

Remember: Refer to *The Social Studies Helper Introduction* for how these lessons work, and how to make follow-up slide shows and questions.

Historical Periods

Teaching world history is wonderful, in part, because it's so broad, and there's so much great material and stories galore. This, however, also makes it difficult, for one can get lost in endless information. Historical Periods allow us to see the big picture, to categorize all those civilizations and events into general periods, thus allowing our brain to better organize and see world history broadly. For me, Historical Periods are the second of **Three Pillars** for a World History or general Social Studies class. Notice how each period starts with the main lesson, and is then followed by several lessons that provide more detail on particular events within that period. Also notice that at the end of each of the main lessons, there is a Highlights/Major Events/Major Figures section. You may or may not choose to go over this, depending on your time demands. If you do, it will add a good 10 minutes to the lesson. Elementary and Middle School teachers have plenty to work with in periods one through six. For high school teachers, your emphasis will of course be periods five through ten, although I recommend briefly covering periods one to four as review. You may only want to focus on the main slide shows, it's up to you. I like to review one through four at the beginning of the year, then cycle through five to ten (main) twice throughout the year. It's also helpful to quickly go over the 10 Historical Periods list several times throughout the year. This is a good, quick introduction, and a reminder that historical periods are meant to be broad. It should also be noted that the first three main lessons—Ancient World, Classical World, Early Middle Ages—are purposely shorter, and meant to do together as one lesson if desired. It's up to you. At the end of this section you'll find one lesson for periods 5-10. This is an excellent, quick review, as well as a quick preview.

For the slide shows, with the main lesson for each period, notice how it's laid out. You'll want to find one pic for the header (The Renaissance, for example), then a few pics for each general number. Then, at the end, under Highlights/Major Events/Major Figures, you'll want to search for most all of these terms. Again, you may or may not want to go over the Highlights/Major Events/Major Figures. Sometimes, for me, it feels like a bit much, so I'll often skip that. Enjoy!

ANSWER KEY

HP7 Revolution and Independence revolt, colonial, oppressive, Americans, Britain, Revolution, Revolution, Americans, Spanish, inventions, farming, industry, science, technology, medicine, transportation, arts, changes, live, Industrial Revolution, England, farms, cities, factories, adjust, overpopulation, pollution, disease, overcrowding, horrible, little, economic, capitalism, communism, socialism, Ottoman, Empire, Middle East, Turkey, weakening, African, nations, trading, Europeans, wealthy, trading, slaves, against, Portuguese, Mozambique, Dutch, settling, South Africa, English, Americans, slaves, Leone, Liberia, fighting, southern, Muslims, control, North, slave trade continues, Cook, Australia, Zealand, Pacific, English, colonization, intellectual, Enlightenment, reason, science, better, Voltaire, Hobbes, Locke, natural, humans, government, Renaissance, 1500's, Scientific Revolution, progress, science, Britain, China, Russia, control, Central, Southwest Asia, China, Japan, isolated, Europe, Theresa, Austrian, Great, Scotland, (Protestant), Stuart, Charles, Culloden, Revolution, Tull, Linnaeus, Coke, Enclosure, Seven, Pitt, Paris, Native, English, French, North America, George's, Pontiac's, Paris, Allen, Revolution, Qing, China, merchants, Qianlong, Canton, Opium, African, Zulus, Shaka, Mossi, Mamluk, Mehmet, Empire, Peter, Catherine, Rebellion, Potemkin, Oceania, Tasmin, Cook, Maoris, Aborigines, America, Seven, Sugar, Stamp, Tea, Constitution, Revolution, Antoinette, Estates, National, Jacobites, Terror, Bonaparte, Wars, Honor, Code, Austerlitz, Trafalgar, Waterloo, Wellington, British, India, East, Indirect, Direct, Sepoy

