

Modern World History

Detailed Content Outline

2005-2006

I. World History Review

A. Geography

1. Relative locations of world regions
2. Physical geography and natural resources
 - a. Asia
 - b. Africa
 - c. Middle East
 - d. Europe
 - e. Latin America

B. Religious Beliefs

1. Buddhism
2. Hinduism
3. Judaism
4. Christianity
5. Islam

C. Chinese Traditions

1. Confucianism and Taoism
2. Caste System
3. Dynastic Cycle

D. African Culture and Civilizations

1. Compare African Kingdoms
2. Slave Trade

II. Modern Europe

A. Geography of Europe

B. Black Death – comparison to current diseases

C. Hundred Years War

1. Technology
2. Weaponry

D. Renaissance

1. Origins and Leaders of Renaissance
2. Impact of Renaissance
 - a. Art, literature, and Architecture
 - b. Science and Technology
 - c. Printing Press and Gunpowder

E. Reformation and Counter Reformation

1. Causes of Reformation
2. Leaders of the Reformation
 - a. Martin Luther
 - b. John Calvin

F. Counter Reformation

1. Impact on Religious Movement

- 2. Role of the Catholic Church in Latin America
 - 3. Impact of new churches on nation states
 - G. Mercantilism
 - 1. Establishment of trade system
 - 2. Columbian Exchange
 - H. Age of Exploration
 - 1. Reasons of Exploration
 - 2. Response to change and effects of victims
 - I. Absolutism
 - 1. English Civil War
 - 2. Creation of commonwealth
 - J. Scientific Revolution
 - 1. Impact on Society
 - 2. Copernicus
 - 3. Galileo
 - 4. Newton
 - 5. Bacon (De Cartes)
 - K. Philosophers of Enlightenment
 - 1. Hobbes
 - 2. Locke
 - 3. Rousseau
 - 4. Voltaire
 - L. French Revolution
 - 1. Causes of French Revolution
 - 2. Rise and Fall Napoleon
- III. Nationalism, Industrialization, and Imperialism
- A. Nationalism
 - 1. Review Peace of Westphalia
 - 2. Congress of Vienna
 - 3. Describe principles of nationalism
 - B. Industrialism
 - 1. Definition and Causes
 - a. Agricultural Revolution
 - b. Factors influencing economic development
 - c. Emergence of fossil fuels
 - 2. Spread and Impact
 - a. Factory System
 - b. Growth of trade
 - c. Effects on workers
 - 3. Economic, political, and social reform
 - a. Women's suffrage movement
 - b. Socialism
 - 4. Economic philosophies
 - a. Laissez-faire/ Adam Smith
 - b. Marxism/ command economy

- c. Utopianism
- C. Imperialism
 1. Economic, military, and social motives for imperialism
 2. Impact of imperialism
 - a. Africa
 - b. Asia
 - c. India
 - d. Latin America
 3. Conference of Berlin
- D. World War I
 1. Causes of World War I
 - a. Underlying causes
 - b. Immediate causes
 2. Major events of the War
 - a. technological advances
 - b. trench warfare
 - c. chemical weapons
 - d. American entry into the war
 3. Social Changes
 - a. Role of women
 - b. Censorship
 - c. Bolshevik Revolution
 4. Treaty of Versailles
 - a. Fourteen Points
 - b. League of Nations

IV. Conflict and Resolution in the Modern Era

- A. Communism
 1. Causes of communist emergence
 2. Cultural identity
 3. Lenin and Stalin's economic, political, and social policies
- B. Rise of Fascism and Totalitarianism
 1. Italy
 2. Germany
 3. Spain
 4. Japan
- C. World War II
 1. Causes of German and Japanese Expansion in the 1930's
 - a. global depression
 - b. lack of resources
 - c. Treaty of Versailles
 2. Munich Conference and Policy of Appeasement
 3. Significant Battles (Stalingrad, D-Day, Midway etc.)
 4. Nazi persecutions (Jews, gypsy, blacks etc.)
 5. Holocaust – Nuremberg Laws to the Final Solution

