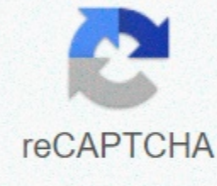




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Best movies for world history class

History. Maybe it's written by the winners. It may be repeated, first as a tragedy and secondly as a farce. Or maybe it doesn't repeat, but it rhymes. In any case, it is a key part of high school (and lifelong education!) education. But should you study it? What classes should you take in high school to meet the requirements of college? What options are there to go up and beyond? And what can you do if you're a fiend history that just can't get enough learning about the past? Read on to learn about high school and college expectations, honors and AP classes, as well as ways to expand your understanding of other social sciences! What do high schools expect? As car ads say, mileage can vary – in this case, each high school has its own standards for how many years of history and/or other social sciences you need to get to graduate. Most public schools in most states require 2 to 3 years of social sciences (this may be different for private schools). In addition to history, social sciences are classes such as economics, geography, world cultures, civics and governance. So definitely check with your own high school to see how many years you need and what counts as a social science. The random pile of stones or the remains of the richest abatin in England after Henry VIII and his Reformation was made with it? History = amazing true stories. What do colleges expect? Again, there is no hard and fast rule. However, most colleges wish they had taken at least 2 standard history courses: American/U.S. world history or European history in general, colleges want to see 2-3 years of social science classes, but you should definitely check the requirements of the target school admission to see what is expected. Sometimes colleges don't have requirements, but they offer suggestions. For example, while UCLA requires at least two years of social science, Harvard suggests a minimum of two years. Sometimes expectations depend on what you apply to study. For example, if you want to study engineering, you probably don't need to take as many social science courses as possible. Instead, if you are applying with a plan to study the social sciences, this is where you need to excel and demonstrate your interest. may exceed expectations? The Do-More Kid has slowly floated up, slightly overcoming the hope that it will simply work. Honor classes If you want to exceed expectations, the best place to start is with your own school. Honorary courses will most likely be similar to the standard classes your school offers, but will go deep and explore broader contexts for the historical subjects you study. On the one hand, it will work much longer, but on the other hand you have a richer understanding and you will be much better prepared for history courses at the college level. AP History Classes There are three AP history options: AP World History, which everything from 8000 i.Hr. to date, in six periods, each with its own questions and thematic concerns AP European History, which focuses on everything that happened in Europe from the mid-1400s to 2000 AP USA History, covering American history from about the time that Native Americans first met Europeans until today IB Diploma Classes There are two different progressions ib course for history : the first focuses on the history of Europe and the Islamic world the second focuses on the history of the world in the 20th century What if I want even more history? Finding more resources to fuel your interest is not impossible at all. Find a big elective or two This is the time to rob the high school course catalog. Are there choices that focus on a particular era in history (such as the 19th century) or on a certain group of people (such as the Mayans)? Design your own course Do you know what teachers like? Interested and engaged students! Can you ask a teacher to help you set up an independent project or independent study to explore your interests? For example, you could focus on a certain slice of history (such as trading along the Silk Route) or you could pursue the development of a specific idea over time (such as the concept of passive resistance). Take an online class For example, Stanford University has an online high school that features 5 history courses and 1 independent guided study option. You can sign up to just take one class or all of them. Brown University also offers a set of online pre-college courses, including two related classes on American history and studies. Take a class over the summer Check out our guide to the Summer Institute for Gifted or our description of Stanford's two summer programs. Get a college class Finally, if you're super confident in your skills, or if you have a specific interest that you really want to learn about, you can take a college to class-level online. Not only will you get a sense of what history classes are like in college, but doing well will also look great on your transcript. You can even get college credit, just like for an AP course! otherwise can I study the social sciences? So maybe you're already a history buff, and are ready to explore other ways to study how societies, cultures, and peoples interact. Then this is the time to investigate other classes that will expand and deepen your understanding of history by putting in other contexts! These are classes such as: economics, civics, government, politics, world cultures, world religions, geography, and so on. Check out other classes științe sociale AP: AP