



Chardon Local Schools Curriculum

Grade 7 - SOCIAL STUDIES - **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

Curriculum Description / Overview

The seventh-grade year is an integrated study of world history, beginning with ancient Greece, the rise and fall of Rome, the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the Reformation and continuing through global exploration. All five social studies strands are used to illustrate how historic events are shaped by geographic, social, cultural, economic and political factors. Students develop their understanding of how ideas and events from the past have shaped the world today. Additionally, students will develop and/or reinforce their social studies knowledge and skills through reading, writing, research and document analysis.



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Grade 7 - SOCIAL STUDIES - CURRICULUM MAP

TOPIC	ENDURING IMPACTS
Power Objective #1 (HISTORY)	Content Statement 2: The civilizations that developed in Greece and Rome had an enduring impact on later civilizations. This legacy includes governance and law, engineering and technology, art and architecture, as well as literature and history. The Roman Empire also played an instrumental role in the spread of Christianity
Power Objective #2 (HISTORY)	Content Statement 5: Achievements in medicine, science, mathematics and geography by the Islamic civilization dominated most of the Mediterranean after the decline of the Roman Empire. These achievements were introduced into Western Europe as a result of the Muslim conquests, Crusades and trade, influencing the European Renaissance
Power Objective #3 (GOVERNMENT)	Content Statement 17: Greek democracy and the Roman Republic were a radical departure from monarchy and theocracy, influencing the structure and function of modern democratic governments.
TOPIC	RISE OF NATION STATES
Power Objective #1 (HISTORY)	Content Statement 3: The Roman Empire collapsed due to various internal and external factors (political, social and economic) which led to the development of feudalism and the manorial system in the region. The fall of Rome and later invasions also allowed for the creation of new empires in the region.
Power Objective #2 (HISTORY)	Content Statement 6: The decline of feudalism, the rise of nation-states and the Renaissance in Europe introduced revolutionary ideas, leading to cultural, scientific, and social changes.
Power Objective #3 (HISTORY)	Content Statement 7: The Reformation introduced changes in religion including the emergence of Protestant faiths and a decline in the political power and social influence of the Roman Catholic Church.
Power Objective #4 (GOVERNMENT)	Content Statement 18: With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states.
TOPIC	CULTURAL DIFFUSION
Power Objective #1 (GEOGRAPHY)	Content Statement 13. Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.

Power Objective #2 (GEOGRAPHY)	Content Statement 14. Trade routes connecting Africa, Europe and Asia helped foster the spread of ideas, technology, goods and major world religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism) that impacted the Eastern Hemisphere.
Power Objective #3 (GEOGRAPHY)	Content Statement 15. Improvements in transportation, communication, and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.
Power Objective #4 (ECONOMICS)	Content Statement 19: Individuals, governments and businesses must analyze costs and benefits when making economic decisions. A cost-benefit analysis consists of determining the potential costs and benefits of an action and then balancing the costs against the benefits.
Power Objective #5 (ECONOMICS)	Content Statement 21: The growth of cities and empires fostered the growth of markets. Market exchanges encouraged specialization and the transition from barter to monetary economies.