

## SOCIAL STUDIES

### Essential Discipline Goals

Demonstrate commitment to human dignity, justice, and democratic process.  
Work cooperatively and accept group decisions while respecting individual rights.  
Develop a common culture.

Please take note that throughout the packet “including” means a concept is required and “such as” is used to indicate suggested examples.

## MODERN WORLD HISTORY – GRADE 10

### SS.MWH.10 Unit 1: Content Review: Foundations of Modern World History

This material is designed to be a **brief overview and review** of some of the themes and concepts that students should have already been exposed to in middle school. It is not expected that all the events be re-taught; however, this material should provide students with opportunities to examine some key themes. These concepts can be taught throughout the curriculum rather than as a separate unit at the beginning of the course, and they are not specifically assessed.

**SS.MWH.10.01 EXPECTATION** - Using historical thinking and processing skills, students will demonstrate an understanding of the political, social, and cultural aspects of African, Eurasian, and American empires and societies as well as the impact of interaction between cultures prior to 1300.1

**SS.MWH.10.02 DESCRIPTION** - The end of the classical era is dominated by disturbances in the balance of Afro-Eurasian power with the fall of both the Roman and Han empires, leading to a power void that was soon filled by a variety of competing empires, most notably the Islamic Caliphates and the Mongol Empire. At the same time, major social and cultural practices spread throughout the world through different forms of interaction, including regional trading networks, missionaries, and warfare. **EL#8**

At the same time, major social and cultural practices spread throughout the world through different forms of interaction, including regional trading networks, missionaries, and warfare. Students should work on historical thinking, processes, and chronological skills so that they have a stronger foundation and contextual knowledge through which to begin their study of modern world history in more detail.

**SS.MWH.10.03** Students will examine what constitutes history and historical thinking. **ETM**

**SS.MWH.10.03.a** Describe the reasons to study history and the importance of keeping an active, inquiring, multi-perspective attitude. **@**

**SS.MWH.10.03.a.1** Use active reading skills of predicting, questioning, summarizing, connecting, clarifying, and visualizing.

**SS.MWH.10.03.a.2** Practice using cause and effect reasoning skills to realize the connection between them can determine why certain events occurred and whether they are related.

**SS.MWH.10.03.a.3** Determine how people used problem solving skills to overcome historical challenges.

**SS.MWH.10.03.a.4** Practice writing generalizations by citing examples from world history, identifying what they have in common, and making statements that apply equally to all.

**SS.MWH.10.04** Evaluate the emergence of World Religions and Belief Systems. **ETM**

**SS.MWH.10.04.a** Describe the beliefs of and impacts of select world religions on world history prior to 1300.

**SS.MWH.10.04.a.1** Compare the fundamental teachings, practices, and divisions found in Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Daoism.

- SS.MWH.10.04.a.2 Analyze how cultural diffusion led to the spread of Christianity throughout the Roman and Byzantine worlds, Islam throughout southwest Asia and Africa, and Buddhism throughout eastern Asia **ETM**
- SS.MWH.10.05 Examine Political Empires and State Building before 1300.
- SS.MWH.10.05.a Assess the impact and significance of the rise and fall of empires prior to 1300.
- SS.MWH.10.05.a.1 Analyze various causes that historians have proposed to account for the decline of empires, such as: Turkish, Gupta, Tang and Song, Sudanic States, Byzantine, Mongol and Frankish Empires. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.10.05.a.2 Evaluate the impact of the fall of empires on the cultural and social aspects of life in different regions of the world.
- SS.MWH.10.06 Describe the Interaction of Peoples and Groups before 1300
- SS.MWH.10.06.a Compare how interactions and interregional communication and trade led to cultural exchanges among diverse peoples in world history. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.10.06.a.1 Describe the importance of geographic features and trade routes in the development of major urban centers such as Beijing, Bukhara, Canton, Constantinople, Delhi, Malacca, Samarkand, Timbuktu, and Venice. **@**
- SS.MWH.10.06.a.2 Use geographic tools to explain how migration patterns and trade routes such as the Indian Ocean trade routes connected most of Afro-Eurasia. **EL#5 @**
- SS.MWH.10.06.a.3 Assess the importance of regional and worldwide trade routes as vehicles of economic, religious, cultural, and technological diffusion. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.10.06.a.4 Identify the major scientific, mathematical, and technological achievements in different empires, such as those in the Gupta Empire, the Tang and Song Dynasties, and the Islamic Caliphates.
- SS.MWH.10.07 Examine the governmental, economic, religious, and social organizations and systems of Ming China.
- SS.MWH.10.07.a Examine how Confucianism and Daoism impacted Chinese politics and society.
- SS.MWH.10.07.b Evaluate the impact of Chinese trade and cultural diffusion on the religions, languages, and governments of Asian societies such as Korea, Vietnam, Japan, and other Asian societies. **ETM and EL #8A**
- SS.MWH.10.08 Assess Economic and Cultural Transformations in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- SS.MWH.10.08.a Analyze the impact of interregional interactions and trade on the transformation of Sub-Saharan Africa. **EL #8A**
- SS.MWH.10.08.a.1 Explain the causes and effects of Islamic expansion on political and cultural life in the Mali and Songhai Empires. **EL#8A**
- SS.MWH.10.08.a.2 Explain how West African Kingdoms participated in and profited from Eurasian trade routes, especially the trade of slaves, salt, gold, and ivory. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.10.08.a.3 Analyze the impact of trade in the economic and cultural development of East Africa, including the significance of Swahili. **PFL**

