancient Greece, for example, slavery, vote denied to women)
 - The Assembly
 - Suffrage, majority vote
- The “classical” ideal of human life and works
 - The ideal of the well-rounded individual and worthy citizen
 - Pericles and the “Golden Age”
 - Architecture: the Parthenon
 - Games: The Olympics
- Greek wars: victory and hubris, defeat and shame
 - Persian Wars: Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis
 - The Peloponnesian War: Sparta defeats Athens
- Socrates and Plato
 - Socrates was Plato’s teacher; we know of him through Plato’s writings.
 - For Socrates, wisdom is knowing that you do not know.
 - The trial of Socrates

See also Visual Arts 6: Raphael’s *School of Athens*. You may also want to examine David’s *Death of Socrates*.

- Plato and Aristotle
Plato was Aristotle's teacher.
They agreed that reason and philosophy should rule our lives, not emotion and rhetoric.
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.
- Alexander the Great and the spread of Greek ("Hellenistic") culture: the library at Alexandria

C. ANCIENT ROME

Teachers: Briefly review from grade 3: Romulus and Remus, Roman gods, legends, daily life, etc.

- The Roman Republic
Builds upon Greek and classical ideals
Class and status: patricians and plebeians, slaves
Roman government: consuls, tribunes, and senators
- The Punic Wars: Rome vs. Carthage
- Julius Caesar
- Augustus Caesar
Pax Romana
Roman law and the administration of a vast, diverse empire
Virgil, *The Aeneid*: epic on the legendary origins of Rome
- Christianity under the Roman Empire
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]
Roman persecution of Christians
Constantine: first Christian Roman emperor
- The "decline and fall" of the Roman Empire
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)
Rome's "decline and fall" perceived as an "object lesson" for later generations and societies

See also English 6:
Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*.

III. The Enlightenment

Teachers: You are encouraged to use timelines and engage students in a brief review of some major intervening events in order to help students make a smooth transition across the gap in centuries between the ancient civilizations and the Enlightenment. Place the Enlightenment (17th and 18th centuries) in chronological context, in relation to eras and movements studied in earlier grades (Middle Ages, Age of Exploration & Renaissance, American Revolution, etc.).

- Faith in science and human reason, as exemplified by
Isaac Newton and the laws of nature
Descartes: "cogito ergo sum"
- Two ideas of "human nature": Thomas Hobbes and John Locke
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"
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
- Influence of the Enlightenment on the beginnings of the United States
Thomas Jefferson: the idea of "natural rights" in the Declaration of Independence
Montesquieu and the idea of separation of powers in government

See also Science 6: Science
Biographies: Isaac Newton.

IV. The French Revolution

Teachers: While the focus here is on the French Revolution, make connections with what students already know about the American Revolution, and place the American and French Revolutions in the larger global context of ideas and movements.

- The influence of Enlightenment ideas and of the English Revolution on revolutionary movements in America and France
- The American Revolution: the French alliance and its effect on both sides
- The Old Regime in France (*L'Ancien Régime*)
 - The social classes: the three Estates
 - Louis XIV, the “Sun King”: Versailles
 - Louis XV: “*Après moi, le déluge*”
 - Louis XVI: the end of the Old Regime
 - Marie Antoinette: the famous legend of “Let them eat cake”
- 1789: from the Three Estates to the National Assembly
 - July 14, Bastille Day
 - Declaration of the Rights of Man
 - October 5, Women’s March on Versailles
 - “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”
- Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette to the guillotine
- Reign of Terror: Robespierre, the Jacobins, and the “Committee of Public Safety”
- Revolutionary arts and the new classicism
- Napoleon Bonaparte and the First French Empire
 - Napoleon as military genius
 - Crowned Emperor Napoleon I: reinventing the Roman Empire
 - The invasion of Russia
 - Exile to Elba
 - Wellington and Waterloo

See also Visual Arts 6: David, *Oath of the Horatii*; Delacroix, *Liberty Leading the People*.

V. Romanticism

- Beginning in early nineteenth century Europe, Romanticism refers to the cultural movement characterized by:
 - The rejection of classicism and classical values
 - An emphasis instead on emotion and imagination (instead of reason)
 - An emphasis on nature and the private self (instead of society and man in society)
- 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”
- Romanticism in literature, the visual arts, and music

See also English 6: Wordsworth, “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud”; Byron, “Apostrophe to the Ocean” (from *Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage*); Visual Arts 6, Romantic Art; and Music 6, Romantic Music.

Note: In sixth grade, the World History guidelines catch up chronologically with the American History guidelines. The World History guidelines take students up to the consequences of industrialization in the mid-nineteenth century, and this is where the American History guidelines begin. See American History 6, Industrialization and Urbanization.

VI. Industrialism, Capitalism, and Socialism

A. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Beginnings in Great Britain
 - Revolution in transportation: canals, railroads, new highways
 - Steam power: James Watt
- Revolution in textiles: Eli Whitney and the cotton gin, factory production
- Iron and steel mills
- The early factory system
 - Families move from farm villages to factory towns
 - Unsafe, oppressive working conditions in mills and mines
 - Women and child laborers
 - Low wages, poverty, slums, disease in factory towns
 - Violent resistance: Luddites

B. CAPITALISM

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

C. SOCIALISM

- An idea that took many forms, all of which had in common their attempt to offer an alternative to capitalism
 - For the public ownership of large industries, transport, banks, etc., and the more equal distribution of wealth
- Marxism: the Communist form of Socialism
 - Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, The Communist Manifesto: "Workers of the world, unite!"
 - Class struggle: bourgeoisie and proletariat
 - Communists, in contrast to Socialists, opposed all forms of private property.

