

## INTRODUCTION TO THE GLOBAL SCHEME

### a practical tool for integrated planning of History, Geography and Economics

As you will note from the **SCHEME** matrix below (it is made for a five year program), the logic behind aims that we think about the story not as a continuous narrative, but as an atlas, made of global, regional and national/local cards. It's a particular atlas because it must take into account the chronology. As a result, every major period of human history is organized according to a transcalar (interdimensional) vision. And, period by period, they show the possible connections with two other disciplines: geography and economic history. Probably the close relationship with geography is already well understood by teachers, unlike the case of economics. This is a choice of the working group of this project. Choice motivated by the fact that it seems important to emphasize that, particularly in view of a complete civic education we need the knowledge of economics, where the experience of the last thirty years has shown the progressive decline of interest in schools, and manuals, towards this discipline.

The scheme should work as follows: examine the box History / World. In this lies the heart of the curriculum. The essential part of the program. If you lack time then this is the minimum program. For two reasons: if you put them in a row, from past to present, those arguments completely "tessellate" time / space in the past. Therefore, their knowledge is able to provide the minimum target of study: a rational and organized knowledge of the past, which helps to orient the students (it is "the effect map"). The second reason concerns the global opening of these topics, able to "encompass" the experience and views of the world of our students, who were born in Europe and no.

Once programmed the minimum content, try adding arguments, fishing them from other boxes, and then from other scalar dimensions. Usually, in the writing of a teaching project, the teacher acts as if he wrote the chapters of a book, from past to present. It's difficult, in this way, taking into account the time available and therefore the effective possibilities of teaching, it is left to the natural course of the school year the delicate task of educational choices. When the year is finished the teacher closes the program, forward to the next year he shall forward to the next year what not been able to do, and in the end the teacher can never undertake the study of the present world.

This scheme allows you to address the problem of choice before you start the year. How long is one of your teaching unit ? Divide the number of hours available for the duration of your unit, and you'll have the number of possible contents. You cannot escape, you will come out from these challenges when some Minister will increase the hours available.

If you also have the opportunity to teach geography, then the scheme allows you to add hours to those of history. And then also to choose from the boxes, which - in our scheme - are blue. In any case, even if some gentle hand has deleted the geography of your program, give them a look: you will find tips for dealing with the historical argument under another angle of observation.

Similarly, take a look (even if you do not teach economics) to the red boxes. They follows step by step the historical topic chosen and allows you to enter in teaching concepts, terms and facts that are of tremendous interest in the formation of the citizen. You will notice that, at times, the topics suggested are already incorporated in the story usually taught.

It's hardly necessary to point out that this pattern is not a bible. It's a work in progress. For the moment, we would be happy if it could help someone to write his/her programming.

## SCHEME FOR GLOBAL CURRICULA

### Prehistory.

SUBJECT	TOPICS	WORLD	REGION	NATIONAL / LOCAL
History	Homination.	Africa. Populating the world.	Population of Europe.	A local site.
Geography	The large areas of the Earth.	The terrestrial biomes scenario process homination.	The African and European (geomorphological characteristics and relationships between geantropiche peculiarities of the territory and their life opportunities for men).	The territory of reference of the local site chosen for the historical study.
History	Neolithic.	Ancient Near East. Outbreaks of civilization in the world (America, China etc..).	Neolithic migrations.	A local site.
Economy	The coin	1. Development of a first sketch of a system of monetary exchange closed: MDM 2 First Setup of the exchange (Babylonian Code of Hammurabi) 3 Developing trade in the Mediterranean Sea		
Geography	Biodiversity The large areas of the Earth.	Differentiations spatial and climatic conditions in the Neolithic.  The terrestrial biomes scenery	The regions of the Asian continent and American (geomorphological characteristics and relationships between geantropiche peculiarities of the territory and their life opportunities for men).	The territory of reference of the local site chosen for the historical study.

of the Neolithic.