## SS.MWH.20 Unit 2: How Trade and Travel Changed the World

- SS.MWH.20.01 **EXPECTATION:** Students will demonstrate an understanding that world societies and cultures were redefined through interregional contact.
- SS.MWH.20.02 **DESCRIPTION:** By the eve of the early modern period, most major regions of Africa and Eurasia were linked through trade and migration routes. The linking of regions caused global transformations as economic exchanges were accompanied by cultural exchanges and advantageous positions in trade networks were linked to economic growth and political power. This unit is a comparative look at societies in Eurasia and Africa that increasingly interacted throughout the early modern period. (1300-1600).
- SS.MWH.20.03 Examine intercommunication and Trade in Afro-Eurasia.
- SS.MWH.20.03.a Examine how interregional communication and trade led to intensified cultural and biological exchanges among diverse peoples of Eurasia and Africa. **EL#8a**
- SS.MWH.20.03.a.1 Describe how empires, such as the Ottoman, Ming, and Mughal, acquired wealth and power as a result of interregional trade. **PFL**.

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- SS.MWH.20.03.a.2 Trace the role of European involvement in interregional trade from the 1300s through the 1600s.
- SS.MWH.20.04 Examine the Growth and Transformation of Large Territorial Eurasian Empires – The Ottoman and Ming China.
- SS.MWH.20.04.a Examine the impact and significance of the expansion of the Ottoman State.
- SS.MWH.20.04.a.1 Analyze the role of trade and location in the origin, organization and administration of the Ottoman Empire. **EL#7**
- SS.MWH.20.04.a.2 Analyze the impact of the Ottoman Empire on the various peoples of the empire, including how Muslim, Orthodox Christians, Catholics, and Jewish peoples interacted under Ottoman rule. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.20.04.b Examine the governmental, economic, religious, and social organizations and systems of Ming China. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.20.04.b.1 Explain the reasons for the collapse of Mongol rule in China.
- SS.MWH.20.04.b.2 Summarize the reasons for the Ming Dynasty’s rejection of foreign influences and the revival of traditional Chinese practices and beliefs.
- SS.MWH.20.05 Assess the Economic and Cultural Transformations in Europe.
- SS.MWH.20.05.a Analyze the impact of internal changes and increased global intercommunication and trade on the transformation of Europe. **EL #8B**
- SS.MWH.20.05.a.1 Compare the rise of individual states in Europe to centralized land based empires in Asia.
- SS.MWH.20.05.a.2 Describe the role of the Italian city states and the Portuguese in providing luxury goods such as silk and spices to Europe.
- SS.MWH.20.05.a.3 Analyze the roots of the European Renaissance in classical Greece, Rome, Han China, and Islamic civilizations. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.20.05.a.4 Describe the scientific, aesthetic, and cultural significance of major changes in painting, sculpture, literature, and architecture throughout Europe. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.20.05.a.5 Explain the role of new technologies, including the printing press, on the spread of secular ideas and humanistic thought from the 1300s through 1600s.
- SS.MWH.20.05.a.6 Analyze the causes and consequences of discontent with the late medieval church during the Protestant and Catholic reformations.
- SS.MWH.20.06 Examine the Economic, Political, and Cultural Transformations in a Global Economy.
- SS.MWH.20.06.a Analyze the origins and consequences of European overseas expansion in the 1400s and 1500s
- SS.MWH.20.06.a.1 Explain how competition for Asian goods, Ming China’s demand for silver, and the restriction on European commercial trade, led the Portuguese, Dutch and Spanish to explore the Atlantic Ocean. **PFL**
- SS.MWH.20.06.a.2 Analyze how the Spanish and Portuguese were able to establish colonial empires in the Americas.
- SS.MWH.20.06.a.3 Analyze the extent of cultural exchange between the colonizers and indigenous peoples, such as the Spanish with Aztecs and Incas. **ETM EL#8a**
- SS.MWH.20.06.a.4 Assess the ways in which the Columbian Exchange, Triangular Trade (Middle Passage), and the trans-Atlantic African slave trade affected European, Asian, African, and American indigenous societies. **ETM and EL#6 @**
- SS.MWH.20.06.a.5 Examine the impact of the production of sugar and tobacco, and mercantilist policies on the world economy and global labor systems. **PFL**
- SS.MWH.20.06.a.6 Compare the conditions of slave life on plantations in the Caribbean, Brazil, and British North America, including resistance and cultural exchanges. **ETM**