See also American History 6:
Labor, International Workers
of the World; Eugene Debs.

VII. Latin American Independence Movements**A. HISTORY**

- The name "Latin America" comes from the Latin origin of the languages now most widely spoken (Spanish and Portuguese).
- Haitian revolution
 - Toussaint L'Ouverture
 - Abolition of West Indian slavery
- Mexican revolutions
 - Miguel Hidalgo
 - José María Morelos
 - Santa Anna vs. the United States
 - Benito Juárez
 - Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata
- Liberators
 - Simon Bolivar
 - José de San Martín
 - Bernardo O'Higgins
- New nations in Central America: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua
- Brazilian independence from Portugal

B. GEOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICA

- Mexico: Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico City
- Panama: isthmus, Panama Canal
- Central America and South America: locate major cities and countries including
 - Caracas (Venezuela)
 - Bogota (Colombia)
 - Quito (Ecuador)
 - Lima (Peru)
 - Santiago (Chile)
 - La Paz (Bolivia)
- Andes Mountains
- Brazil: largest country in South America, rain forests, Rio de Janeiro, Amazon River
- Argentina: Rio de la Plata, Buenos Aires, Pampas

Teachers: The sixth grade American History guidelines pick up chronologically with the World History guidelines on mid-nineteenth century industrialism and its consequences.



See below, Reform: Jane Addams, settlement houses; Jacob Riis, ghettos in the modern city.

See also World History 6: Industrial Revolution.

See also World History 6: Capitalism, laissez-faire.

I. Immigration, Industrialization, and Urbanization

A. IMMIGRATION

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

B. INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION

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

II. Reform

- Populism
 - Discontent and unrest among farmers
 - The gold standard vs. “free silver”
 - William Jennings Bryan
- The Progressive Era
 - “Muckraking”: Ida Tarbell on the Standard Oil Company; Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*, on the meat packing industry
 - Jane Addams: settlement houses

See also English 6: Poetry,
Paul Laurence Dunbar,
"Sympathy."

Note: Briefly review people
and ideas studied in grade 4,
American History, Reformers:
Women's Rights.

See also World History 6:
Socialism and Capitalism.

- Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives*: tenements and ghettos in the modern city
- President Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt: conservation and trust-busting
- Reform for African-Americans
 - Ida B. Wells: campaign against lynching
 - Booker T. Washington: Tuskegee Institute, Atlanta Exposition Address,
"Cast down your bucket where you are"
 - W. E. B. DuBois: founding of NAACP, "The problem of the twentieth century is the
problem of the color line," *The Souls of Black Folk*
- Women's suffrage
 - Susan B. Anthony
 - Nineteenth Amendment (1920)
- The Socialist critique of America: Eugene V. Debs

History and Geography: Grade 7

Teachers: In earlier grades, the history guidelines in the *Core Knowledge Sequence* were organized into separate strands on World History and American History. Because the World and American History strands merged chronologically in sixth grade, here in seventh grade the Sequence presents a unified section on History and Geography. Central themes of the history guidelines in grades seven and eight are growth and change in American democracy, and interactions with world forces, particularly nationalism and totalitarianism. Fundamental principles and structure of American government will be reviewed in a civics unit in eighth grade.

The study of geography aims at understanding the spatial relationship between nature and human culture and processes that change environments. Following the main outline of the history curriculum, seventh grade students study the geography of Europe, the United States, and Japan, while eighth graders will study the Middle East, South Asia, China, Canada, Mexico, and post-Cold War changes. Students should learn locations as well as the relationships between physical and human systems.

I. America Becomes a World Power

- Expansion of the U.S. Navy, Captain Alfred T. Mahan
- U.S. annexation of Hawaii
- The Spanish-American War
 - Cuban War for Independence, José Martí
 - Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders
 - Spain gives the U.S. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines
- Complications of imperialism: War with the Philippines, Anti-Imperialist League
- Building the Panama Canal: “Roosevelt Corollary” to the Monroe Doctrine, “Speak softly and carry a big stick.”

II. World War I: “The Great War,” 1914–1918

A. HISTORY

- National pride and greed as causes: European nationalism, militarism, and colonialism
 - The British Empire: Queen Victoria
 - Italy becomes a nation: Garibaldi
 - German nationalism and militarism: Bismarck unifies Germany, war against France, France cedes Alsace-Lorraine to Germany
 - European imperialism and rivalries in Africa
 - Stanley and Livingstone
 - British invade Egypt to protect Suez Canal
 - French in North Africa
 - Berlin Conference and the “scramble for Africa”
- Entangling defense treaties: Allies vs. Central Powers, Archduke Ferdinand assassinated
- The Western Front and Eastern Front, Gallipoli, Lawrence of Arabia
- 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
- U.S. neutrality ends: sinking of the *Lusitania*, “Make the world safe for democracy”
- Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918, abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II
- Treaty of Versailles
 - New central European states and national boundaries
 - German reparations and disarmament
- Woodrow Wilson’s 14 Points
 - League of Nations, concept of collective security

B. GEOGRAPHY OF WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

Teachers: Students should regularly consult maps in reference to the following topics.