6. Japanese persecutions of Asian civilians (Chinese, Korean, Malaysian, ...)
 7. Atomic Bomb and Hiroshima and Nagasaki
 8. Purpose and function of United Nations
- D. Cold War
1. Causes of Cold War
 - a. Capitalism vs. Communism
 - b. Democracy vs. Totalitarianism
 2. Chinese Revolution
 - a. Chinese Civil War
 - b. Mao Tse-tung
- E. Cold War Policies
1. Truman Doctrine
 2. Marshall Plan
 3. Warsaw Pact – NATO
 4. Policy of Containment
 5. Detente
- F. Major Events of Cold War
1. Korean War
 2. Emergence of the Peoples Republic of China
 3. Cuban Missiles Crisis, Bay of Pigs
 4. Vietnam War
 5. Nuclear energy and weapons
- H. Nationalist Movements and Leaders
1. Africa
 2. Asia
 3. Latin America
 4. Middle East
- I. Rise of Independent States
1. Creation of Israel
 2. Apartheid in South Africa
 3. Fall of Communism
 - a. Causes for the decline of Communists regimes
 - b. Role of leadership in transformation of Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
- V. Modern Global Issues
- A. The Middle East
1. Global Dependence on Oil
 - a. Formation of OPEC
 - b. Comparison of governments and economies in Middle East
 2. Iranian Revolution 1978-1979
 - a. Philosophies of the Shah Muhammed Reza Pahlavi v. Ayatollah Khomeini
 - b. Role of women under the Shah v. the Ayatollah

3. Iran-Iraq War 1980-1988
 - a. Causes of the conflict
 - b. Rise of Saddam Hussein
 - c. Describe conflict between the Shia and Sunni Muslims
4. Persian Gulf Wars (1990 and 2003)
 - a. Causes of war
 - b. International Response to conflict
5. Islamic Fundamentalism and Terrorism
 - a. Differences between Muslims and Islamic Fundamentalists
 - b. Causes of Terrorism
 - c. History of Osama Bin Laden and Al Qaeda

B. Asia

1. Conflict between India and Pakistan
 - a. Independence movements
 - b. Boundary disputes over Kashmir
 - c. Nuclear proliferation
2. Post-WWII Economies
 - a. Technological Advances
 - b. Labor Issues
 - c. Trade

C. Europe

1. Formation of the European Union
 - a. Purpose of the E.U.
 - b. Transformation of the E.U.
 - c. Global Implications
2. Alliances
 - a. Dissolution of the Warsaw Pact
 - b. Changing role of NATO
 - c. Turkey's role in Europe

D. Latin America

1. Economic Trends in Post-WWII era
 - a. Dependence on industrialized world
 - b. Lack of economic diversification
2. Cycle of Political Instability
 - a. Military Dictatorships v. Emerging Democracies
 - b. Uneven Distribution of Wealth
 - c. Role of Catholic Church
 - d. Drug cartels
3. Society and Culture
 - a. Role of Women
 - b. Role of Religion
 - c. Overpopulation
 - d. Education
 - e. Environmental exploitation

E. Africa

1. Emergence of Independent Nations

- a. Pan-Africanism
 - b. End of Apartheid
 - 2. Political Challenges and Conflicts
 - a. Ethnic Conflict after Independence
 - b. Tribalism v. Unification
 - 3. Economic Challenges and a Lack of Economic Diversification
 - 4. Influence of Industrialized Nations
 - 5. Society and Culture
 - a. Rural v. Urban society
 - b. Role of Women
 - c. Impact of Disease
 - d. Civil Wars
- F. Technology and the Environment
 - 1. Environmental Issues
 - a. Global Warming / Kyoto Protocol
 - b. Overpopulation
 - c. Deforestation
 - d. Ozone Depletion
 - 2. Technological Advances
 - a. Silicon Chip and Internet
 - b. Telecommunication Changes

Modern World History Objectives

Review

Timeframe: 1 Week

Goal 1: Students will utilize their prior knowledge to identify the development and contributions of Asia, the Middle East, and Africa before the modern era.