### SS.MWH.30 Unit 3: Revolutions and Reaction

- SS.MWH.30.01 **EXPECTATION:** Students demonstrate an understanding that global interaction facilitated the spread of Enlightenment ideas and revolutions on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

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- SS.MWH.30.02 **DESCRIPTION:** In a truly global trade system, Europe benefited from the influx of capital and new knowledge from around the world which contributed to intellectual, political, and economic changes. The resulting ideas fostered revolutions on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean and led to an increase in nationalism. These ideas forever changed the political and social systems throughout the world. The industrial revolutions, enabled by technological developments and political and economic expansions, laid the foundation for what became the modern world during the 1800s. **EL#7**
- SS.MWH.30.03 Students will examine the Enlightenment and Revolutions.
- SS.MWH.30.03.a Analyze how changes in western political and social thought were inspired by interactions with other peoples and cultures and how it led to political change in Great Britain, Russia, and other western nations. **ETM and EL#5**
- SS.MWH.30.03.a.1 Analyze the causes of the European Enlightenment including political stability, the scientific revolution, weakened church influence, cultural diffusion and exchanges, and international trade. **EL#5**
- SS.MWH.30.03.a.2 Assess the transition in different parts of the world from feudal power to divine right absolutism. **EL#7**
- SS.MWH.30.03.a.3 Describe Enlightenment ideas about human/natural rights and government, including democratic ideas, and how enlightenment thinkers such as Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau spread new ideas. **EL#7**
- SS.MWH.30.03.a.4 Compare the European Enlightenment to intellectual and cultural movements in Eurasia, such as those in Ottoman, Persian, Tokugawa, Mughal, and Ming empires. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.30.03.b Analyze how the spread of political ideas such as self government and liberty in Europe and America served as a catalyst for change in the world.
- SS.MWH.30.03.b.1 Analyze how the Seven Years War, Enlightenment thought, the American Revolution, and growing internal economic crisis affected social and political conditions in Old Regime France and other parts of the world. **EL#7 PFL**
- SS.MWH.30.03.b.2 Analyze the causes, character, and consequences of the French Revolutions, including ideas of social equality, democracy, human/natural rights, liberty, constitutionalism, and nationalism.
- SS.MWH.30.03.b.3 Analyze how the Enlightenment ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity, and nationalism spread throughout Napoleon's empire and how the ideals of the revolution inspired revolts against absolute governments into the 1900s. **EL#7**
- SS.MWH.30.04 Assess Reactions to the Enlightenment.
- SS.MWH.30.04.a Examine the limitations to the spread of revolutionary ideals in Europe in spite of continued efforts by people to achieve liberty.
- SS.MWH.30.04.a.1 Explain how the French Revolution and Napoleon led to global reactionary responses including the Congress of Vienna.
- SS.MWH.30.04.a.2 Evaluate the impact of the failure of the ideals of liberty on the continuation of forced labor systems such as those found in the Americas and Russia.
- SS.MWH.30.04.a.3 Analyze the effects of the revolutions of the 1830s and 1840s on the long-term struggle to achieve the ideals of liberty in Europe.
- SS.MWH.30.04.b Assess the reactions to the revolutions and impact on nationalism and the creation of nation states in the Americas.
- SS.MWH.30.04.b.1 Analyze how nationalism and revolutionary ideals led to revolutions in Haiti, and throughout South America. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.30.04.b.2 Evaluate the role of wealth, class, race, and religion in Latin American independence movements. **ETM, PFL 1.12.E**
- SS.MWH.30.04.b.3 Analyze the extent to which revolutions in Latin America accomplished Enlightenment goals. **EL#7**