- Physical features
 - Mountains: Alps, Apennines, Carpathians, Pyrenees
 - Danube and Rhine Rivers
 - Seas: Adriatic, Aegean, Baltic, Black, Mediterranean, North
- Population and natural resources, acid rain damage
- Languages, major religions
- Legacy of Roman Empire: city sites, transportation routes
- Industrial Revolution leads to urbanization (review from grade 6)
- Scandinavia: comprised of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, sometimes also includes Finland and Iceland
 - Cities: Copenhagen (Denmark), Oslo (Norway), Stockholm (Sweden), Helsinki (Finland)
- United Kingdom: comprised of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland
 - Irish Sea, English Channel
 - North Sea: gas and oil
 - England: London, Thames River
 - Scotland: Glasgow, Edinburgh
 - Northern Ireland: Ulster and Belfast, Catholic-Protestant strife
 - Ireland: Dublin (review from grade 6: famine of 1840s, mass emigration)
- France
 - Alps, Mont Blanc
 - Seine and Rhone Rivers
 - Bay of Biscay, Strait of Dover
 - Corsica (island)
 - Major cities: Paris, Lyon, Marseilles
- Belgium, Netherlands (Holland), and Luxembourg
 - Cities: Brussels (Belgium), Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague (Netherlands)
- Germany
 - Cities: Berlin, Bonn, Hamburg, Munich
 - Ruhr Valley: mining region, industrial cities including Essen
 - Largest population in Europe, highly urbanized
- Austria and Switzerland
 - Mostly mountainous (the Alps)
 - Cities: Vienna (Austria), Bern, Geneva (Switzerland)
- Italy
 - Apennines
 - Sardinia and Sicily (islands)
 - Cities: Milan, Rome, Venice, Florence
 - Vatican City: independent state within Rome
- Iberian Peninsula: Spain and Portugal
 - Cities: Madrid (Spain), Lisbon (Portugal)

III. The Russian Revolution

A. HISTORY

- Tensions in the Russian identity: Westernizers vs. traditionalists
- Revolution of 1905, “Bloody Sunday,” Russo-Japanese War
- The last czar: Nicholas II and Alexandra
- Economic strains of World War I
- Revolutions of 1917
 - March Revolution ousts Czar
 - October Revolution: Bolsheviks, Lenin and revolutionary Marxism
- Civil War: Bolsheviks defeat Czarist counterrevolution, Bolsheviks become the Communist Party, creation of the Soviet Union

B. GEOGRAPHY

Teachers: Students should regularly consult maps in reference to the following topics.

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

IV. America from the Twenties to the New Deal

A. AMERICA IN THE TWENTIES

- Isolationism: restrictions on immigration, Red Scare, Sacco and Vanzetti, Ku Klux Klan
- The “Roaring Twenties”: flappers, prohibition and gangsterism, St. Valentine’s Day Massacre, Al Capone
- The Lost Generation: Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald
- Scopes “Monkey Trial”
- Women’s right to vote: 19th Amendment
- “New Negro” movement, Harlem Renaissance
 - African American exodus from segregated South to northern cities
 - W. E. B. Du Bois: *The Souls of Black Folk*, NAACP (review from grade 6)
 - Zora Neal Hurston, Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes
 - “The Jazz Age”: Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong
 - Marcus Garvey, black separatist movement
- Technological advances
 - Henry Ford’s assembly line production, Model T
 - Residential electrification: mass ownership of radio, Will Rogers
 - Movies: from silent to sound, Charlie Chaplin
 - Pioneers of flight: Charles Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart
 - Decline of rural population

B. THE GREAT DEPRESSION

- Wall Street stock market Crash of ’29, “Black Tuesday”
- Hoover insists on European payment of war debts, Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act
- Mass unemployment
 - Agricultural prices collapse following European peace
 - Factory mechanization eliminates jobs
 - Bonus Army
 - “Hoovervilles”
- The Dust Bowl, “Okie” migrations
- Radicals: Huey Long, American Communist Party, Sinclair Lewis

See below, VII. Geography of the United States: New York City.

See also Music 7: American Musical Traditions: Jazz.

C. ROOSEVELT AND THE NEW DEAL

- Franklin Delano Roosevelt: “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself”
Eleanor Roosevelt
- The New Deal
 - Growth of unions: John L. Lewis and the CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations),
A. Philip Randolph, Memorial Day Massacre
 - New social welfare programs: Social Security
 - New regulatory agencies: Securities and Exchange Commission, National Labor
Relations Board
 - Tennessee Valley Authority
- Roosevelt’s use of executive power: “Imperial Presidency”, “court packing”

Note: re growth of unions,
recall from grade 6, American
Federation of Labor.

V. World War II

A. THE RISE OF TOTALITARIANISM IN EUROPE

- Italy
 - Mussolini establishes fascism
 - Attack on Ethiopia
- Germany
 - Weimar Republic, economic repercussions of WWI
 - Adolf Hitler and the rise of Nazi totalitarianism: cult of the *Führer* (“leader”),
Mein Kampf
 - Nazism and the ideology of fascism, in contrast to communism and democracy
 - Racial doctrines of the Nazis: anti-Semitism, the concept of *Lebensraum* (literally, “living
space”) for the “master race,” *Kristallnacht*
 - The Third Reich before the War: Gestapo, mass propaganda, book burning
- The Soviet Union
 - Communist totalitarianism: Josef Stalin, “Socialism in one country”
 - Collectivization of agriculture
 - Five-year plans for industrialization
 - The Great Purge
- Spanish Civil War
 - Franco, International Brigade, Guernica

See also Visual Arts 7:
Picasso’s *Guernica*.

