

**Master
Virtual History
Standards Correlations**

State	Website	State Standard #	KMI Concept	Sections
Pennsylvania	http://www.pde.state.pa.us/stateboard_ed/cwp/view.asp?a=3&Q=76716&stateboard_edNav=5467#HIST	Academic Standards for History 2002 grades 7-9 Geography 2003	Geography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geography of Egypt • regional geography • location on a map • the importance of the Nile River, Mediterranean Sea, the desert and other key geographic features on the growth of the Egyptian civilization 	Geography 7.1.9. GRADE 9 B. Explain and locate places and regions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How regions are created to interpret Earth's complexity (i.e., the differences among formal regions, functional regions, perceptual regions) • How characteristics contribute to regional changes (e.g., economic development, accessibility, demographic change) • How culture and experience influence perceptions of places and regions • How structures and alliances impact regions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development (e.g., First vs. Third World, North vs. South) ➤ Trade (e.g., NAFTA, the European Union) ➤ International treaties (e.g., NATO, OAS) • How regions are connected (e.g., watersheds and river systems, patterns of world trade, cultural ties, migration) 7.3 The Human Characteristics of Places and Regions C. Explain the human characteristics of places and regions by their settlement characteristics. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current and past settlement patterns in Pennsylvania and the United States • Forces that have re-shaped modern settlement patterns (e.g., central city decline, suburbanization, the development of transport systems) • Internal structure of cities (e.g., manufacturing zones, inner and outer suburbs, the location of infrastructure) 7.4 The Interactions Between People and Places A. Explain the impacts of people on physical systems.
			Science & Technology	World History

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the evolution of technology (e.g. irrigation, papermaking, metallurgy, and more) • the relationship between technological advances and cultural changes • the relationship between science and religion in ancient Egyptian culture 	<p>8.4</p> <p>A. Analyze the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history before 1500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and Military Leaders (e.g., King Ashoka, Montezuma I, Ghenghis Khan, William the Conqueror) • Cultural and Commercial Leaders (e.g., Mansa Musa, Yak Pac, Cheng Ho, Marco Polo) • Innovators and Reformers (e.g., Erastostenes, Tupac Inka Yupenqui, Johannes Gutenberg) <p>B. Analyze historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history before 1500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents, Writings and Oral Traditions (e.g., Rosetta Stone, Aztec glyph writing, Dead Sea Scrolls, Magna Carta) • Artifacts, Architecture and Historic Places (e.g., Ethiopian rock churches, Mayan pyramids, Nok terra cotta figures, megaliths at Stonehenge) • Historic districts (e.g., Memphis and its Necropolis, Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, Centre of Rome and the Holy See) <p>C. Analyze how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women before 1500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa • Americas • Asia
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe <p>D. Analyze how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history through 1500 in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Instability • Ethnic and Racial Relations • Labor Relations • Immigration and Migration • Military Conflicts
			<p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meeting basic human needs of food, clothing and shelter • family life • religious beliefs • the arts • recreation 	<p>World History 8.4</p> <p>A. Analyze the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history before 1500.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Political and Military Leaders (e.g., King Ashoka, Montezuma I, Ghenghis Khan, William the Conqueror) b. Cultural and Commercial Leaders (e.g., Mansa Musa, Yak Pac, Cheng Ho, Marco Polo) c. Innovators and Reformers (e.g., Erastostenes, Tupac Inka Yupenqui, Johannes Gutenberg) <p>B. Analyze historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history before 1500.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Documents, Writings and Oral Traditions (e.g., Rosetta Stone, Aztec glyph writing, Dead Sea Scrolls, Magna Carta) b. Artifacts, Architecture and Historic