## SS.MWH.40 Unit 4: Industrial Revolution

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- SS.MWH.40.01 **EXPECTATION:** Student will examine how the Industrial Revolution marked the shift from hand production to machine production and the impact on social, political, and economic structure globally.
- SS.MWH.40.02 **DESCRIPTION:** The industrial revolution allowed the western world to gain dominance over the nations that were slower to industrialize. The increasing industrialization brought with it social, economic and political changes to the industrialized nations and those with whom they interact.
- SS.MWH.40.03 Students will examine the nature and impact of Industrialization.
- SS.MWH.40.03.a Analyze the origins of industrialization in various regions of the world.
  - SS.MWH.40.03.a.1 Describe the characteristics of the agricultural revolution in Western Europe and its relation to industrialization; including the enclosure movement, factory system, and domestic systems. **EL#6 & 8a**
  - SS.MWH.40.03.a.2 Examine the diffusion of the Industrial Revolution from Great Britain to Western Europe, the United States, Russia and Japan.
  - SS.MWH.40.03.a.3 Analyze relationships between the expanding world market economy of the 1500s through the 1700s and the development of industrialization, including comparison of the positions of Britain, China and India. **ETM, PFL**
  - SS.MWH.40.03.b Analyze the connections between industrialization and continuing major developments in science and technology.
  - SS.MWH.40.03.b.1 Examine how new inventions transformed patterns of global communication, trade, and state power.
  - SS.MWH.40.03.b.2 Analyze how new forms of generative power contributed to Europe’s “second industrial revolution” and compare the role of the state in different countries in directing or encouraging industrialization. **EL#6**
  - SS.MWH.40.03.c Analyze the spread of industrialization and the accompanying transformations in various regions of the world.
  - SS.MWH.40.03.c.1 Explain how industrialization led to demographic changes such as population patterns, urbanization, the emergence of new social classes, increased public health, and literacy and how these impacted urban populations. **EL#6**
  - SS.MWH.40.03.c.2 Analyze the connections between industrialization and political, social and economic reforms movements including but not limited to Socialism, Utilitarianism, and Marxism as compared to Capitalism. **PFL 1.12.D**
  - SS.MWH.40.03.c.3 Analyze the connections between industrialization and increased democracy and popular sovereignty. **@**

## SS.MWH.50 Unit 5: Imperialism and Nationalism

- SS.MWH.50.01 **EXPECTATION:** Students demonstrate an understanding that the impact of industrialization led to imperialist and nationalist movements which redefined identities and the global balance of power.
- SS.MWH.50.02 **DESCRIPTION:** Both industrialization and emerging ideas of nationalism transformed societies, reshaped the global balance of power, and changed how people saw themselves and others. Nations with the capacity and willingness to industrialize gained economic and political power and asserted their influence over others in the form of new imperialism promoted by ideas of nationalism. Nationalism also emerged in nations affected by imperialism, manifested in resistance and reaction. This surge in power marks the relatively short period of European dominance, disrupted by the global wars of the 1900s.
- SS.MWH.50.03 Students will examine Imperialism. 4.A
- SS.MWH.50.03.a Explain the causes and consequences of imperial expansion. **EL#5 @**
  - SS.MWH.50.03.a.1 Describe the motivations of governments and people to expand their economic, political, and cultural influence into other areas of the world, including causes of 1800s global imperialism including Social Darwinism. **ETM, PFL 1.12.E**
  - SS.MWH.50.03.a.2 Describe the range of responses to the European scramble for Africa, including the African Diaspora, European exploitation, African resistance to Imperialism, and Berlin Conference of 1885. **ETM**