7 Revolution and Independence-1708-1835

1. Around the world, people revo against their col masters and their oppre governments. Amer revolt against Brit (American R_____ 1776) and the French revolt against their oppressive government (French Re_____ 1789). Latin Am revolt against S governments throughout Central and South America.
2. New inve in far, ind, sci, tech, med, transport, and the ar lead to major chan in the way people liv_____.
3. The In Re begins in Eng (1750). Many people move from f to c to work in large fa which are producing new goods fas than ever before. The cities that grow as a result struggle to adju; the over leads to poll, dis and general overcr, with workers (including women and children) working 14+ hours a day, often in hor conditions, for lit pay. This new way of life leads to new ec systems—capi, and *later* comm and socia.
4. The Ott Emp in the M E (centered in T) is weaken...
5. Afr natio are *trad* with Euro. Many are therefore weal and strong. Many, however, are also tra in sl, and many are turning agai one another. Europeans will *exploit* this disunity in the future. The Portugu build a colony in Mozambi, the Dut are exploring and settl Sou Af, and the Engl and the Ameri establish refuges for freed sl in Sierra Leo and Liber. Both from Sud, the Tuts move into Rwanda, and the Masaii into Ken. Meanwhile, the Zulus are figh most all of their neighbors in sou Africa, and the Musl cont most all of N Africa. The sla tra contin...
2. Captain C explores Au, New Z, and the South P. This leads to Eng coloni of Australia and, eventually, New Zealand.
3. During the 1700's and 1800's, an intell movement known as the En further emphasized the ability of re and sc to make the world be____. Many philosophers—Volta, Montesquieu,

Ho____, Loc____, Rousseau etc—questioned the natu____ state of hum____ and the role of go_____ etc. The Renai_____ (15____'s) and the Sci_____ Re_____ (1600's) had inspired Enlightenment thinkers to believe in prog_____ and sci_____.

4. Brit____, Chi____, and Rus____ are jockeying for contr____ of Cent____ and Southw____ As____.

5. Chi____ and Jap____ are still relatively isol_____.

6. Highlights/Major Events/Major Figures:

1. Austria and Prussia in E_____—Charles VI, Maria Ther____, The War of the Aust____ Succession, Frederick the G____, Battle of Fontenoy
2. Jacobites (Catholics) in Sco_____ try to end English (Protes____) rule—Queen Anne, George of Hanover, James Stua____, Bonnie Prince Char____, Battle of Cullod____
3. Agricultural Rev_____—Jethro Tu____, Lord Townshend, Carl Linnae____, Thomas William Cok____, The Acts of Enclos_____
4. The Se____ Years' War—William Pi____, Treaty of Par____
5. American colonists, Nat____ Americans, Engli____, and Fre____ fight for control of N____ Am_____—Thayendanega, King Geo____'s War, Pont____'s Rebellion, Treaty of Pa____, Ethan All____, The American Re_____
6. The Qi____ Dynasty in Ch____ struggles to keep foreign influence/European mer_____ out—Emperor Qianlon____, Cant____, The Op____ trade begins
7. Afr____ States—Ashanti, Oyo, Yao, Nyamwezi, The Zul____, King Sha____, Sokoto, Moss____, Tukolor, Samori, the Mamlu____, Mehm____ Ali Pasha (Ottoman ruler...)
8. Russia Exp_____—Czar Pet____ the Great, Czarina Catherine I, Empress Anna Ivanovna, Empress Elizabeth, Czar Peter III, Empress Cath_____ the Great, Pugachev's Rebe____, Count Alexander Suvarov, Grigori Potemki____
9. Exploration of Ocea_____—Abel Tas____ (1642), William Dampier (1690), Jean-Francois La Perouse, Bougainville, Captain James C____, The Mao____, The Abori_____
10. The Birth of Am_____—The Sev____ Years' War, King George III, Sug____ Act, Sta____ Act, Boston T____ Party, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, U.S Co_____
11. The French R_____—King Louis XVI, Marie Antoine____, The Esta____ General, The Nati_____ Assembly, Bastille Day, The Jacob____, The Girondins, The Reign of Terr____, The Directory, Napoleon Bonap_____
12. The Napoleonic W_____—Legion of Hon____, Napoleonic Co____, Battle of Marengo, Battle of Austerli____, Battle of Trafalg____, Battle of Water____, Duke of Welling_____
13. The Bri____ in Ind____—British E____ India Company, Tipu Sahib, Indire____ vs. Dir____ Colonial Control, The Sep____ Mutiny