## The ancient world.

SUBJECT	TOPICS	WORLD	REGION	NATIONAL / LOCAL
History	Ancient and Medieval History (500 BC -1500 AD)	The formation of the African-Asian euro system.	1.The empires (Roman, Islamic, Chinese, Indian, Mesoamerican, etc..).	Case studies; heritage; city sites.
			2.The city (ancient, medieval). 3.The Mediterranean (ancient, medieval). 4.The formation of Europe (World Latin, Germanic, Slavic and Finno-Ugric).	
Economy	Birth of the legal and commercial	Codification of the exchange (Ancient Greece and Roman law) 550 BC seigniorage state (Re) on the coin (Lidia). European business expansion in China and the first technical innovations (gunpowder, monetary seigniorage)	1.Period Latin Empire, development slave economy of production with bimetallism 2.Feudal Europe: development of local economies in the feuds.Development Corve as the overcoming of slavery.Economy military soldiers as the first performance of work paid in coin 3.China: centralized development	
Geography	Urbanism and urbanization in space and time.	Urban phenomenon.	Urbanized regions, cities and territory, city types.	Case studies related to significant urban phenomenon of yesterday and today, from here and elsewhere (slums, zonas, global cities, etc..).

## The modern world.

SUBJECT	TOPICS	WORLD	REGION	NATIONAL / LOCAL
History	The formation of the modern	1.The four main centers of the world: China, India,	1.The expansionist policies of	1.Analysis of their own state.

		Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, America.	European states.	
	world.	2.The geographic revolution and the world system. 3.Voluntary migration and schiavili.	2.The war of seven years and the birth of the first world empire (England).	2.Case study. 3.Biographies and exemplary individuals.
Economy	Birth economies of the world (the aggressive mercantilism European)	1 coin seigniorage state and transition from commodity money to gold golden convertible note. 2.Dutch Golden Age and movement of the economic world economy from the North-Central Italy (Mediterranean) to Northern Europe (North Sea) 3.Development of mercantilism: transition from an MDM system to a system-MD (M, D) Money as a store of value	1 Developing economies in Europe (training United Nations) 2.Europe: great inflation golden early 1500s. 3.Europe: declining economic dominance Spanish and early British economic supremacy after the revolution of 1640 4.Birth dualism North-South Europe 4. Development of the European financial system 5.Crisis Holland and supremacy English (bubble tulips?)	1.Espropriazione of the commons and the beginning of the process of urbanization 2.Start dualism between town and country 3.Birth economic dualism within each Member Country
Geography	World system. Center-periphery.	1.Center-periphery system (variations in space and time). 2.Colonialism and reflections on a global scale.North South.Cartography and political power.	1.European colonialism in Latin America, in Africa.	1.Case studies related to different forms of relationship with each other differently and the reflections spatial / territorial of these reports.
History	The economy and the environment of the modern world.	The industrial revolution and agrarian.		Economic history of their country. Case study.
Economy	The capitalist system	1. Birth of the modern labor market, with paid work in coin. 2.Sviluppo of an accumulation process based on manufacturing. 3.Sviluppo of a monetary production economy:		Prodromi and births of national capitalisms

MC-M'

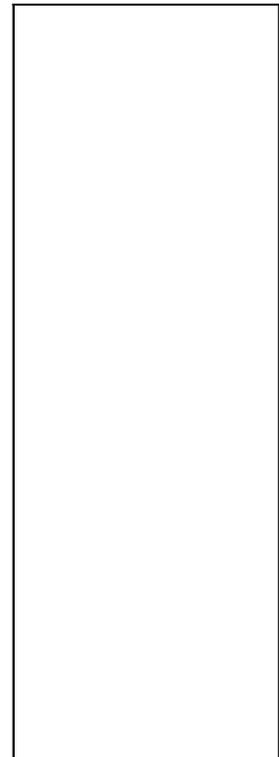
Geography	Need-to-resource ratio.	The open question of the availability and equitable management of resources.	The reflections of the need-to-resource ratio: the agricultural landscape and industry.	Landscapes of the local as expressions of different ways of understanding the relationship between man and environment, between need and resources.
History	The government of the world.	The formation of the modern state.	Revolutions euro / U.S.: Holland, England, USA, France.	History of national policy Case studies.
Economy	The capitalist colonialism	<p>1.Crescente role of the state as an economic agent.</p> <p>2.Monopolio state of issuance of currency birth and the Central Bank.</p> <p>3.Before colonial phase of globalization (Start dualism North-South on a planetary scale)</p> <p>4.The Russian Revolution proposes another economic model.</p>	1.Increased centrality of capitalist accumulation model in Europe and North America	The national economic consequences of colonialism
Geography	Borders / territorial organization	Political organizations on a global scale.	The Nation.	The national spatial planning. The political and military conflicts