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- SS.MWH.50.03.b Explain how Japan transformed from feudal Shogunate to a modern industrial and imperial nation-state.
- SS.MWH.50.03.c Describe political and cultural transformations in Asia in the 1800s and 1900s including Indian society under British rule and French, British, and American imperialism in Southeast Asia. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.50.03.a.1 Analyze the ways people, nations, and/or regions respond to political, economic, and cultural imperialism, including the Opium Wars, Boxer Rebellion, reaction to imperialism, and India under British rule. **ETM and EL#6, PFL**
- SS.MWH.50.04 Students will examine the causes and effects of Nationalism.
- SS.MWH.50.04.a Analyze the development and impact of nationalism during the 1700s and 1800s.
  - SS.MWH.50.04.a.1 Assess the impact of nationalism on the unification movements in Germany and Italy.
  - SS.MWH.50.04.a.2 Analyze how nationalism was a source of tension and conflict in places such as the Ottoman Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire, and Russia.
  - SS.MWH.50.04.a.3 Explore how events during the 1800s, including imperialism, led to the rise of nationalist movements in China, India, Egypt, Russia, and Japan.
  - SS.MWH.50.04.a.4 Compare nationalist movements in different regions of the world, such as Latin America, Africa, South Asia, and the Middle East.

## SS.MWH.60 Unit 6: Crisis and Change

- SS.MWH.60.01 **EXPECTATION:** Students demonstrate an understanding of the impact of global interaction and competition from approximately 1900 to the origins of the Cold War, including military conflicts of World War I and World War II, global depression, and the division of the world into “East” and “West.”
- SS.MWH.60.02 **DESCRIPTION:** The two world wars in the 1900s were the most destructive events in world history and have had continuing impacts globally, including ultimate independence for many nations around the world. These wars and the technologies that resulted from them helped create a world where physical borders and distance did not hinder true global interaction and world connections. Students will understand the cost of peace and the political ideologies that continue to influence the modern world.
- SS.MWH.60.03 Students will analyze the causes and effects of World War I.
  - SS.MWH.60.03.a Analyze the relative importance of economic and political rivalries and alliances, ethnic and ideological conflicts, nationalism, militarism, and imperialism as underlying causes of World War I.
    - SS.MWH.60.03.a.1 Examine the role of nationalism in the decline of the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires focusing on the Balkan Peninsula.
    - SS.MWH.60.03.a.2 Explain the growth of European militarism, nationalism, alliances and imperial and economic competition and their impact on the outbreak of World War I.
  - SS.MWH.60.03.b Describe the global scope, outcomes, and human costs of World War I. **PFL**
    - SS.MWH.60.03.b.1 Describe the major turning points of the war and the principle theaters of conflict in Europe and the Middle East.
    - SS.MWH.60.03.b.2 Analyze how scientific and technological inventions impacted the course of World War I, including the impact through “total warfare” and the impact on military personnel through trench warfare and on civilian populations which may include the global impact of the 1918 Influenza pandemic. **EL#6**
    - SS.MWH.60.03.b.3 Explain how colonial peoples, such as those in South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, contributed to the war effort of both the Allies and the Central Powers by providing military forces and supplies. **ETM**
    - SS.MWH.60.03.b.4 Analyze how the Russian Revolution and the entry of the United States affected the course and outcome of the war.
    - SS.MWH.60.03.b.5 Evaluate the social outcomes of WWI including the changing roles of women worldwide. **ETM**
  - SS.MWH.60.03.c Assess the impact of the World War I settlements and treaties on various regions of the world.

