Unit 4: Transoceanic Interconnections c. 1450- c. **1750**

Content Area: **Social Studies**

Course(s):

Time Period: **November**

Length: 22-25 class periods

Published Status:

Targeted Standards

Add the appropriate NJSLS ELA standards with which this unit aligns. This is done by clicking "actions" and then "add standards".

SOC.6.2.12.HistoryCC.1.a	Determine the extent to which various technologies (e.g., printing, marine compass, cannonry, Arabic numerals) derived from Europe's interactions with Islam and Asia provided the necessary tools for European exploration and conquest.
SOC.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.
SOC.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).

Rationale

This unit examines the Age of Exploration and the interaction among different peoples across the globe.

Enduring Understandings		
Content Specific	Skills Specific	
 Human adaptation and innovation have led to increased efficiency, comfort, and security, while technological advances have significantly shaped human development and interactions, with both intended and unintended consequences. A variety of internal and external factors contribute to the formation, expansion, and decline of states. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes. As societies develop, they both affect and are 	 Historical events and processes are influenced by the contexts in which they occur; recognizing these contexts deepens our understanding of their causes, developments, and consequences. Historical developments and processes are interconnected; understanding these relationships reveals how events influence one another and shape broader patterns of change over time. Evaluating the evidence used in a source is essential for understanding and assessing the strength and validity of historical arguments. 	

- affected by the ways in which they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.
- The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.
- The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organizations.
- The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society perceive themselves, and the interactions between societies and their beliefs often have significant political, social, and cultural implications.

- Understanding a source's point of view, purpose, historical context, and intended audience enables historians to interpret its meaning, assess its reliability, and situate it within the broader historical narrative.
- Claims and arguments in historical sources reflect the perspectives, purposes, and contexts of their creators; analyzing these elements helps us gain a deeper understanding and more accurate interpretation of the past.
- Placing historical developments and processes within their broader context deepens understanding of their causes, connections, and consequences.
- Evaluating how evidence supports, challenges, or refines an argument allows historians to assess the validity of sources and develop well-reasoned interpretations of the past.
- Applying historical reasoning to connect and interpret pieces of evidence enables a deeper understanding of the relationships between events, developments, and processes in the past.

Essential Questions

Content Specific Skills Specific • How have scientific and technological • Why is it important to understand the developments over the course of history historical context in which events and changed the way people live and economies processes occur? and governments function? • How do different historical developments and • In what ways have technological advances processes influence each other and contribute reshaped human development and to larger patterns of change? interactions, both positively and negatively? • How can we use evidence and historical • How do governments gain, maintain, and reasoning to construct a claim that accurately exercise power in different historical interprets the past? contexts? • How do social hierarchies and group • How can identifying claims and arguments in

- relationships shape political, economic, and cultural institutions?
- In what ways do belief systems influence political, social, and cultural developments?
- different types of sources help us better understand and respond to information?
- How does understanding historical context help us explain the causes and effects of historical events?

Key Resources

This section houses the essential required resources for this unit.

- Strayer, R. W., & Nelson, E. (2023). Ways of the world: A brief global history with sources: For the AP world history: Modern course since 1200 C.E. Bedford, Freeman & Worth Publishers.
- AP Classroom

Supplementary Resources

This section houses additional approved resources for this unit.

- OPTIC organizer
- PIECES organizer

Skills, Content, Activity, Assessment

Skills	Content	Activity	Assessment
These are the essential skills taught. Look to the verbiage of the standards for the essential skills in the unit. →	What content is used to teach the skill? →	What activities are used to teach this content/skill? →	How do we assess this content/skill? Include benchmarks, formative assessments, and pretests.
Identify and describe a historical context for a	CaravelCarrackFluyt	Annotation of a sourceAP daily videos and discussion	AP classroom practiceContextualization and thesis paragraph

specific historical development or process.	Lateen sailcompassastronomical charts	 Research innovations and their impact on exploration Cause and effect graphic organizer 	
Explain how a historical development or process relates to another historical development or process.	 State-sponsored maritime exploration global trade Northern Atlantic Crossings 	 Causes and events organizer State-sponsored maritime exploration comparison 	Short Answer questionAP classroom practice
Explain the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience of a source.	 Columbian exchange Horses, pigs, cattle Okra, rice, potatoes, tomatoes, corn disease (smallpox, syphilis) 	 Finding arguments in text Crash Course guided viewing (digital nb) Mapping the Columbian Exchange Source analysis: smallpox 	 Short Answer question AP Classroom Practice
Explain the process of state-building and expansion among various empires and states.	Ming ChinaTokugawa Japan	 Maritime and land empires comparison PIECES organizer Crash course guided viewing map analysis Coerced Labor Comparison Chart 	 Short Answer question AP Classroom Practice
Identify and describe a claim and/or argument in a text-based or non-text-based source.	 Muslim-European rivalry in the Indian Ocean Moroccan conflict with the Songhai Empire Western Europewool and linen India- cotton China- silk 	 Crash course guided viewing Guided viewing, "Mercantilism Explained" Identifying an argument, Adam Smith Developing a claim, silver trade OPTIC source analysis 	 Short Answer question AP Classroom Practice
Explain how a specific historical	Pueblo revoltsFronde	Guided viewing: Maratha-Mughal	 Short Answer question AP Classroom

development or process is situated within a broader historical context.	 Cossack revolts Maratha conflict with Mughals Ana Nzinga's resistance Metacom's War (King Philip's War) The establishment of Maroon societies in the Caribbean and Brazil Resistance of enslaved persons in North America 	conflict • Comparing Resistance Movements Graphic Organizer	Practice
Explain how claims or evidence support, modify, or refute a source's argument.	 Expulsion of Jews from Spain and Portugal; the acceptance of Jews in the Ottoman Empire Restrictive policies against Han Chinese in Qing China Varying status of different classes of women within the Ottoman Empire Ottoman Timars Russian Boyars European nobility 	 Comparing social hierarchies activity 	 Short Answer question AP Classroom Practice
Use historical reasoning to explain relationships among pieces of historical evidence.	Maritime empires	 Continuity and change organizer Activity: Finding relationships among sources 	 Developing an argument using several sources Peer Review

Content or Skill for this Unit	Spiral Focus from Previous Unit
 Identifying evidence Identifying a claim Support an argument using relevant evidence 	• Unit 3 AP World History

Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills

Please tag the appropriate **2020 NJSLS-CLKS** standards that align with the grade band and content/skills of this unit. This is done by clicking "actions" and then "add standards".

TECH.9.4.12.Cl.1 Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas (e.g., 1.1.12prof.CR3a).

Interdisciplinary Connections

How does this unit connect to standards in other disciplines? Add the appropriate **NJ SLS** here, keeping grade bands in mind. This is done by clicking "actions" and then "add standards".

ELA.L.KL.11-12.2.A	Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level.
ELA.RI.CR.11-12.1	Accurately cite a range of thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to strongly support a comprehensive analysis of multiple aspects of what an informational text says explicitly and inferentially, as well as interpretations of the text.
ELA.RL.PP.11-12.5	Evaluate perspectives/lenses from two or more texts on related topics and justify the more cogent viewpoint (e.g., different accounts of the same event or issue, use of different media or formats).
ELA.RL.MF.11–12.6	Synthesize complex information across multiple sources and formats to develop ideas, resolve conflicting information, or develop an interpretation that goes beyond explicit text information (e.g., express a personal point of view, new interpretation of the author's message).