B. WORLD WAR II IN EUROPE AND AT HOME, 1939–45

- Hitler defies Versailles Treaty: reoccupation of Rhineland, *Anschluss*, annexation
of Austria
- Appeasement: Munich Agreement, “peace in our time”
- Soviet-Nazi Nonaggression Pact
- *Blitzkrieg*: invasion of Poland, fall of France, Dunkirk
- Battle of Britain: Winston Churchill, “nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat”
- The Home Front in America
 - American Lend-Lease supplies, Atlantic Charter
 - America First movement
 - U.S. mobilization for war: desegregation of defense industries, “Rosie the Riveter,”
rationing, war bonds
 - America races Germany to develop the atomic bomb: the Manhattan Project
- Hitler invades Soviet Union: battles of Leningrad and Stalingrad
- The Holocaust: “Final Solution,” concentration camps (Dachau, Auschwitz)
- North Africa Campaign: El Alamein
- D-Day: Allied invasion of Normandy, General Dwight Eisenhower
- Battle of the Bulge, bombing of Dresden
- Yalta Conference
- Surrender of Germany, Soviet Army takes Berlin

See also English 7:
Autobiography, Anne Frank’s
Diary of a Young Girl.

See also English 7: Essays and Speeches, Roosevelt's "Declaration of War."

C. WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC, AND THE END OF THE WAR

- Historical background: Japan's rise to power
 - Geography of Japan (review all topics from grade 5)
 - Sea of Japan and Korea Strait
 - High population density, very limited farmland, heavy reliance on imported raw materials and food
 - End of Japanese isolation, Commodore Matthew Perry
 - Meiji Restoration: end of feudal Japan, industrialization and modernization
 - Japanese imperialism: occupation of Korea, invasion of Manchuria, Rape of Nanking
 - Japanese-Soviet neutrality treaty
- Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941: "A day that will live in infamy."
- Internment of Japanese-Americans
- Fall of the Philippines: Bataan Death March, General Douglas MacArthur, "I shall return."
- Battle of Midway
- Island amphibious landings: Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima
- Surrender of Japan
 - Atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Enola Gay
 - U.S. dictates pacifist constitution for Japan, Emperor Hirohito
- Potsdam Conference, Nuremberg war crimes trials
- Creation of United Nations: Security Council, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

VI. Geography of the United States

Teachers: Students should regularly consult maps in reference to the following topics:

- Physical features
 - 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
 - Mountains: Rockies, Appalachians, Sierra Nevada, Cascades, Adirondacks, Ozarks
 - Peaks: McKinley, Rainier, Whitney
 - Main water features: Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay, San Francisco Bay, Puget Sound, Great Salt Lake, Great Lakes (freshwater)—Erie, Huron, Michigan, Ontario, Superior
 - Rivers: Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Colorado, Hudson, Columbia, Potomac, Rio Grande, Tennessee
 - Niagara Falls, Grand Canyon, Mojave Desert, Death Valley
- Political, economic, and social features
 - The fifty states and their capitals (review), Washington, D. C., Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam
- 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
- Population
 - Expansion of settlement
 - Population density

- Regions
 - New England
 - Mid-Atlantic
 - South: “Dixie,” Mason-Dixon Line, Bible Belt
 - Middle West: Rust Belt, Corn Belt
 - Southwest: Sun Belt
 - Mountain States
 - West Coast: San Andreas fault, California aqueduct (water supply) system
 - Coal, oil, and natural gas deposits
 - Agricultural crop regions
- New York City
 - Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island
 - Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, Park Avenue, Times Square, Wall Street
 - Central Park, Harlem, Greenwich Village

History and Geography: Grade 8

Teachers: In grades K–6, the history guidelines in the *Core Knowledge Sequence* were organized into separate strands on World History and American History. Because the World and American History strands merged chronologically in sixth grade, the *Sequence* presents a unified section on History and Geography in grades seven and eight. Central themes of the history guidelines in grades seven and eight are growth and change in American democracy, and interactions with world forces, particularly nationalism and totalitarianism. Fundamental principles and structure of American government are reviewed in a civics unit in this grade.

The study of geography aims at understanding the spatial relationship between nature and human culture and processes that change environments. Following the main outline of the history curriculum, eighth graders study the Middle East, South Asia, China, Canada, Mexico, and post-Cold War changes. Students should learn locations as well as the relationships between physical and human systems.

I. The Decline of European Colonialism

A. BREAKUP OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- Creation of British Commonwealth, independence for colonial territories
- Troubled Ireland: Easter Rebellion, Irish Free State
- Indian nationalism and independence
 - Sepoy Rebellion
 - Mahatma Gandhi, Salt March
 - Partition of India into Hindu and Muslim states
- Geography of India and South Asia
 - Overview
 - Legacy of British colonial rule: English language, rail system
 - Himalayas, Mt. Everest, K-2
 - Very high population densities and growth rates, food shortages
 - Monsoons
 - Rivers: Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra
 - Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal
 - Pakistan, Karachi
 - Bangladesh
 - Sri Lanka
 - India
 - Second most populous country after China
 - Subsistence agriculture
 - Caste system, “untouchables”
 - Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras
 - Longstanding tension between Hindus and Moslems

B. CREATION OF PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

- China under European domination
 - Opium Wars, Boxer Rebellion
 - Sun Yat Sen
- Communists take power
 - Mao Zedong: The Long March
 - Defeat of nationalists led by Chiang Kai-Shek
 - Soviet-Communist Chinese 30-Year Friendship Treaty

Note: You are encouraged to use timelines to help students place these events in chronological context relative to their prior study in grade 7 of World Wars I and II.

- Geography of China
 - Overview
 - One-fifth of world population
 - 4,000-year-old culture
 - Third largest national territory, regional climates
 - Physical features
 - Huang He (Yellow) River, Chang Jiang (Yangtze) River
 - Tibetan Plateau, Gobi Desert
 - Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea
 - Great Wall, Grand Canal
 - Social and economic characteristics
 - Major cities: Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou (formerly Canton), Shenyang
 - World's largest producer of coal and agricultural products, major mineral producer
 - Off-shore oil reserves
 - Multi-dialectal, including Mandarin, Cantonese
 - Hong Kong, special coastal economic zones
 - Taiwan, Taipei

II. The Cold War

A. ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

- Post-WWII devastation in Europe, Marshall Plan, Bretton Woods Conference
- Western fear of communist expansion, Soviet fear of capitalist influences
- Truman Doctrine, policy of containment of communism
 - Formation of NATO, Warsaw Pact
 - The “Iron Curtain” (Churchill)
 - Berlin Airlift
 - Eastern European resistance, Hungarian Revolution, Berlin Wall, Prague Spring

B. THE KOREAN WAR

- Inchon, Chinese entry, removal of MacArthur
- Partition of Korea, truce line near the 38th Parallel

C. AMERICA IN THE COLD WAR

- McCarthyism, House Un-American Activities Committee, “witch hunts”
 - Hollywood Blacklist
 - Spy cases: Alger Hiss, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
- The Eisenhower Years
 - Secret operations, CIA, FBI counterespionage, J. Edgar Hoover, U-2 incident
 - Soviet Sputnik satellite, “Missile Gap”, Yuri Gagarin
 - Eisenhower’s farewell speech, the “military-industrial complex”
- The Kennedy Years, “Ask not what your country can do for you . . .”
 - Attack on organized crime, Robert F. Kennedy
 - Cuban Missile Crisis, Fidel Castro, Bay of Pigs invasion
 - Nuclear deterrence, “mutual assured destruction,” Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
 - Kennedy assassination in 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald, Warren Commission
- Space exploration, U.S. moon landing, Neil Armstrong
- American culture in the '50s and '60s
 - Levittown and the rise of the suburban lifestyle, automobile-centered city planning
 - Influence of television
 - Baby Boom generation, rock and roll, Woodstock festival, 26th Amendment

See also English 8: III.D, JFK’s Inaugural Address.

III. The Civil Rights Movement

- Segregation
 - Plessy v. Ferguson*, doctrine of “separate but equal”
 - “Jim Crow” laws
- Post-war steps toward desegregation
 - Jackie Robinson breaks color barrier in baseball
 - Truman desegregates Armed Forces
 - Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem congressman
 - Integration of public schools: *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), Thurgood Marshall
- Montgomery Bus Boycott, Rosa Parks
- Southern “massive resistance”
 - Federal troops open schools in Little Rock, Arkansas
 - Murder of Medgar Evers
 - Alabama Governor George Wallace “stands in schoolhouse door”
- Nonviolent challenges to segregation: “We shall overcome”
 - Woolworth lunch counter sit-ins
 - Freedom riders, CORE
 - Black voter registration drives
 - Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 - March on Washington, “I have a dream” speech
 - “Letter from Birmingham Jail”
 - Selma to Montgomery March
- President Johnson and the civil rights movement
 - The Great Society, War on Poverty, Medicare
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965, affirmative action
- African American militance
 - Malcolm X
 - Black Power, Black Panthers
 - Watts and Newark riots
- Assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy

See also English 8: III.D, Essays and Speeches, King’s “I have a dream” speech and “Letter from Birmingham Jail.”

IV. The Vietnam War and the Rise of Social Activism

A. THE VIETNAM WAR

- French Indochina War: Dien Bien Phu, Ho Chi Minh, Viet Cong
- Domino Theory
- U.S. takes charge of the war, Special Forces, Tonkin Gulf Resolution
- Tet Offensive, My Lai Massacre
- Antiwar protests, Kent State, The Pentagon Papers, “hawks” and “doves”
- American disengagement, Nixon’s “Vietnamization” policy, Kissinger, War Powers Act
- Watergate scandal, resignation of Nixon
- Vietnam, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon)

B. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISM

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

See also Visual Arts 8: 20th Century Sculpture, Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

V. The Middle East and Oil Politics

A. HISTORY

- League of Nations' territorial mandates in Middle East
- Creation of Israel in 1948, David Ben-Gurion
- Suez Crisis, Gamal Abal Nasser
- Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat
- Arab-Israeli Wars
 - Six-Day War, Israel occupies West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights
 - Yom Kippur War, OPEC oil embargo
- Camp David Peace Treaty
- Islamic fundamentalism, Iranian hostage crisis, Iran-Iraq War
- Persian Gulf War
- September 11, 2001 attacks
- Iraq war