Note: The objectives below are for review purposes only. Teachers should cover basic tenets of the following objectives. More than one objective can be covered in a day.

Objectives: The students will be able to:

- a. Compare the physical geography and resources of Asia, Africa, The Middle East, Europe and Latin America. **(EPI, HEI)**
- b. Describe the differences between Monotheism and Polytheism. **(BS/SS)**
- c. Identify the core beliefs of Buddhism, Hinduism, Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. **(BS/SS)**
- d. Evaluate the impact of Confucianism and Taoism on China and the rest of Asia. **(BS/SS)**
- e. Explain how religion and traditions led to social, economic and political institutions in Asian cultures (Caste system in India and Dynastic Cycle in China). **(EPI)**
- f. Describe the geographic, economic, and ethnic factors that contributed to the development of African civilizations by comparing the ancient kingdoms of Africa (**(EPI)**
- g. Analyze the impact of the slave trade on the populations of Africa and Latin America. **(EPI, BS/SS)**

Unit I- Emergence of Modern Europe (1300-1815)

Timeframe: 8 weeks

Goal 1: Students will be able to identify and describe the transformation of European society and culture from the Middle Ages to the late 18th century, and how these changes impacted Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

Objectives: The students will be able to:

- a. Analyze the relationship between geography and the development of a society. **(EPI, HEI)**
- b. Describe the social and economic consequences of the Black Death in Europe in the 14th century. **(BS/SS, HEI)**

Compare the social and economic consequences of the Black Death to the current Aids epidemic throughout the continent of Africa. (H) (BS/SS, HEI)

- c. Describe how innovations throughout the Hundred Years War in technology and weaponry aided in the demise of the medieval era. **(CC, CID)**
- d. Evaluate the major achievements in literature, arts, science and philosophy during the Renaissance. **(CID)**

Analyze the major achievements and themes in literature, art, science, and philosophy in 16th century Europe, and make connections to modern day American culture. (H) (CID)

- e. Interpret the origins and effects of the Protestant Reformation. **(BS/SS)**
- f. Describe the reasons for the growing discontent with the Catholic Church, including the main ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin. **(BS/SS)**
- g. Trace the spread of Protestantism across Europe, including, the reasons and consequences of England's break with the Catholic Church. **(EPI, BS/SS)**
- h. Describe the impact Catholic Counter Reformation leaders had throughout Europe and explain their contributions to the religious movement. **(EPI, BS/SS)**
- i. Evaluate the impact of the Catholic Church in Latin American and the Philippines during the 1500s. **(HEI, BS/SS)**
- j. Explain how the creation of new churches with different ideologies led to competition between nation-states dominated by powerful monarchies. **(EPI)**
- k. Describe how mercantilism as an economic system established an international trading system. **(EPI)**
- l. Analyze the immediate and long-term effects of the Columbian Exchange on economic, political, and social institutions. **(EPI, BS/SS)**
- m. Evaluate the impact of the Age of Exploration on the Native peoples in Latin America. **(CID, HEI)**

Goal 2: Students will demonstrate the ability to examine the 17th and 18th centuries as a time of revolutionary thoughts and actions.

