

I.S.P.I.C.E. Concepts

I.S.P.I.C.E. serves as a unifying thread through which you can examine broader concepts throughout each topic and time period. I.S.P.I.C.E. coalesced with Perspectives allows for individuals to fully understand the topic of discussion. We use the acronym I.S.P.I.C.E. [Ideology; Social; Political; Interactions between humans, technology, innovations and the environment; Cultural; Economic] to help you categorize and analyze topics and questions with greater detail. Civilizations rarely exist in a vacuum. These concepts are individual in nature but connect and provide a detailed story when looking at the “Big Picture”.

- Ideology has been included in SPICE since it drives the other concepts. Ideas exist in and outside of different cultures and most importantly ideology creates societies, establishes politics, explains why we interact, defines culture, and focuses on why economics changes throughout time. Without Ideology progress cannot occur. Ideology is too important not to be separated.
- Use this to help you achieve a Level 4 on your History Response Rubric.
 1. Use the concepts below to identify examples for your notes and answers.
 2. Compare the different ISPICE concepts and analyze how they work together.
 3. Use Perspectives and ISPICE to answer the questions to achieve Level 4 concepts.

IDEOLOGY

SYSTEM, BELIEF AND PHILOSOPHIES

1. Religion and doctrine
2. Belief systems, theories and assumptions
3. Structures, systems, organization
4. Mindset
5. Perception and persuasion
6. Ideas and ideals
7. Ethics, morals
8. “isms”
9. Examples of “Change” and the response to change

Ideology did not originally have its own domain but since the world is driven on ideas, it should be the starting point for SPICE. Ideology is the catalyst of SPICE. Ideologies are the foundation of society, politics and government, how we interact and what we decide to interact with, what defines culture and whether you are a part of or outside of a culture, and economics. Ideologies can provoke or limit change. Ideology has been given its own domain since ideology creates culture. Ideologies are also inspired by culture, but ideas also can live outside of culture. An individual, businesses or group can have different ideologies from other people, businesses or groups within their own culture. Without Ideology there can be no progress.

SOCIAL

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATIONAL OF SOCIAL STRUCTURES

1. Gender roles and relations
2. Family and kinship
3. Racial and ethnic constructions
4. Social and economic classes
5. Inequities
6. Life styles

Analyze the processes through which social categories, roles, and practices were created through ideologies and how social **concepts** were maintained, and or transformed. Identify and critique different relationships among human beings.

POLITICAL

GOVERNMENT, STATE-BUILDING, EXPANSION, AND CONFLICT

1. Political structures and forms of governance
2. Empires
3. Institutions
4. Nations and nationalism
5. revolts and revolutions
6. Region, trans-regional, and global structures and organizations
7. Wars, diplomacy, and treaties
8. Court and Laws
9. Jurisdiction

How hierarchical **systems** of rule have been constructed and maintained and to the conflicts generated through those processes. Compare different state forms (countries, kingdoms, empires, nation-states) across time and space and the interaction among them. Continuity and change - **organizational** and cultural foundations of long-term stability vs. internal and external causes of conflict. Warfare, diplomacy, commercial and cultural exchange, international organizations. Examine and compare various forms of state development and expansion in various productive strategies (**agrarian, pastoral, mercantilism**), various cultural and ideological foundations (**religion, philosophies, idea of nationalism, various social structures, and in different environmental contexts**). Analyze different types of governments- autocratic, Democratic, and monarchs.

INTERACTIONS

HUMAN INTERACTION WITH THEIR ENVIRONMENT

1. Demography and disease
2. Migration
3. Patterns of settlement
4. Technology
5. Human - Environment Interaction
6. Movement - People, good, and ideas

Environment shaped human societies, but, increasingly, human societies also affected the environment. During prehistory, humans interacted with the environment as hunters, fishers, and foragers. As the Neolithic revolution began, humans exploited their environments either as farmers or pastoralists. Environmental factors such as rainfall patterns, climate and vegetation shaped the **methods** and exploitation used in different regions. Exploitation of the environment intensified as populations grew. As people flocked into cities or established **trade networks**, new diseases emerged and spread. In recent centuries, human effects on the environment – and the ability to master and exploit it – increased with the development of more sophisticated technologies, the exploitation of new energy sources and a rapid increase in human population.

CULTURE

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERACTION OF CULTURES

1. Religions
2. Belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies
3. Science and technology
4. The arts and architecture
5. Writing and literature
6. Food

Cultural Development and interaction of cultures. Explores the origins, uses, dissemination, and adaptation of **ideas, beliefs, and knowledge** within and between societies. When people of different societies interact, they often share components of the cultures, deliberately or not. The process of adopting or adapting **new belief and knowledge systems** are complex and often lead to historically novel cultural blends (syncretism). A society's culture may be investigated and compared with other societies' cultures as a way to reveal both what is unique to a culture and what is shared with other cultures. It is also possible to analyze and trace particular cultural trends or ideas across human societies.

