

Draft 2020 New Jersey Student Learning Standards – Social Studies

6.2 World History: Global Studies by the End of Grade 12

Era 1. The Emergence of the First Global Age: Global Interactions and Colonialism

The methods of and motivations for exploration and conquest resulted in increased global interactions, differing patterns of trade, colonization, and conflict among nations. Colonization was inspired by the desire to have access to resources and markets, often at the expense of the indigenous culture, population, and environment.

Core Idea	Performance Expectation
Geographic data can be used to analyze variations in the spatial patterns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.GeoSV.1.a: Use geographic representations to assess changes in political boundaries and the impact of European political and military control in Africa, Asia, and the Americas by the mid-18th century.
Human settlement activities impact the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.GeoPP.1.a: Determine the role of natural resources, climate, and topography in European exploration, colonization, and settlement patterns.
Global economic activities involve decisions based on national interests, the exchange of different units of exchange, decisions of public and private institutions, and the ability to distribute goods and services safely.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.GeoGE.1.a: Compare and contrast the economic policies of China and Japan, and determine the impact these policies had on growth, the desire for colonies, and the relative positions of China and Japan within the emerging global economy.
Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.GeoGE.1.b: Trace the movement of essential commodities (e.g., sugar, cotton) from Asia to Europe to America, and determine the impact trade on the New World’s economy and society. 6.2.12.GeoGE.1.c: Assess the role of mercantilism in stimulating European expansion through trade, conquest, and colonization. 6.2.12.GeoGE.1.d: Determine the effects of increased global trade and the importation of gold and silver from the New World on inflation in Europe, Southwest Asia, and Africa.

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Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.1.a: Determine the extent to which various technologies, (e.g., printing, the marine compass, cannonry, Arabic numerals) derived from Europe’s interactions with Islam and Asia provided the necessary tools for European exploration and conquest. • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.1.b: Analyze various motivations for the Atlantic slave trade and the impact on Europeans, Africans, and Americans. • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.1.c: Explain how the new social stratification created by voluntary and coerced interactions among Native Americans, Africans, and Europeans in Spanish colonies laid the foundation for conflict. • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.1.d: Compare slavery practices and other forms of coerced labor or social bondage common in East Africa, West Africa, Southwest Asia, Europe, and the Americas.
There are multiple and complex causes and effects of historical events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.1.e: Compare and contrast the motivations for and methods by which various empires (e.g., Ming, Qing, Spanish, Mughal, Ottoman) expanded, and assess why some were more effective than others in maintaining control of their empires.
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.1.f: Assess the political, social, and economic impact of the interactions between indigenous peoples and colonizers over different time periods (e.g., Columbian Exchange, forced labor, slave trade and slavery practices, spread of disease, lingering effects on cultures). • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.1.g: Assess the impact of economic, political, and social policies and practices regarding African slaves, indigenous peoples, and Europeans in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies.

Era 2. Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and Enlightenment (1350-1700)

Ideas developed during the Renaissance, Scientific Revolution, Reformation, and Enlightenment led to political, economic, and cultural changes that have had a lasting impact.

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Historical, contemporary, and emerging processes, rules, laws, and policies are modified	6.2.12.CivicsPR.2.a: Compare the principle ideas of the Enlightenment in Europe (e.g., political, social, gender, education) with similar ideas in Asia and the Muslim empires of the Middle East and North Africa.

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as societies change in an effort to promote the common good and protecting citizens' rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.CivicsPR.2.b: Determine the reasons for, and the consequences of, the rise of powerful, centralized nation states in Europe (i.e., the French absolute monarchy and the English limited monarchy).
Demographic shifts and migration patterns both influence and are impacted by social, economic, and political systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.GeoPP.2.a: Make an evidence-based argument explaining the impact and development of religion in Europe on the political and cultural development of the colonies in the New World.
Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.EconGE.2.a: Relate the development of more modern banking and financial systems to European economic influence in the world.
Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.2.a: Determine the factors that led to the Reformation and the impact on European politics. • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.2.b: Explore the factors that laid the foundation for the Renaissance (i.e., Asian and Islamic, Ancient Greek and Roman innovations).
Chronological sequencing serves as a tool for analyzing past and present events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.2.c: Assess the impact of the printing press and other technologies developed on the dissemination of ideas.
Complex interacting factors influence people’s perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryUP.2.a: Analyze the impact of new intellectual, philosophical, and scientific ideas on how humans viewed themselves and how they viewed their physical and spiritual worlds.

