Grade Seven

World History and Geography: Medieval and Early Modern Times

Students in grade seven study the social, cultural, and technological changes that occurred in Europe, Africa, and Asia in the years A. D. 500Đ 1789. After reviewing the ancient world and the ways in which archaeologists and historians uncover the past, students study the historians date dogma of belief.

let loose by the Enlightenment, particularly the rise of continuing influence of these ideas in the world today.

7.1 Students analyze the causes and effects of the disintegration of the Roman Empire.

- Study the early strengths and lasting contribut citizenship; rights under Roman law; Roman a philosophy; preservation and transmission of weaknesses (e.g., rise of autonomous military citizenship by the growth of corruption and sla news).
- Discuss the geographic borders of the empire its territorial cohesion.
- Describe the establishment by Constantine of development of the Byzantine Empire, with an development of two distinct European civilizat Catholic, and their two distinct views on churc

7.2 Students analyze the geographic, political, eco of the civilizations of Islam in the Middle Ages.

- Identify the physical features and describe the relationship to surrounding bodies of land and life.
- Trace the origins of Islam and the life and teachings on the connection with Judaism and
- 3. Explain the significance of the Qur'an and the beliefs, practice, and law, and their influence i
- Discuss the expansion of Muslim rule through emphasizing the cultural blending within Musl acceptance of Islam and the Arabic language.
- 5.

6. Understand the intellectual exchanges among Muslim scholars of Eurasia and Africa and

7.6 Students analyze the geographic, political, economic, religious, and social structures of the civilizations of Medieval Europe.

- 1. Describe the way in which the revival of classical learning and the arts fostered a new interest in humanism (i.e., a balance between intellect and religious faith).
- 2. Explain the importance of Florence in the early stages of the Renaissance and the growth of independent trading cities (e.g., Venice), with emphasis on the cities' importance in the spread of Renaissance ideas.
- 3. Understand the effects of the reopening of the ancient "Silk Road" between Europe and China, including Marco Polo's travels and the location of his routes.
- 4. Describe the growth and effects of new ways of disseminating information (e.g., the ability to manufacture paper, translation of the Bible into the vernacular, printing).
- 5. Detail advances made in literature, the arts, science, mathematics, cartography, engineering, and the understanding of human anatomy and astronomy (e.g., by Dante Alighieri, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo di Buonarroti Simoni, Johann Gutenberg, William Shakespeare).

7.9 Students analyze the historical developments of the Reformation.

- 1. List the causes for the internal turmoil in and weakening of the Catholic church (e.g., tax policies, selling of indulgences).
- 2. Describe the theological, political, and economic ideas of the major figures during the Reformation (e.g., Desiderius Erasmus, Martin Luther, John Calvin, William Tyndale).

- 1. Know the great voyages of discovery, the locations of the routes, and the influence of cartography in the development of a new European worldview.
- 2. Discuss the exchanges of plants, animals, technology, culture, and ideas among Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and the major economic and social effects on each continent.
- 3. Examine the origins of modern capitalism; the influence of mercantilism and cottage