ECONOMIC

CREATION, EXPANSION, AND INTERACTION OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

1. Agriculture and pastoral production
2. Trade and commerce
3. Labor systems
4. Industrialization
5. Capitalism and socialism
6. Capital/Money
7. Types of businesses

Creation, expansions and interactions of **economic systems**. Surveys the diverse patterns and systems that human societies have developed as they exploit their environments to produce, distribute, and consume desired goods and services across time and space. It stresses major transitions in human economic activity. The development of various labor systems associated with these economic systems and the ideologies, **values, and institutions** (such as **capitalism and socialism**) that sustained them. Calls attention to patterns of trade and commerce between various societies, with particular attention to the relationship between regional and global networks of communication and exchange, and their effects on economic growth and decline

Guided Questions

Ideology

1. What are the beliefs of the people or groups involved?
2. What is the structure or system being formed, introduced, used, maintained, changed or abolished?
3. What is the perception of the people or groups involved?
4. How is the person or group trying to persuade the people or person?
5. What ideas are being made or given?
6. What religious ideas are being shared?
7. What is considered right and wrong?

Social

1. How does the group relate to one another?
2. How do people communicate?
3. How are groups organized (hierarchies/social classes)?
4. What are the family and gender relations (patriarchal/matrilineal)?
5. Are there ethnic and/or racial divisions?
6. Are there social and economic classes inequities? Explain.
7. What do groups prioritize or consider important?

Political

1. Who is in charge?
2. How much power do they have?
3. How is power transferred?
4. Is there a bureaucracy?
5. Who chooses leader(s)?
6. What is the system (e.g. theocracy, absolutism, democracy, and communism)?
7. Are the events leading up to a revolt or revolution? What is the cause and effect?
8. Are there revolts and revolutions?
9. What is the cause and effect?
10. Are there significant wars, treaties, courts or laws?
11. Did the political boundaries change over time?
12. How is justice defined? Is justice equitable?
13. What are some examples of laws?
14. Is government merged with religion?
15. What are the responsibilities of the citizen?
16. Does the citizen have rights? If so, are they limited?

Interaction Between Humans, Innovations, Animals, and the Environment

1. In what geographic region is this located?
2. What geographic landscape makes up the region?
3. How are the people/events affected by the geography?
4. How do the people interact with their environment?
5. How does the environment define the culture/civilization?
6. What are the patterns of settlement (urban/rural)?
7. How are people using technology, science, resources and or inventions?
 - a. How are these concepts affecting the other domains?
8. How do demography, movement and migration affect people, goods and ideas?

Culture

1. What is the meaning of life?
2. What is the belief system and what are the basic beliefs?
3. What is the religion?
 - a. Are there more than one?
4. Are there leaders or documents which define religion?
 - a. What is the level of the power of the leader(s)?
5. Do leaders have to follow a document or given absolute control?
6. What are the philosophies and ideologies?
7. What groups are given the chance to learn?
8. How do people learn and where does the knowledge come from?
9. How is there social class set up?
10. What groups are held back from progress?
11. What are the developments in math and science?
12. What innovation, technologies and inventions were developed?
13. How do they express themselves through art, music, writing, and literature?

Economic Systems

1. How do people earn their food?
2. Is the economy based on agriculture, pastoralism, commerce small trades or professions, or industry like manufacturing and technology
3. Where is the money?
4. What is the economic system (ex. Capitalism, socialism, and communism)?
5. What are the valued and traded commodities (ex. Silk, sugar, spices, cotton, consumer goods)?
6. What are the patterns of trade and commerce between various societies (ex. Silk Road, Trans-Saharan, Indian Ocean, Triangle Trade, NAFTA)?
7. What is the labor system (ex. Slavery, coerced, semi-coerced, wage labor)?

ISPICE Charts: Definitions and Guided Questions

The History themes serve as unifying threads through which you can examine broader themes throughout each period. We use the acronym I.S.P.I.C.E. to help categorize and remember the 5 areas of analysis. Ideas push societies when they create laws. These laws allow for social classes to interact and not interact because of the different cultures within their own societies. The common thread of societies are politics and economics which brings the society together and encourages their society to branch out and work with or conquer other societies. Civilizations rarely exist in a vacuum. See the Big Picture.