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Era 3. Age of Revolutions: Political and Industrial Revolutions, Imperialism, Reform and Global Impact (1750-1914)

The Industrial Revolution was a consequence of technological innovation and expanding economic activity and markets, resulting in massive population movement, urbanization, and the development of complex economic systems. Industrialized nations embarked on a competitive race for global resources and markets, resulting in the establishment of political and economic control over large regions of the world that had a lasting impact.

Core Idea	Performance Expectation
Civic and political institutions address social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.CivicsPI.3.a: Analyze the relationship between industrialization and the rise of democratic and social reforms, including the expansion of parliamentary government.
Civic participation and deliberation are essential characteristics of productive citizenship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.CivicsPD.3.a: Cite evidence describing how and why various ideals became driving forces for reforms and revolutions in Latin America and across the world. (e.g., liberty, popular sovereignty, natural rights, democracy, nationalism).
Democratic principles of rights, equality and freedom are commonly expressed in their fundamental documents, values, laws, and practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.CivicsDP.3.a: Use a variety of resources from multiple perspectives to analyze the responses of various governments to pressure from the people for self-government, reform, and revolution.
Social and political systems throughout time have promoted and denied civic virtues and democratic principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.CivicsDP.3.b: Use data and evidence to compare and contrast the struggles for women’s suffrage and workers’ rights in Europe and North America and evaluate the degree to which each movement achieved its goals.
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.HistoryCC.3.a: Debate if the role of geography or enlightened ideals had the greater influence on the independence movements in Latin America.
Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.GeoGI.3.a: Use geographic tools and resources to investigate the changes in political boundaries between 1815 and 1914 and make evidence-based inferences regarding the impact of imperialism.

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Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.EconGI.3.a: Analyze the interrelationships between the "agricultural revolution," population growth, industrialization, specialization of labor, and patterns of landholding in 19th century Britain. • 6.2.12.EconGI.3.b: Construct a claim based on evidence regarding on the interrelationships between the Industrial Revolution, nationalism, competition for global markets, imperialism, and natural resources in different regions of the world. • 6.2.12.EconGI.3.c: Compare the impact of imperialism on economic development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America regarding barriers or opportunities for future development and political independence.
Resources of an area affect what is produced and opportunities for employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.EconET.3.a: Determine how, and the extent to which, scientific and technological changes, transportation, and new forms of energy brought about social, economic, and cultural changes in the world.
Economic ways of thinking are influenced by economists, economic theories, and economic laws. (e.g. Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Marx, Schumpeter, Keynes, Friedman, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.EconET.3.b: Compare the characteristics of capitalism, socialism, and communism to determine why each system emerged and its success in leading to economic growth and stability.
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.3.a: Explain how industrialization and urbanization affected class structure, family life, the daily lives of men, women, and children, and the environment.
To better understand the historical perspective, one must consider historical context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryUP.3.a: Analyze the extent to which racism was both a cause and consequence of imperialism and evaluate the impact of imperialism from multiple perspectives.
Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.3.b: Analyze the impact of the policies of different European colonizers on indigenous societies and explain the responses of these societies to imperialistic rule.

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Era 4. Half-Century of Crisis and Achievement: The Era of the Great Wars

Nationalism, imperialism, industrialization, and militarism contributed to an increase in economic and military competition among European nations, the Ottoman Empire, and Japan, and led to World War I. The failure of the Treaty of Versailles, the impact of the global depression, and the expansionist policies and actions of Axis nations are viewed as major factors that resulted in World War II. World Wars I and II were "total wars" in which nations mobilized entire populations and economies and employed new military tactics that resulted in unprecedented death and destruction, as well as drastic changes in political boundaries. World Wars I and II challenged economic and political power structures and gave rise to a new balance of power in the world. Economic, technological, and military power and bureaucracies have been used by nations to deliberately and systematically destroy ethnic/racial, political, and cultural groups.

