

Course Overview

Content Area:

Course(s):

Time Period: **Year**

Length: **180**

Status: **Published**

Course Overview

Aligned to Standards: 2014 NJSLs

Revision Date: 2022

In compliance with the NJ Student Learning Standards, climate change, career readiness, DEI (Diversity, Equity, & Inclusivity), as well as other standards have been integrated within the NBCRSD curricula (NJ Administrative Code Title 6A: chapter 8; Title 18A: chapter 35).

Course Overview

Sequence- Unit Titles, Summaries, and Number of weeks per unit (total = 18 semester/36 year)

Unit 1: Foundations of Global Studies (2 weeks)

- Past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Throughout this exploration, students will connect events of the Ancient World to the Modern World through GRAPES: Geography, Religion, Achievements, Politics, Economics, Social Structure.

Unit 2: The Beginnings of Human Society (4 weeks)

- Hunter/gatherers adapted to their physical environments using resources, the natural world, and technological advancements. The agricultural revolution led to an increase in population, specialization of labor, new forms of social organization, and the beginning of societies. Archaeology provides historical and scientific explanations for how ancient people might have lived.

Unit 3: Early River Valley Civilizations (13 weeks)

- Early river valley civilizations (e.g., Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus River - modern Pakistan and northwestern India), and, later, Yellow River Valley in China) developed due to favorable geographic conditions. They created centralized systems of government and advanced societies.

Unit 4: Classical Civilizations (10 weeks)

- Classical civilizations (i.e., Greece, Rome) developed and expanded into empires of unprecedented size and diversity by creating centralized governments and promoting commerce, a common culture, and social values. Cultural exchange and diffusion dramatically increased, and enduring world religions emerged, during the era of classical civilizations. Classical civilizations declined as a result of internal weaknesses and external invasions, but they left lasting legacies for future civilizations.

Unit 5: Expansion, Exchange and Encounter in Africa (4 weeks)

- The emergence of empires (i.e., Ghana, Mali, Songhai) resulted from the promotion of interregional trade, cultural exchanges, new technologies, urbanization, and centralized political organization. The rise and spread of new belief systems unified societies, but they also became a major source of tension and conflict. While commercial and agricultural improvements created new wealth and opportunities for the empires, most people's daily lives remained unchanged.

[Reporting Student Progress](#) (link to NB's Assessment System)

All courses follow a balanced assessment system with Practice and Assessments. Each category includes formative, summative and alternative assessments.

[Accommodations and Modifications](#) (link to menu)

Integrated accommodations and modifications for special education students, English language learners, students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans.