**Learning Outcomes**

**9th Grade Social Studies Unit on South Asia**

**Brian Arnold**

**GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH ASIA**

\*Students will be able to explain the relationship of location of people and lifestyle of people in South Asian nations.

\*Students will discuss the impact of climate and landforms on lives of people in South Asian nations.

\*Students will analyze the interaction between people and their environment in a cause and effect manner.

\*Students will explain how regions are formed and how regions impact the dynamics within a nation or group of nations.

**EARLY HISTORY OF SOUTH ASIA**

\*Students will analyze the role of early societies in establishing trends and practices that have become major components of contemporary society or impacted other parts of the world.

\*Students will analyze the impact of imperialism and industrialization originating in Europe and the effect of both on nations/regions of South Asia.

**MODERN AND CURRENT HISTORY OF SOUTH ASIA**

\*Students will able to explain the impact of the major conflicts of the 20th Century on the nations of South Asia both directly and indirectly.

\*Students will use current documents to analyze the state of affairs in those South Asian nations studied and offer their own opinions in a way to synthesize the information.

**POLITICS AND ECONOMICS OF SOUTH ASIA**

\*Students will define styles of leadership in modern governments in South Asia and compare those styles of leadership when given different scenarios with which to deal.

\*Students will define economic systems in modern governments in South Asia and compare those systems of economy when given different scenarios with which to deal.

\*Students will, when given examples of major products of South Asian nations, be able to discuss the role of that nation in the world economy and in relation to the term interdependence.

\*Students will be able to prepare a list of priorities for each nation’s economy based on various factors; such as natural resources, fossil fuels available, alternative sources of energy, demographic information, and industrial base.