Core Idea	Performance Expectation
Civic and political institutions address social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.CivicsPI.4.a: Compare and contrast socialism, communism, fascism, and liberal democracy and explain the reasons for their growth or decline around the world.
Governments around the world support universal human rights to varying degrees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.CivicsHR.4.a: Analyze the motivations, causes, and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Ukrainians, Chinese, the Nazi Holocaust and assess the responses by individuals, groups, and governments. 6.2.12.CivicsPI.4.b: Assess government responses to incidents of ethnic cleansing and genocide.
Geographic data can be used to analyze spatial patterns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.GeoSP.4.a: Use geographic representations to compare the changes in political boundaries in Europe pre and post WWI. 6.2.12.GeoSP.4.b: Determine how geography impacted military strategies and major turning points during World War II.
Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.GeoGI.4.a: Use evidence to explain how the fall of the Ottoman Empire and the rise of regional powers led to the creation of new nations in the Middle East.
Governments affect both public and private markets through regulation, taxation, budget allocations, subsidies, tariffs, price regulation, and policies that increase or reduce production possibilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.EconEM.4.a: Analyze government responses to the Great Depression and their consequences, including the growth of fascist, socialist, and communist movements and the effects on capitalist economic theory and practice.

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There are multiple and complex causes and effects of historical events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.a: Analyze the extent to which nationalism, industrialism, territorial disputes, imperialism, militarism, and alliances led to World War I. • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.b: Assess the short- and long-term demographic, social, economic, and environmental consequences of the violence and destruction of the two World Wars. • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.c: Analyze the extent to which the legacy of World War I, the global depression, ethnic and ideological conflicts, imperialism, and traditional political or economic rivalries caused World War II.
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.d: Assess the extent to which world war, depression, nationalist ideology, communism, and liberal democratic ideals contributed to the emergence of movements for national self-rule or sovereignty in Africa and Asia. • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.e: Explain the role of colonial peoples in the war efforts of the Allies and the Central/Axis Powers in both World Wars.
Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.f: Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women in western countries were transformed during this time period and explore the reasons why this transformation did not occur outside of the western world. • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.g: Use a variety of resources from different perspectives to analyze the role of racial bias, nationalism, and propaganda in mobilizing civilian populations in support of “total war.” • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.h: Compare and contrast World Wars I and II in terms of technological innovations (i.e., industrial production, scientific research, war tactics) and social impact (i.e., national mobilization, loss of life, and destruction of property).
To better understand the historical perspective, one must consider historical context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryUP.4.a: Analyze the impact of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations from the perspectives of different nations.
Complex interacting factors influence people’s perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryUP.4.b: Report on the influence of war, economic depression, and genocide on the arts, cultural values, and social ideas. • 6.2.12.HistoryUP.4.c: Compare and contrast the actions of individuals as perpetrators, bystanders, and rescuers during events of persecution or genocide, and describe the long-term consequences of genocide for all involved.

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Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be applied to a reasoned argument about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCA.4.a: Generate an evidence-based argument to explain the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India. • 6.2.12.HistoryCA.4.b: Assess the causes of revolution in the 20th century (i.e., Russia, China, India, and Cuba), and determine the impact on global politics. • 6.2.12.HistoryCA.4.c: Evaluate how the Allied countries responded to the expansionist actions of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Era 5. The 20th Century Since 1945: Challenges for the Modern World

Decolonization, the emergence of new independent nations, and competing ideologies changed the political landscape and national identities of those involved, and sometimes included military confrontations and violations of human rights. International migration and scientific and technological improvements in the second half of the 20th century resulted in an increasingly global economy and society that are challenged by limited natural resources.

Core Idea	Performance Expectation
Civic and political institutions address social and political problems at the local, state, tribal, national, and/or international level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.CivicsPI.5.a: Analyze the structure and goals of the United Nations and evaluate the organization’s ability to protect human rights, to mediate conflicts, and ensure peace.
Governments around the world support universal human rights to varying degrees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.CivicsHR.5.a: Assess the progress of human and civil rights protections around the world since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.a: Explain how World War II led to aspirations for self-determination and compare and contrast the methods used by African and Asian countries to achieve independence.
Demographic shifts and migration patterns both influence and are impacted by social, economic, and political systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.GeoPP.5.a: Use a variety of sources to explain the impact of migration on the way of life in the country of origin and the new country (e.g., social, economic, political structures).