- a. Evaluate the role of European absolutism in the development of the nation-state and political balance of power. **(EPI, CC)**
- b. Interpret the causes leading to constitutional development in England and how this development contributed to continuity and change in the political and social order. **(CC, CID, BS/SS)**
- c. Describe how the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment altered the European's worldview. **(CID)**
- d. Identify significant events and individuals of the Scientific Revolution and their contributions to the intellectual development of the Enlightenment. **(CID)**
- e. Analyze the social, political, economic, religious, and intellectual causes and results of the French Revolution. **(CC, CID, EPI)**

Compare the social, political, economic, religious, and intellectual causes and results of the French Revolution with other major revolutions around the world. (H) (EPI, BS/SS, CC)

- f. Evaluate the impact of the Napoleonic era and conservative reaction on early nineteenth century Europe. **(CC)**

Unit II: Nationalism, Industrialism, and Imperialism (1750-1900)

Timeframe: 9 weeks

Goal 1: Students will demonstrate the ability to examine patterns of nationalism, state building, economic growth, and social reform in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

- a. Evaluate the impact of imperialism, industrialization, and nationalism on mid-nineteenth century Europe. **(CC, EPI)**
- b. Analyze the impact of imperialism on the society and culture of Japan. **(EPI, HEI, CID, BS/SS).**
- c. Explain the impact of the spheres of influence on China. **(EPI, BS/SS)**
- d. Evaluate the challenges the people of India experienced during English colonization and imperialism. **(EPI, CC, CID)**

- e. Analyze how the Industrial Revolution changed methods of agriculture, industry, and the use of fossil fuels and describe the positive and negative outcomes on the people and their society. **(EPI, CID, HEI)**
- f. Explain how the excesses of the Industrial Revolution led to economic, political, and social reform movements of the mid-nineteenth century. **(EPI, BS/SS)**
- g. Define and explain the impact of the economic theories of laissez-faire capitalism, communism, and utopianism. **(EPI)**
- h. Interpret the economic and military motives that encouraged several European powers to undertake imperialist expansion against the peoples of Africa and Asia. **(CC, EPI)**
- i. Describe the impact of European colonization on the cultural identity in western and southern Africa and the resulting conflicts. **(CID, CC)**
- j. Analyze the ways people in Africa, Asia, and Australia responded to political, economic and cultural imperialism. **(EPI, CID)**
- k. List and describe the causes and effects of 19th century Japanese imperialism. **(CC)**

Compare the causes and effects of 19th century European imperialism with Japanese imperialism. (H) (CC)

- l. Evaluate the significance of the Conference of Berlin as it relates to European imperialism and the effects it had on the people of Africa. **(EPI, CC, CID)**

Evaluate the long-term consequences the Conference of Berlin and European imperialism had on the political and economic development of Africa in the modern era. (H) (EPI, CC)

- m. Trace how militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism were the underlying causes that led to the outbreak of World War I. **(EPI, CC)**
- n. Describe the significance of the turning points of World War I. **(CC)**
- o. Analyze how the Bolshevik Revolution and the entry of the United States into the war in Europe affected *the outcome of the World War I*. **(CC)**
- p. Compare the conflicting aims and aspirations that led to the Treaty of Versailles. **(CC)**
- q. Evaluate the impact of World War I and the post war era as factors encouraging nonwestern nationalist movements. **(CC)**

- r. Trace the political and social changes that led to the Russian Revolution. **(EPI, BS/SS)**
- s. Explain how communism shaped the cultural identity of the Soviet Union. **(CC, CID, EPI, BS/SS)**

Analyze various cultural aspects of Soviet life as a major contrast to life in earlier periods of Russian history. (H) (CC, CID, EPI, BS/SS)

Unit III: Conflict and Resolution in the Modern Era

Timeframe: 9 weeks

Goal 1: Students will demonstrate the ability to connect the major events of the first half of the twentieth century as precursors to the present.