- SS.MWH.60.03.c.1 Describe the outcomes of the Conference at Versailles, including the Treaty of Versailles, reparations, the creation of the League of Nations, and the development of the Mandate System.
- SS.MWH.60.03.c.2 Explain how the collapse of the German, Austrian, and Ottoman empires led to the eventual creation of new states in Europe and the Middle East. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.60.03.c.3 Explain how the mandate system altered patterns of European colonial rule in Africa and the Middle East and led to the rise of pan-Arabism and other nationalist struggles for independence. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.60.04 Students will analyze the Russian Revolution.
  - SS.MWH.60.04.a Analyze the causes and consequences of the fall of the Romanov Dynasty in Russia and the Russian Revolutions of 1917.
    - SS.MWH.60.04.a.1 Explain the short- and long-term causes that led to the victory of the Bolsheviks.
    - SS.MWH.60.04.a.2 Explain how Lenin changes Marxism to conditions specific to Russia, including the creation of the New Economic Policy.
- SS.MWH.60.05 Students will assess the Great Global Depression.
  - SS.MWH.60.05.a Describe the causes and global consequences of the Great Global Depression. **PFL**
    - SS.MWH.60.05.a.1 Analyze the financial, political, economic, and social causes of the Depression and why it spread to most parts of the world. **PFL**
    - SS.MWH.60.05.a.2 Assess the human costs of the Depression and compare its impact on the economies and societies in different countries. **ETM PFL**
    - SS.MWH.60.05.a.3 Analyze how the Depression contributed to the growth of reactionary, fascist, socialist, authoritarian and communist movements/regimes and how it affected economic theory and practice in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. **PFL**
    - SS.MWH.60.05.a.4 Explain how the Soviet Union was able to become an industrial power and progress economically during the Depression. **PFL**
- SS.MWH.60.06 Students will examine World War II.
  - SS.MWH.60.06.a Explain the causes of World War II.
    - SS.MWH.60.06.a.1 Explain the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism and analyze how fascist and authoritarian regimes seized power and gained mass support in Italy, Germany, Spain, and Japan.
    - SS.MWH.60.06.a.2 Examine the totalitarian regimes that emerged in countries such as Italy, Germany, Spain, Japan, and the Soviet Union.
    - SS.MWH.60.06.a.3 Analyze how the legacy of World War I, the Depression, ideological conflicts, imperialism, and traditional rivalries were underlying causes of World War II.
    - SS.MWH.60.06.a.4 Analyze how the policies of appeasement and nonaggression by nations such as Great Britain, France, the United States, and the Soviet Union and the failure of the League of Nations led to the continued aggression of Germany, Italy, and Japan.
  - SS.MWH.60.6.b Analyze the global scope, outcome, and human costs of the war.
    - SS.MWH.60.06.b.1 Explain the major turning points of the war and describe the principle theaters of conflict in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, North Africa, Asia, and the Pacific.
    - SS.MWH.60.06.b.2 Evaluate the reasons for the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan and its short and long-term effects.
    - SS.MWH.60.06.b.3 Assess how the political and diplomatic leadership of individuals such as Churchill, Roosevelt, Hitler, and Stalin affected the outcome of the war.
    - SS.MWH.60.06.b.4 Compare the impact of World War II on women and civilians in countries such as the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union.
    - SS.MWH.60.06.b.5 Analyze the atrocities committed against civilians during World War II, including the Holocaust in Europe and the Rape of Nanking in China.
    - SS.MWH.60.06.b.6 Trace the development of the impact of industrial production, political goals, national mobilization, technological innovations, and scientific research on strategies, tactics, and levels of destruction from World War I through World War II.
    - SS.MWH.60.06.b.7 Explain the consequences of World War II, including the physical and economic destruction of land and property and the enormous loss of life. **EL#8b, PFL**

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- SS.MWH.60.06.b.8 Explain how the United Nations was established as a consequence of World War II to prevent future conflicts and address issues of global concern. @
- SS.MWH.60.06.c Analyze the events that led to division of the world into “East” and “West” after World War II and the global effects of the Cold War.