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Geographic data helps to analyze variations in spatial patterns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.GeoSV.5.a: Use geographic data to interpret the factors of post-independence struggles in South Asia (e.g., the struggle over the partitioning of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan, as well as later tensions over Kashmir).
Global interconnections create complex spatial patterns at multiple scales that continue to change over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.GeoGI.5.a: Use maps and primary sources to evaluate the impact of geography and economics on the decisions made by the Soviet Union and the United States to expand and protect their spheres of influence.
Economic ways of thinking are influenced by economists, economic theories, and economic laws (e.g. Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Marx, Schumpeter, Keynes, Friedman, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.EconET.5.a: Compare and contrast free market capitalism and Western European democratic socialism with Soviet communism. 6.2.12.EconET.5.b: Articulate a point of view which assesses the reasons for and consequences of the growth of communism and shift toward a market economy in China.
Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.EconGE.5.a: Evaluate the role of the petroleum industry in world politics, the global economy, and the environment.
Chronological sequencing serves as a tool for analyzing past and present events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.a: Analyze the reasons for the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union and evaluate the impact of these events on changing national boundaries in Eastern Europe and Asia.
Historical events and developments were shaped by the unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical context.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.b: Cite evidence describing the role of boundary disputes and limited natural resources as sources of conflict. 6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.c: Relate the lingering effects of colonialism to the efforts of Latin American, African, and Asian nations to build stable economies and national identities. 6.2.12.HisotryCC.5.d: Assess the influence of television, the Internet, and other forms of electronic communication on the creation and diffusion of cultural and political information, worldwide.
There are multiple and complex causes and effects of events from the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.e: Explain how and why differences in ideologies and policies between the United States and the USSR resulted in a cold war, the formation of new alliances (e.g., NATO, SEATO, Warsaw Pact), and periodic military clashes (e.g., Korean War, Middle East).

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Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.f: Assess the impact of Gandhi’s methods of civil disobedience and passive resistance in India and determine how his methods were later used by people from other countries. • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.g: Analyze how feminist movements and social conditions have affected the lives of women in different parts of the world, and evaluate women’s progress toward social equality, economic equality, and political equality in various countries.
Evidence from multiple relevant historical sources and interpretations can be used to develop a reasoned argument about the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.h: Assess the impact of the international arms race, the space race, and nuclear proliferation on international politics from multiple perspectives.

Era 6. Contemporary Issues

Technological innovation, economic interdependence, changes in population growth, migratory patterns, and the development, distribution, and use of natural resources offer challenges and opportunities that transcend regional and national borders.

Core Idea	Performance Expectation
Constitutions, laws, treaties, and international agreements maintain national and international order.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.CivicsPI.6.a: Use historic case studies or a current event to assess the effectiveness of multinational organizations in attempting to solve global issues.
Governments around the world support universal human rights to varying degrees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.CivicsHR.6.a: Evaluate the effectiveness of responses by governments and international organizations to tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences.
Human and civil rights support the worth and dignity of the individual.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.CivicsHR.6.b: Make an evidence-based argument on the tensions between national sovereignty and global priorities regarding economic development and environmental sustainability and its impact on human rights.
Demographic shifts and migration patterns both influence and are impacted by social, economic, and political systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.GeoPP.6.a: Make evidence-based inferences to determine the global impact of increased population growth, migration, and changes in urban-rural populations on natural resources and land use.

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Global economic activities involve decisions based on national interests, the exchange of different units of exchange, decisions of public and private institutions, and the ability to distribute goods and services safely.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.EconGE.6.a: Evaluate efforts of governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations to address economic imbalances, social inequalities, climate change, health and/or illiteracy. • 6.2.12.EconGE.6.b: Assess the role government monetary policies, central banks, international investment, and exchange rates play in maintaining stable regional and global economies.
Economic globalization affects economic growth, labor markets, rights of citizens, the environment, resource allocation, income distribution, and culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.EconGE.6.c: Relate the rise of the Internet and social media to global economy.
Understanding the interrelated patterns of change by examining multiple events allows for a clearer understanding of the significance of individuals and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.2.12.HistoryCC.6.a: Evaluate the impact of terrorist movements on governments, individuals and societies.