Objectives: Students will be able to:

- a. Explain the ideologies of fascism and totalitarianism and analyze how authoritarian regimes seized power and gained mass support in Italy, Germany, Spain, Soviet Union and Japan. **(CID, EPI, CC)**
- b. Compare and contrast the totalitarian methods of Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler and how they subjugated their people. **(EPI)**
- c. Describe the motivations of Germany and Japan in expanding their economic, political, and cultural influences into other areas of the world. **(CID, EPI, CC)**
- d. Analyze how the Treaty of Versailles failed to provide the world with a lasting peace. **(EPI, CC)**
- e. Explain the failures of the Munich Conference and the policy of appeasement. **(EPI, CC)**
- f. Identify significant battles and turning points of WWII encompassing the conflicts waged in Europe, North Africa, and the Pacific. **(CC)**
- g. Analyze the emergence of Nazi persecution of Jews and others in Europe from the Nuremberg Laws to the Final Solution and describe the devastation suffered by Jews and other groups in the Nazi Holocaust. **(BS/SS, CID, CC)**
- h. Compare the persecution of Chinese and other Asian civilians by the Japanese to the persecution of Jews and other ethnic groups throughout Europe by the Nazis. **(BS/SS, CID, CC)**

- i. Analyze the causes, consequences and moral implications for the world community of mass killings in such places as Cambodia, Bosnia-Herzegovina , Kosovo, and Rwanda. **(BS/SS, EPI, CC)**
- j. Describe the purpose, function, and limitations of the United Nations. **(EPI)**

Goal 2: Students will be able to analyze the causes and outcomes of the complex global dichotomy created during the Cold War era.

- a. Analyze major differences in political ideologies and values of the Western democracies and Sino-Soviet bloc. **(EPI)**
- b. Compare the goals and resource allocations of capitalist, socialist, and communist economic systems. **(EPI, BS/SS)**
- c. Explain how the evolution of the nuclear age led to political and economic competition between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and the effects it had globally. **(CID, EPI, CC)**
- d. Describe the causes of the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, and the triumph of the Communist Revolution in China in 1949. **(BS/SS, EPI)**
- e. Identify the major Cold War policies and philosophies that influenced global relations. **(CC)**
- f. Explain the causes and outcomes of major Cold War crises and events. **(CC)**

Analyze the influence of the Soviet Union and the U.S. on the internal struggles of Angola, South Africa, Afghanistan, Iran, Nicaragua, and El Salvador during the Cold War era. (H) (CC, EPI)

- g. Research the background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, and the subsequent military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab world. **(EPI, BS/SS, CID)**
- h. Assess the efforts of the international community to stimulate progress since the 1970s in resolving conflict between Israel and neighboring states. **(EPI, BS/SS, CC)**
- i. Evaluate the economic, social, political, technological, and environmental disparities between the industrialized nations and developing nations. **(EPI, HEI)**

Analyze the positive and negative aspects of free trade and the effect it has on the relationship between industrialized nations and developing nations. (H) (HEI).

- j. Identify the effects of glasnost and perestroika causes had on the decline and collapse of the Soviet Union and the communist regimes of Eastern Europe. **(CC, EPI)**

Analyze the consequences of the Soviet Union’s breakup such as the development of market economies, political and social instability, and the danger of the spread of nuclear technology to rogue states and terrorist organizations. (H) (EPI, CC)

- k. Evaluate the role of various leaders in transforming the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and the challenges they faced in the post-communist era. **(EPI)**
- l. Describe the failure of the Tiananmen Square demonstrations that sought to dissolve the communist regime in China in the late 1980s. **(CC, EPI, BS/SS)**

Unit IV: Global Issues of the Contemporary World

Timeframe: 9 weeks

Goal 1: Students will analyze the causes of contemporary global issues and how they affect various regions around the world.

Middle East Objectives

- a. Trace the rise of Islamic fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century and identify the major events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. **(BS/SS, CC)**
- b. Analyze the cultural components of the Middle Eastern countries, focusing on the role of women and the individual within society. **(CID, BS/SS)**
- c. Explain the purpose of the formation of OPEC and the effects on oil shortages of the 1970s on the global economy. **(EPI)**
- d. Interpret the economic, political, and social effects of oil on oil-rich Persian Gulf states, including Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. **(EPI, HEI, CID)**
- e. Relate how the global dependence on foreign oil has impacted alliances and political relationships with Persian Gulf nations. **(HEI, EPI)**
- f. Compare and contrast the cultural and political differences between Reza Pahlavi and the Ayatollah Khomeini. **(CID, CC, EPI)**
- g. Describe how religious tensions among Muslims contributed to the Iran-Iraq War. **(CC, BS/SS)**