B. GEOGRAPHY OF THE MIDDLE EAST

- Overview
 - Heartland of great early civilizations, Nile River, Mesopotamia, "Fertile Crescent"
 - Generally hot, arid conditions with thin, poor soils
 - Generally speak Arabic, except in Turkey (Turkish), Israel (Hebrew), Iran (Persian)
 - Predominant religion is Islam
 - Sunni and Shiite sects
 - Principal holy places: Makkah (also spelled Mecca) and Medina in Saudi Arabia
- Oil: world's most valuable commodity
 - Greatest known oil reserves concentrated around the Persian Gulf
 - Strait of Hormuz, shipping routes and national imports
 - Extraction of Arab oil required Western technology, which introduced competing cultural influences to Islam
- Egypt
 - Most populous Arab country
 - Nile River and delta, surrounded by inhospitable deserts
 - Aswan Dam, Lake Nasser
 - Cairo (largest city in Africa), Alexandria
 - Suez Canal, Sinai Peninsula, Red Sea
- Israel
 - Formed by the United Nations in 1948 as homeland for Jewish people
 - Jerusalem: Holy city for Judaism (Wailing Wall, Temple Mount), Christianity (Church of the Holy Sepulcher), and Islam (Dome of the Rock)
 - Tel Aviv, West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights
 - Jordan River, Sea of Galilee, Dead Sea (lowest point on earth), Gulf of Aqaba
- Middle East states and cities
 - Lebanon: Beirut
 - Jordan: Amman
 - Syria: Damascus
 - Iraq: Baghdad
 - Kurdish minority population (also in Turkey and Iran)
 - Iran: Tehran
 - Kuwait
 - Saudi Arabia: Riyadh, Makkah
- Turkey
 - Istanbul (formerly Constantinople)
 - Bosphorus, Dardanelles
 - Ataturk Dam controls upper Euphrates River

Note: Review from grade 4, World History III.A, Islam.

Note: It is recommended that you examine with students a map of the world's oil reserves.

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

A. THE AMERICAN POLICY OF DÉTENTE

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

B. BREAKUP OF THE USSR

- History
 - Arms race exhausts USSR economy, Afghanistan War
 - Helsinki Accord on human rights, Andrei Sakharov
 - Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Solidarity labor movement, Lech Walesa
 - Reunification of Germany, demolition of the Berlin Wall
- Geography
 - Consequences of the breakup of the Soviet Union
 - New European states from former Soviet Union:
 - Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Ukraine
 - Newly independent Muslim states in Asia (with ethnic Russian minorities):
 - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
 - Caucasus, mountainous region where Western and Islamic cultures meet:
 - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia
- Legacies of Soviet policies
 - Numerous internal republics, many language distinctions
 - Forced relocation of large numbers of ethnic minorities
 - Environmental poisoning from industrial and farm practices

C. CHINA UNDER COMMUNISM

- The Cultural Revolution
- Tiananmen Square

D. CONTEMPORARY EUROPE

- Toward European unity
 - European Economic Community, "Common Market"
 - European Parliament, Brussels, Maastricht Treaty on European Union
 - France linked to Britain by the Channel Tunnel ("Chunnel")
 - European Union; the Euro
- Conflict and change in Central Europe
 - Geography of the Balkan region
 - Ethnically fragmented, mixture of languages and religions
 - Mountainous region, Danube River
 - Seas: Adriatic, Ionian, Black, Aegean, Mediterranean
 - Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania
 - Countries that emerged from the breakup of Yugoslavia: Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia
 - Bosnian conflict
 - "Balkanization"

E. THE END OF APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Background
 - British and Dutch colonialism in South Africa, Cecil Rhodes, Afrikaners
 - African resistance, Zulu wars, Shaka
 - Boer Wars
 - Union of South Africa, majority nonwhite population but white minority rule
 - Apartheid laws
- African National Congress
 - Nelson Mandela

- Internal unrest and external pressures (such as economic sanctions) force South Africa to end apartheid, Mandela released

VII. Civics: The Constitution—Principles and Structure of American Democracy

- Overview of the U.S. Constitution
 - James Madison
 - Founders' view of human nature
 - Concept of popular sovereignty, the Preamble
 - Rule of law
 - Separation of powers
 - Checks and balances
 - Enumeration of powers
 - Separation of church and state
 - Civilian control of the military
- Bill of Rights
 - Amendments protecting individual rights from infringement (1-3)
 - Amendments protecting those accused of crimes (5-8), Miranda ruling
 - Amendments reserving powers to the people and states (9 and 10)
 - Amendment process
 - Amendments 13 and 19
- Legislative branch: role and powers of Congress
 - Legislative and representative duties
 - Structure of the Congress, committee system, how a bill is passed
 - Budget authority, "power of the purse"
 - Power to impeach the president or federal judge
- Executive branch: role and powers of the presidency
 - Chief executive, cabinet departments, executive orders
 - Chief diplomat, commander-in-chief of the armed forces
 - Chief legislator, sign laws into effect, recommend laws, veto power
 - Appointment power, cabinet officers, federal judges
- Judiciary: Supreme Court as Constitutional interpreter
 - Loose construction (interpretation) vs. strict construction of U.S. Constitution
 - Concepts of due process of law, equal protection
 - Marbury v. Madison*, principle of judicial review of federal law, Chief Justice John Marshall

VIII. Geography of Canada and Mexico

- Canada
 - The ten provinces and two territories, Nunavut (self-governing American Indian homeland), Ottawa
 - St. Lawrence River, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Grand Banks, Hudson Bay, McKenzie River, Mt. Logan
 - Two official languages: English and French, separatist movement in Quebec
 - Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, most Canadians live within 100 miles of U.S.
 - Rich mineral deposits in Canadian Shield, grain exporter
 - U.S. and Canada share longest open international boundary, affinities between neighboring U.S. and Canadian regions
 - North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- Mexico
 - Mexico City: home of nearly one-quarter of population, vulnerable to earthquakes
 - Guadalajara, Monterrey
 - Sierra Madre mountains, Gulf of California, Yucatan Peninsula
 - Oil and gas fields
 - Rapid population growth rate
 - North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Maquiladoras