1. Ideology [System, Belief and Philosophies] What are the beliefs of the people or groups involved? What is the structure or system being used? What is the perception of the people involved? How is the person or group trying to persuade the people or individual? What ideas are being made, introduced, or given? What religious ideas are being shared? What is considered right and wrong? Are the ideas being introduced liberal or conservative?
 - Religion and doctrine
 - Belief systems, theories, organizations and assumptions
 - Structures
 - Mindset (Rational?)
 - Rational
 - Need vs. Want
 - Perception and persuasion
 - Ideas and ideals
 - Ethics, morals
 - “isms”
 - Right vs. Wrong
 - Logic vs. Emotion
 - Creates Progress (change)?
 - What are the lines that will and will not be crossed?
2. Social [Development and transformation of SOCIAL Structures]: How does the group relate to one another? How is the group organized (hierarchies)? What are the family and gender relations (patriarchy/matrilineal)? Are there divisions based on race or ethnicity? Are there social and economic classes? Are there inequalities?
 - Gender Roles and Relations
 - Racial and Ethnic Constructions
 - Family and Kinship
 - Social and Economic Classes
3. Political [State-Building, Expansion, and Conflict: Who is in charge? What is power based on? Who gives that person or group power? Is there a contract? What’s the government structure? Are there significant wars, treaties, courts or laws? Are there revolts and revolutions? If so, what was the cause and effect? Did the political boundaries change? Did the Political Powers shift?
 - Political Structures and /forms of Governance
 - Nations and Nationalism
 - Regional, Trans regional, Global Structures and Organizations
 - Empires
 - Revolts and Revolution

4. Interaction of Humans, Innovations, Technology, Animals and Environment [How everything works together]: In what geographic region is this located? What geographic landscape makes up the region? How are the people/events affected by the geography? How do the people interact with their environment? How does the environment define the culture/civilization? What are the patterns of settlement (urban/rural)? How are people using technology, science, resources and or inventions? How are these concepts affecting the other domains? How do demography, movement and migration affect people, goods and ideas?

- Physical (location, region, climate, natural barriers)
- Migration
- Technology impact
- Innovations and Inventions
- Demography and Disease
- Patterns of settlement

5. Culture [Development and interactions of Cultures]: What is the meaning of life? What is the belief system and what are the basic beliefs? What is the religion? Are there more than one? Are there leaders or documents which define religion? What is the level of the power of the leader(s)? Do leaders have to follow a document or given absolute control? What are the philosophies and ideologies? What groups are given the chance to learn? How do people learn and where does the knowledge come from? What groups are held back from progress? What are the developments in math and science? What innovation, technologies and inventions were developed? How do they express themselves through art, music, writing, and literature?

- Religions
- Science and Technology
- Belief Systems, Philosophies, and ideologies
- The Arts and Architecture

6. Economic [Creation, Expansion, and Interaction of Economic Systems]: How do people earn their food? Is the economy based on agriculture, pastoralism, commerce small trades or professions, or industry like manufacturing and technology? Where is the money? What is the economic system (ex. Capitalism, socialism, and communism)? What are the valued and traded commodities (ex. Silk, sugar, spices, cotton, consumer goods)? What are the patterns of trade and commerce between various societies (ex. Silk Road, Trans-Saharan, Indian Ocean, Triangle Trade, NAFTA)? What is the labor system (ex. Slavery, coerced, semi-coerced, wage labor)?

- Agricultural and Pastoral
- Production
- Labor Systems
- Trade and Commerce
- Industrialization
- Capitalism and Socialism

ISPICE Chart

Culture/Civilization _____

Time Period _____

<p>IDEOLOGY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Religion and doctrine ▪ Belief systems, theories and assumptions ▪ Structures, systems ▪ Mindset, change ▪ Perception and persuasion ▪ Ideas and ideals ▪ Ethics, morals ▪ “isms” ▪ Effects of Perspectives 	
<p>SOCIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Family & kinship ▪ Gender Roles and Relations ▪ Hierarchies ▪ Social & Economic Classes ▪ Racial & Ethnic Structures ▪ Life Styles 	
<p>POLITICAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political Structures & Forms of Governance ▪ Empires ▪ Nations & Nationalism ▪ Wars, revolts, and revolutions ▪ Courts, Laws, Treaties ▪ Regional, Trans-regional, Global Structures & Organizations 	
<p>INTERACTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical (location, region, climate, natural barriers) ▪ Demography & Disease ▪ Movement/Migration ▪ Patterns of Settlement ▪ Technology impact 	
<p>CULTURAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Religions ▪ Belief Systems, Philosophies, and ideologies ▪ Education, writing ▪ Math, Science & Technology, Architect ▪ Food 	
<p>ECONOMIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture & Pastoral Production ▪ Labor Systems, Businesses ▪ Industrialization ▪ Trade, Commerce ▪ Capital/Money ▪ Mercantilism, Capitalism, Socialism, Communism 	

Using ISPICE will help you take effective notes and help you answer questions and projects effectively.