- h. Describe the political and economic aspirations of Saddam Hussein and how they precipitated the Persian Gulf War. **(EPI)**
- i. Interpret the role of the U.N. and the international response to Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. **(EPI, CC)**
- j. Identify the conditions within a nation that foster some individuals to join and support terrorist factions both domestically and internationally and compare those to movements that support civil disobedience to stimulate change. **(BS/SS)**
- k. Analyze why terrorist movements have proliferated and explain their impact on politics and society in various countries including Ireland, Spain, Israel, and Peru. **(CC, BS/SS)**
- l. Evaluate the causes and outcomes of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. **(EPI)**
- m. Describe how the conflict in Afghanistan led to the rise of Osama Bin Laden and the formation of Al Qaeda and the implications this organization has had on the global community. **(BS/SS, EPI, CC)**

Asia Objectives

- a. Describe the nationalist movements in India and Pakistan in the post-WWII era. **(EPI, CC)**
- b. Analyze the significance of the Kashmir region and why it led to conflict between India and Pakistan. **(HEI, CC)**
- c. Explain the role that Hinduism and Islam have in the conflict between Pakistan and India. **(BS/SS, CC)**
- d. Relate how nuclear proliferation between India and Pakistan has led to instability and volatility in the region. **(CID, CC)**
- e. Explain how Asian economies transformed after WWII. **(EPI)**
- f. Predict how increasing capitalism in Japan, Korea, and China might affect worldwide economic systems and the shift in the distribution of global resources. **(EPI)**

Modern European Objectives

- a. Describe the purpose, function, and transformation of the European Union. **(EPI)**

- b. Explain how members of the European Union collaborate to increase trade and develop favorable economic and diplomatic policies for the region. **(EPI)**

Analyze the impact the European Union had in the creation of regional economic blocs and organizations such as the creation of the Organization of American States (OAS). (H) (EPI)

- d. Explain the reason behind the creation of NATO and describe the impact it has had in securing peace in Western Europe. **(EPI)**

Latin American Objectives

- a. Describe how exporting raw materials and importing manufactured goods have led to economic and political troubles for Latin American nations. **(HEI, EPI)**
- b. Compare and contrast the nationalist movements in Argentina, Chile, and Peru in the Post-WWII era. **(CID)**
- c. Identify the conditions that led to constant transitions from democracies to military rule in Latin America. **(EPI)**
- d. Analyze the economic and social impact of drug cartels on Latin American diplomatic relations. **(EPI)**
- e. Explain the social challenges presented to developing countries in Latin America. **(BS/SS)**

Africa Objectives

- a. Explain the role Pan-Africanism had in the development of independent nations in Africa. **(EPI, CID)**
- b. Describe the challenges presented by the apartheid system in South Africa and the measures taken to promote change to the social and political order established under apartheid. **(EPI, CID, BS/SS)**
- c. Evaluate the difficulties African nations face with after the era of European colonization. **(EPI, CID, C/C)**
- e. Explain the economic, social, and political challenges developing nations experience in modern Africa. **(EPI)**
- f. Analyze how economic and political development in Africa has been affected by traditional values. **(EPI, CC, CID, HEI, BS/SS)**

Technology & Environment

- a. Assess the effectiveness of efforts by governments and citizens' movements to protect the global natural environment. **(EPI, HEI)**
- b. Analyze how population growth, urbanization, industrialization, warfare, and the global market economy have contributed to environmental alterations. **(HEI)**
- c. Evaluate the influence of television, the Internet, and other forms of electronic communication on the creation and diffusion of cultural and political information worldwide. **(HEI)**

Evaluate how scientific, technological, and medical advances have improved living standards for many despite the persistence of hunger, poverty, and epidemic diseases. (H) (HEI)