

# OHIO LEARNING STANDARDS FOR SOCIAL STUDIES

## GRADE 7: WORLD STUDIES FROM 750 B.C. TO 1600 A.D.: ANCIENT GREECE TO THE FIRST GLOBAL AGE

The seventh grade year is an integrated study of world history, beginning with ancient Greece and continuing through global exploration. All four 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.

### HISTORY

#### HISTORICAL THINKING AND SKILLS

##### Content Statement 1

Historians and archaeologists describe historical events and issues from the perspectives of people living at the time to avoid evaluating the past in terms of today's norms and values.

##### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapter 1**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 4, 9, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28**

#### EARLY CIVILIZATIONS

##### 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.

##### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 4, 5, 7, 8, 9**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 3, 6**

# FEUDALISM AND TRANSITIONS

## 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.

## Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 10, 11, 13**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapter 12**

## Content Statement 4

The Mongols conquered much of Asia which led to unified states in China and Korea. Mongol failure to conquer Japan allowed a feudal system to persist.

## Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 16, 17, 18**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 14, 15**

## 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.

## Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 20, 22**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 19, 21, 24**

## 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.

## Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 23, 24, 25**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 12, 26**

## 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.

## Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapter 26**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **N/A**

## FIRST GLOBAL AGE

### Content Statement 8

Empires in Africa and Asia grew as commercial and cultural centers along trade routes.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 11, 21, 28, 30**

Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 15, 20, 24, 26, 31**

### Content Statement 9

The advent of the trans-Saharan slave trade had profound effects on both West and Central Africa and the receiving societies.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapter 29**

Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapter 28**

### Content Statement 10

European economic and cultural influence dramatically increased through explorations, conquests, and colonization.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 31, 32**

Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **N/A**

### Content Statement 11

The Columbian exchange (i.e., the exchange of fauna, flora and pathogens) among previously unconnected parts of the world reshaped societies in ways still evident today.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapter 33**

Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **N/A**

# GEOGRAPHY

## SPATIAL THINKING AND SKILLS

### Content Statement 12

Maps and other geographic representations can be used to trace the development of human settlement over time.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 2, 12, 14**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33**

## HUMAN SYSTEMS

### Content Statement 13

Geographic factors promote or impede the movement of people, products and ideas.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 2, 3, 6, 12, 14, 19, 27**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 4, 8, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24**

### 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.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 9, 11, 15**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, 28**

### Content Statement 15

Improvements in transportation, communication, and technology have facilitated cultural diffusion among peoples around the world.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapter 9**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 15, 16, 18, 20, 24, 26, 31**

# GOVERNMENT

## CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND SKILLS

### Content Statement 16

Analyzing individual and group perspectives is essential to understanding historic and contemporary issues. Opportunities for civic engagement exist for students to connect real-world issues and events to classroom learning.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapter 1**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 4, 22, 23**

## ROLES AND SYSTEMS OF 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.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 4, 7**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **N/A**

### Content Statement 18

With the decline of feudalism, consolidation of power resulted in the emergence of nation states.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: **Chapter 7**  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **N/A**

# ECONOMICS

## ECONOMIC DECISION MAKING AND SKILLS

### 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.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: N/A  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 2, 16, 29, 32**

## SCARCITY

### Content Statement 20

The variability in the distribution of productive resources in the various regions of the world contributed to specialization, trade and interdependence.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: N/A  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 2, 8, 23, 28, 30, 32**

## MARKETS

### 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.

### Content Alignment

Primary Instruction and Assessment: N/A  
Integrated Instruction and Assessment: **Chapters 4, 8, 15, 16, 23, 24**