Core Knowledge at a Glance

	Preschool	Kindergarten	First Grade	Second Grade	Third Grade
Language Arts/English	I. Oral Language II. Nursery Rhymes, Poems, Finger-Plays, and Songs III. Storybook Reading and Storytelling IV. Emerging Literacy Skills	I. Listening and Speaking II. Reading III. Writing IV. Language Conventions V. Poetry VI. Fiction VII. Sayings and Phrases	I. Listening and Speaking II. Reading III. Writing IV. Language Conventions V. Poetry VI. Fiction VII. Sayings and Phrases	I. Listening and Speaking II. Reading III. Writing IV. Language Conventions V. Poetry VI. Fiction VII. Sayings and Phrases	I. Reading and Writing II. Poetry III. Fiction IV. Sayings and Phrases
History and Geography	Time: I. Vocabulary II. Measures of Time III. Passage of Time (Past, Present, Future) Space: I. Vocabulary II. Actual and Representational Space III. Simple Maps IV. Basic Geographic Concepts	World: I. Geography: Spatial Sense II. Overview of the Seven Continents American I. Geography II. Native American Peoples, Past and Present III. Early Exploration and Settlement IV. Presidents, Past and Present V. Symbols and Figures	World: I. Geography II. Early World Civilizations III. Modern Civilization and Culture: Mexico American I. Early People and Civilizations II. Early Exploration and Settlement III. From Colonies to Independence: The American Revolution IV. Early Exploration of American West V. Symbols and Figures	World: I. Geography II. Early Asian Civilizations III. Modern Japanese Civilization IV. The Ancient Greek Civilization American I. American Government: The Constitution II. The War of 1812 III. Westward Expansion IV. The Civil War V. Immigration and Citizenship VI. Fighting for a Cause VII. Geography of the Americas VIII. Symbols and Figures	World: I. World Geography II. The Ancient Roman Civilization III. The Vikings American I. The Earliest Americans II. Early Exploration of North America III. The Thirteen Colonies: Life and Times Before the Revolution
Visual Arts	I. Attention to visual detail II. Creating Art III. Looking and Talking about Art	I. Elements of Art II. Sculpture III. Looking at and Talking About Art	I. Art from Long Ago II. Elements of Art III. Kinds of Pictures: Portrait and Still Life	I. Elements of Art II. Sculpture III. Kinds of Pictures: Landscapes IV. Abstract Art V. Architecture	I. Elements of Art II. American Indian Art III. Art of Ancient Rome and Byzantine Civilization
Music	I. Attention to Differences in Sound II. Imitate and Produce Sounds III. Listen and Sing IV. Listen and Move	I. Elements of Music II. Listening and Understanding III. Songs	I. Elements of Music II. Listening and Understanding (Composers; Orchestra; Opera; Ballet; Jazz) III. Songs	I. Elements of Music II. Listening and Understanding (Orchestra; Keyboards; Composers) III. Songs	I. Elements of Music II. Listening and Understanding (Orchestra; Composers) III. Songs
Mathematics	I. Patterns and Classification II. Geometry III. Measurement IV. Numbers and Number Sense V. Addition and Subtraction with Concrete Objects VI. Money	I. Patterns and Classification II. Numbers and Number Sense III. Money IV. Computation V. Measurement VI. Geometry	I. Patterns and Classification II. Numbers and Number Sense III. Money IV. Computation V. Measurement VI. Geometry	I. Numbers and Number Sense II. Fractions III. Money IV. Computation V. Measurement VI. Geometry	I. Numbers and Number Sense II. Fractions and Decimals III. Money IV. Computation V. Measurement VI. Geometry
Science	I. Human Characteristics, Needs and Development II. Animal Characteristics, Needs and Development III. Plant Characteristics, Needs and Growth IV. Physical Elements (Water, Air, Light) V. Introduction to Magnetism VI. Seasons and Weather VII. Taking Care of the Earth VIII. Tools	I. Plants and Plant Growth II. Animals and Their Needs III. Human Body (Five Senses) IV. Introduction to Magnetism V. Seasons and Weather VI. Taking Care of the Earth VII. Science Biographies	I. Living Things and Their Environments II. Human Body (Body Systems) III. Matter IV. Properties of Matter: Measurement V. Introduction to Electricity VI. Astronomy VII. The Earth VIII. Science Biographies	I. Cycles in Nature (Seasonal Cycles; Life Cycles; Water Cycle) II. Insects III. Human Body (Cells; Digestive and Excretory Systems) IV. Magnetism V. Simple Machines VI. Science Biographies	I. Introduction to Classification of Animals II. Human Body (Muscular, Skeletal, and Nervous Systems; Vision and Hearing) III. Light and Optics IV. Sound V. Ecology VI. Astronomy VII. Science Biographies

	Fourth Grade	Fifth Grade	Sixth Grade	Seventh Grade	Eighth Grade
Language Arts/English	I. Writing, Grammar, and Usage II. Poetry III. Fiction IV. Speeches V. Sayings and Phrases	I. Writing, Grammar, and Usage II. Poetry III. Fiction and Drama IV. Speeches V. Sayings and Phrases	I. Writing, Grammar, and Usage II. Poetry III. Fiction and Drama IV. Sayings and Phrases	I. Writing, Grammar, and Usage II. Poetry III. Fiction, Nonfiction, and Drama IV. Foreign Phrases Commonly Used in English	I. Writing, Grammar, and Usage II. Poetry III. Fiction, Nonfiction, and Drama IV. Foreign Phrases Commonly Used in English
History and Geography	World: I. World Geography (Spatial Sense; Mountains) II. Europe in Middle Ages III. The Spread of Islam and the "Holy Wars" IV. Early and Medieval African Kingdoms V. China: Dynasties and Conquerors American I. The American Revolution II. Making a Constitutional Government III. Early Presidents and Politics IV. Reformers V. Symbols and Figures	World: I. World Geography (Spatial Sense; Lakes) II. Early American Civilizations III. European Exploration, Trade, and the Clash of Cultures IV. The Renaissance and the Reformation V. England from the Golden Age to the Glorious Revolution VI. Russia: Early Growth and Expansion VII. Feudal Japan American I. Westward Expansion II. The Civil War: Causes, Conflicts, Consequences III. Native Americans: Cultures and Conflicts IV. U.S. Geography	World: I. World Geography (Spatial Sense; Deserts) II. Lasting Ideas from Ancient Civilizations III. The Enlightenment IV. The French Revolution V. Romanticism VI. Industrialism, Capitalism, and Socialism VII. Latin American American I. Immigration, Industrialization, and Urbanization II. Reform	I. America Becomes a World Power II. World War I: "The Great War," 1914–1918 III. Russian Revolution IV. America from the Twenties to the New Deal V. World War II VI. Geography of United States	I. The Decline of European Colonialism II. The Cold War III. The Civil Rights Movement IV. The Vietnam War and the Rise of Social Activism V. The Middle East and Oil Politics VI. The End of the Cold War: The Expansion of Democracy and Continuing Challenges VII. Civics: The Constitution—Principles and Structure of American Democracy VIII. Geography of Canada and Mexico
Visual Arts	I. Art of the Middle Ages in Europe II. Islamic Art and Architecture III. Art of Africa IV. Art of China V. Art of a New Nation: The United States	I. Art of the Renaissance II. American Art: Nineteenth-Century United States III. Art of Japan	I. Art History: Periods and Schools (Classical; Gothic; Renaissance; Baroque; Rococo; Neoclassical; Romantic; Realistic)	I. Art History: Period and Schools (Impressionism; Post-Impressionism; Expressionism and Abstraction; Modern American Painting)	I. Art History: Periods and Schools (Painting Since World War II; Photography; 20th-Century Sculpture) II. Architecture Since the Industrial Revolution
Music	I. Elements of Music II. Listening and Understanding (Orchestra; Vocal Ranges; Composers) III. Songs	I. Elements of Music II. Listening and Understanding (Composers; Connections) III. American Musical Traditions (Spirituals) IV. Songs	I. Elements of Music II. Classical Music: From Baroque to Romantic (Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann)	I. Elements of Music II. Classical Music: Romantics and Nationalists (Brahms, Berlioz, Liszt, Wagner, Dvorak, Grieg, Tchaikovsky) III. American Musical Traditions (Blues and Jazz)	I. Elements of Music II. Non-Western Music III. Classical Music: Nationalists and Moderns IV. Vocal Music (Opera; American Musical Theater)
Mathematics	I. Numbers and Number Sense II. Fractions and Decimals III. Money IV. Computation V. Measurement VI. Geometry	I. Numbers and Number Sense II. Ratio and Percent III. Fractions and Decimals IV. Computation V. Measurement VI. Geometry VII. Probability and Statistics VIII. Pre-Algebra	I. Numbers and Number Sense II. Ratio, Percent, and Proportion III. Computation IV. Measurement V. Geometry VI. Probability and Statistics VII. Pre-Algebra	I. Pre-Algebra (Properties of the Real Numbers; Polynomial Arithmetic; Equivalent Equations and Inequalities; Integer Exponents) II. Geometry (Three-Dimensional Objects; Angle Pairs; Triangles; Measurement) III. Probability and Statistics	I. Algebra (Properties of the Real Numbers; Relations, Functions, and Graphs; Linear Equations and Functions; Arithmetic of Rational Expression; Quadratic Equations and Functions) II. Geometry (Analytic Geometry; Introduction to Trigonometry; Triangles and proofs)
Science	I. Human Body (Circulatory and Respiratory Systems) II. Chemistry: Basic Terms and Concepts III. Electricity IV. Geology: The Earth and Its Changes V. Meteorology VI. Science Biographies	I. Classifying Living Things II. Cells: Structures and Processes III. Plant Structures and Processes IV. Life Cycles and Reproduction V. Human Body (Endocrine and Reproductive Systems) VI. Chemistry: Matter and Change VII. Science Biographies	I. Plate Tectonics II. Oceans III. Astronomy: Gravity, Stars, and Galaxies IV. Energy, Heat, and Energy Transfer V. The Human Body: Lymphatic and Immune Systems VI. Science Biographies	I. Atomic Structure II. Chemical Bonds and Reactions III. Cell Division and Genetics IV. History of the Earth and Life Forms V. Evolution VI. Science Biographies	I. Physics II. Electricity and Magnetism III. Electromagnetic Radiation and Light IV. Sound Waves V. Chemistry of Food and Respiration VI. Science Biographies