## SS.MWH.70 Unit 7: Modern World History

- SS.MWH.70.01 **EXPECTATION:** Students demonstrate understanding of the post World War II world including the impact of the Cold War, the continuous struggle between political, social, and economic ideologies in an era of accelerating globalization.
- SS.MWH.70.02 **DESCRIPTION:** The impact and consequences of the post World War II recovery and the Cold War shaped political, military, ideological, and social structures around the world and are still guiding the interaction of nations and regions today. This period not only includes the Cold War and its ultimate end, but also the rise of democracy as a global expectation rather than a benefit of the western world. In the world in which we live today globalization of ideas, goods, labor and movement requires a global understanding.
- SS.MWH.70.03 Students will assess the origins and events of the Cold War.
  - SS.MWH.70.03.a Analyze the events that led to division of the world into “East” and “West” after World War II and the global effects of the Cold War.
    - SS.MWH.70.03.a.1 Analyze the factors that led to the Cold War, including atomic weapons, Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe and the ideological differences between democracy, totalitarianism, capitalism, and communism. **PFL**
    - SS.MWH.70.03.a.2 Explain the concepts of “West” and “East” during the Cold War.
    - SS.MWH.70.03.a.3 Describe the reactions of the Soviet Union to the United Nations, the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and NATO.
  - SS.MWH.70.03.b Students will examine the major events of the Cold War and their results.
    - SS.MWH.70.03.b.1 Analyze the immediate and long term causes and events of the Chinese Revolution of 1949, including the roles of Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi) and Mao Zedong and the creation of Taiwan.
    - SS.MWH.70.03.b.2 Examine the reactions of different peoples to events of the Cold War, such as European resistance in Hungary, East Germany and Prague Spring and the reactions in non-aligned nations. **ETM**
    - SS.MWH.70.03.b.3 Explain how regional wars, conflicts, and nationalistic movements, such as those found in Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Cuba, Angola, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Israel, and Afghanistan were incorporated into the larger Cold War across multiple continents. **EL#8a @**
  - SS.MWH.70.03.c Examine the conditions that led to the end of the Cold War, including the growing demand for democracy in Europe and the collapse of the Soviet Union.
    - SS.MWH.70.03.c.1 Examine how the Mikhail Gorbachev’s policies of Perestroika and Glasnost led to the end of the Warsaw Pact and Soviet Union and unsettled communist regimes around the world.
    - SS.MWH.70.03.c.2 Examine the series of events that resulted in increased pressure on the Soviet Empire, including the Cuban missile crisis and other events such as the expense of the arms race, the unpopularity of the Afghanistan War, the election of Solidarity in Poland and the fall of the Berlin Wall.
- SS.MWH.70.04 Students will assess the continuous political, social, and economic struggles in the later decades of the 1900s. **PFL**
  - SS.MWH.70.04.a Examine the political systems which developed in nations that emerged after colonial decolonization.
    - SS.MWH.70.04.a.1 Analyze how nationalism and nationalist leaders led the demand for colonial independence, including Gandhi in India, and other leaders such as Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, Jinnah in Pakistan, Nasser in Egypt, Ben Gurion in Israel, Idi Amin in Uganda and Kenyatta in Kenya. **ETM**

MWH Essential Curriculum 2015-2016

SSL = Service Learning

ETM Education that is Multicultural

EL = Environmental Literacy

PFL = Personal Financial Literacy

@ = content appropriate for current events and/or geography

- SS.MWH.70.04.b.2 Analyze how events, such as the Great Leap Forward, occupation of Tibet, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square have impacted China's human rights record and international relations. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.70.04.b.3 Analyze how people have sought to gain access to democracy and human rights throughout Latin America, such as the overthrow of dictators in Argentina, Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Mexico and Chile. **ETM**
- SS.MWH.70.04.b.4 Examine how tensions and conflicts within the Middle East, including the Arab-Israeli Conflicts and other conflicts such the Iran-Iraq War and the Arab Spring, have impacted the development of democracy or human rights. **ETM @**
- SS.MWH.70.04.b.5 Assess the extent to which human rights for women and ethnic minorities have changed throughout the world. **ETM @**
- SS.MWH.70.05 Students will examine the impact of and responses to Globalization. **SSL 6.C. @**
- SS.MWH.70.05.a Examine the global responses to address the violation of international law, regional conflicts, and disasters and emergencies during the second half of the 1900s to the present day.
  - SS.MWH.70.05.a.1 Assess attempted genocides and ethnic cleansings of the 1900s and present day, such as Armenia during World War I, the Holocaust, Cambodia, the Balkans conflict, Rwanda, and Sudan. **ETM**
  - SS.MWH.70.05.a.2 Explain the purpose, organization, and influence of the United Nations.
  - SS.MWH.70.05.a.3 Evaluate the international efforts made to deal with potential international issues, such as pollution, deforestation, AIDS epidemic, and climate change. **EL#8a**
  - SS.MWH.70.05.a.4 Examine the international responses to the growth of terrorism around the world, such as terrorism in the Middle East, Northern Ireland, Spain, Russia, South Asia, and the United States.
- SS.MWH.70.05.b Analyze the impact of and reaction to globalization on economics and culture. **SSL**
  - SS.MWH.70.05.b.1 Examine how scientific and technological advances, such as medical breakthroughs and the Internet, have contributed to a "global" identity. **EL#6**
  - SS.MWH.70.05.b.2 Analyze how some economies such as those of Japan, China, Brazil, India, United States, and the European Union grew to influence international trade through the present. **PFL**
  - SS.MWH.70.05.b.3 Assess the diverse opposition to increasing globalization, such as religious fundamentalism, isolationism, nationalist movements and protests at economic summits.
  - SS.MWH.70.05.b.4 Identify the role of international trade agreements and regional trading networks including the European Union and others such as the WTO, European Union, the ASEAN, and NAFTA.
  - SS.MWH.70.05.b.5 Describe how population explosion, environmental changes, and political and economic challenges have influenced standards of living around the world. **EL#6**