Comparative Government & Politics AP Human Geography AP Macroeconomics AP Psychology AP United States Government & Politics De asemenea, check out other social sciences IB classes: economics geography global politics information technology in a global society Social psychology and cultural anthropology world religions There are even 3 IB classes of social sciences offered online: Information Technology Economics in a global Philosophy society otherwise can I show my achievements social sciences? Ask your school counselor if you can apply to make your school a local chapter of the Rho Kappa Social Studies Honor Society of the National Council for Social Studies. In this way, you and others like you can be introduced into this society, which is the only national organization for high school juniors and seniors that recognizes excellence in the field of social studies. What's next? So excited about history that you can't wait to get a textbook to learn? We're here for you. Read through our biographical sketch by Ida Lewis, lighthouse holder (and so much more); Use our guide to understand the Platt Amendment and its ramifications; and is struggling with the U.S. political system with our articles on controls and balances and how the executive branch can verify the judicial branch. Still fighting over whether AP or IB is better? Check out our guide to decide which is right for you. Ready to kick back and learn some history (but not in a school way)? Our articles on hip hop history, inventing 3-hole punch, and Loomis Fargo heist should do the trick. Curious your history skills will apply to the SAT? First of all, they probably made you a better writer. Read about to improve your village writing score, or better yet, get a perfect 800 and get a 12 on SAT Essay. And don't forget to read about the new improved ACT Writing test. One of the most important parts of the college application is what classes you choose to take in high school (about how well you do in those classes). Our team of PrepScholar admissions experts have compiled their knowledge into this unique guide to planning the high school course program. We will advise you on how to balance the program between regular and honors/AP/IB courses, choose your extracurricular, and what classes you can't afford not to take. From the beginning, film producers guided films from start to finish, and in doing so, they left their mark on the film industry. As casts, budgets and companies grew in the early 1900s, the film producer's role became more essential in bringing films to market. By 1930, film production had become a big business, controlled by studios that not only made and promoted the films, but distributed and exhibited them in cinemas. A film producer generally worked in the studio, taking on projects as assigned. But advertising In 1948, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that have established a monopoly and must give up control over the exhibition part of the industry. Independent distributors also came being, giving independent film producers a way to bring their films to the public without going through the studios. Most films today are made by independent producers, either for direct distribution or under contract for one of the other six major studios [source: World Book]. Throughout the history of film, filmmakers have introduced innovations and styles that have shaped the films we see today. Here are some film producer contributions: Mack Sennett created Keystone Kops and comedy slapstick during the silent era. Sennett was known for his comic calendar, trick photography, clever editing and a satirical approach. Cecil B. DeMille produced epics such as The Ten Commandments (1923 and 1956) at Paramount Pictures, which were known for their spectacular scenes and sets. Irving Thalberg helped MGM build its reputation for high-quality films. Although he produced 90 films, including films, musicals and Mutiny on the Bounty (1935), he was too modest to allow his name to be included in the film credits. David O. Selznick made films in 1940 and 1950, which combined commercial success with high artistic quality. These included Gone with the Wind (1939), Rebecca (1940) and Spellbound (1945) and The Third Man (1949) and The Third Man (1949). Walt Disney pioneered the animated film, created animated characters such as Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck, and released the first feature film, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (1937). Hal Wallis was good at finding the right director and actors for a screenplay. He played an important role in producing more than 400 films from 1920 to 1970, including The Maltese Falcon (1941), Gunfight at the O.K. Corral (1957) and Becket (1964). Steven Spielberg created popular, suspenseful films such as Jaws (1975), Raiders of the Lost Ark (1981) and Jurassic Park (1993), which are based on powerful cinema, music and special effects. George Lucas combined a swashbuckler story with science fiction and computer special effects to create Star Wars (1977) and its sequels. Lucasfilms's, Ltd. production company is known for special effects. Spike Lee shed light on the African-American experience in sometimes controversial films, such as School Daze (1988) and Jungle Fever (1991) that he writes, directs, produces and edits. These film producers brought their own perspective and special talents to the film's production process. Despite their individuality, a lot of the film producer's responsibilities are the same. Next, let's take a closer look at what a film producer actually does. Not