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				<p>Places (e.g., Ethiopian rock churches, Mayan pyramids, Nok terra cotta figures, megaliths at Stonehenge)</p> <p>c. Historic districts (e.g., Memphis and its Necropolis, Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, Centre of Rome and the Holy See)</p> <p>C. Analyze how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women before 1500.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Africa b. Americas c. Asia d. Europe <p>D. Analyze how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history through 1500 in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Domestic Instability b. Ethnic and Racial Relations c. Labor Relations d. Immigration and Migration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military Conflicts
			<p>Time,Continuity and Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age of Pyramids planning and design of villages over time • contemporary world 	<p>World History 8.4</p> <p>A. Analyze the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history before 1500.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultures • Egyptology and archeology today 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Political and Military Leaders (e.g., King Ashoka, Montezuma I, Ghenghis Khan, William the Conqueror) b. Cultural and Commercial Leaders (e.g., Mansa Musa, Yak Pac, Cheng Ho, Marco Polo) c. Innovators and Reformers (e.g., Erastostenes, Tupac Inka Yupenqui, Johannes Gutenberg) <p>B. Analyze historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history before 1500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Documents, Writings and Oral Traditions (e.g., Rosetta Stone, Aztec glyph writing, Dead Sea Scrolls, Magna Carta) b. Artifacts, Architecture and Historic Places (e.g., Ethiopian rock churches, Mayan pyramids, Nok terra cotta figures, megaliths at Stonehenge) c. Historic districts (e.g., Memphis and its Necropolis, Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, Centre of Rome and the Holy See) <p>C. Analyze how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women before 1500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Africa b. Americas
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				<p>c. Asia d. Europe</p> <p>D. Analyze how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history through 1500 in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe.</p> <p>a. Domestic Instability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic and Racial Relations • Labor Relations • Immigration and Migration • Military Conflicts
			<p>Economics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • production (what and how) • acquisition and distribution of goods and services • consumption of goods and services (how and by whom) • local and regional trade 	<p>Economics</p> <p>6.3. Scarcity and Choice</p> <p>b. Analyze how unlimited wants and limited resources affect decision- making.</p> <p>c. Explain how resources can be used in different ways to produce different goods and services.</p> <p>6.4 Economic Interdependence</p> <p>Grade 6</p> <p>A. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of specialization and division of labor.</p> <p>B. Explain how specialization leads to more trade between people and nations.</p> <p>C. Identify and define imports, exports, inter-regional trade and international trade.</p> <p>D. Explain how the location of resources, transportation and communication networks and technology have affected Pennsylvania economic patterns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture (e.g., farms) • Forestry (e.g., logging) • Mining and mineral extraction (e.g., coal fields)

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing (e.g., steel mills) • Wholesale and retail (e.g., super stores, internet)
			<p>Government and Civics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organization of Egyptian government (nature of centralized governments) • individual roles in Egyptian government, i.e. advisors, scribes, priests, etc. • revolts and revolutions • the role and rights of Egyptian citizens of various classes 	<p>World History 8.4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Analyze the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history before 1500. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Political and Military Leaders (e.g., King Ashoka, Montezuma I, Ghenghis Khan, William the Conqueror) b. Cultural and Commercial Leaders (e.g., Mansa Musa, Yak Pac, Cheng Ho, Marco Polo) c. Innovators and Reformers (e.g., Erastostenes, Tupac Inka Yupenqui, Johannes Gutenberg) b. Analyze historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history before 1500. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Documents, Writings and Oral Traditions (e.g., Rosetta Stone, Aztec glyph writing, Dead Sea Scrolls, Magna Carta) b. Artifacts, Architecture and Historic Places (e.g., Ethiopian rock churches, Mayan pyramids, Nok terra cotta figures, megaliths at Stonehenge) c. Historic districts (e.g., Memphis and its Necropolis, Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, Centre of Rome and the Holy See)

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			<p>Global Connections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advancement of other civilizations during the ancient Egyptian era • regional politics • diplomacy and warfare • trade 	<p>World History 8.4</p> <p>A. Analyze the significance of individuals and groups who made major political and cultural contributions to world history before 1500.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Political and Military Leaders (e.g., King Ashoka, Montezuma I, Ghenghis Khan, William the Conqueror) b. Cultural and Commercial Leaders (e.g., Mansa Musa, Yak Pac, Cheng Ho, Marco Polo) c. Innovators and Reformers (e.g., Erastostenes, Tupac Inka Yupenqui, Johannes Gutenberg)

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				<p>B. Analyze historical documents, material artifacts and historic sites important to world history before 1500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Documents, Writings and Oral Traditions (e.g., Rosetta Stone, Aztec glyph writing, Dead Sea Scrolls, Magna Carta) b. Artifacts, Architecture and Historic Places (e.g., Ethiopian rock churches, Mayan pyramids, Nok terra cotta figures, megaliths at Stonehenge) c. Historic districts (e.g., Memphis and its Necropolis, Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, Centre of Rome and the Holy See) <p>C. Analyze how continuity and change throughout history has impacted belief systems and religions, commerce and industry, innovations, settlement patterns, social organization, transportation and roles of women before 1500.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Africa b. Americas c. Asia d. Europe <p>D. Analyze how conflict and cooperation among social groups and organizations impacted world history through 1500 in Africa, Americas, Asia and Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Domestic Instability b. Ethnic and Racial Relations
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none">c. Labor Relationsd. Immigration and Migratione. Military Conflicts
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