**The current world.**

SUBJECT	TOPICS	WORLD	REGION	NATIONAL / LOCAL
History	The government of the world.	<p>1.The two world wars.</p> <p>2.Democracies and dictatorships.</p>	<p>1.Europe between the wars.</p> <p>2.Fascism, Nazism, Stalinism.</p> <p>3.Resistances.</p>	<p>Their own state.</p> <p>Case studies.</p> <p>Biographies.</p>
Economy	The apogee of the factory system (and alternatives peasant)	<p>1, Crisis of "capitalism craft" of the nineteenth century, founded up worker by trade.</p> <p>2.Rivoluzione technological transition and Taylorist mass worker.</p> <p>3.Crisis of the '30s and the birth of Fordism and Keynesian policies.</p>	<p>1.Corporatism / economic nationalism in Europe</p> <p>2.USSR: Stalin's turn, after the experience of the NEP, forced industrialization and five-year plans</p>	The advent of consumerism and the evolution of farming communities

		4.New Deal corporatism / economic nationalism.The economic origins of the Second World guerra 5.Mao and communism to power in China (born "According to the economic world)		
Geography	Geopolitics	The world geopolitical picture The spatial dimension of planetary citizenship	European Economic Geography and cohesion policies	Local development in the perspective of a development neoregionale  Interaction local / regional / global
History	Economy and environment.  The major economic crises (the system is unstable!)	Crisis and development (1880) 1929, 1973, 2014.  Specificity of each crisis (1880 - 1929 - 1973, / '79)	The European Union.  3 Effects of the crisis in Europe	National economy. Case studies.  3 Effects of the crisis in national economies (eg. Bava Beccaris in Milan)
Geography	Development .	Various models of development, different meanings of the concept derived from various indicators (GDP, HDI, etc..).	Development programs of the European Union. The economic policy of the European Union.	Examples of Green economy.
History	Men and cultures.	1.Migration today. 2.The new wars. 3.Multiethnic states. 4.The cultural planetarization (internet, culture, food, etc..).	The European Union.	Case studies.
Economy	From thirty years progressive advent of neoliberalism	1.Economic polarization in the II World War. 2.Economic dualism between the North and the South African military and start decolonizzazione but not economic independence. 3.Crisis of Fordism late 60s and early 70s in the U.S. and in Europe.Collapse of Bretton Woods and the crisis of Keynesian policies	From the Treaty of Rome to the Fiscal Compact, from Maastricht, Stability Pacts of Amsterdam, the European Monetary Union	The transformations of labor within nation states: (Italian: the flexibility to insecurity)

4. Development and hegemony of liberal economic thought 80s and 90s  
 5. III technological revolution: from Taylorism to ICT.  
 6 Internationalization of production and financialization of the world  
 7. Growth and development of some peripheral economies (BRICS, China, India, Brazil, South Africa, Russia), redefinition of hierarchical planetary geo-economic  
 8. 2008-2014 financial crisis of governance



<p>Geography</p>	<p>Human mobility.</p>	<p>1. International migration. Elements of demographics.          2. The phenomenon of globalization.</p>	<p>1. Euroregions - organisms transborder took the EU with the purpose of socio-cultural integration and management / sustainable development of the territory - as a way to overcome the boundaries, bodies representing the need for collaboration, to feel united in respect of the peculiar diversity.          2. Glocalism, multinational corporations.</p>	<p>1. Migration flows and their reflections spatial and socio-economic cultural in their own country.          2. Case studies.</p>
------------------	------------------------	---	---	---