

Course Name - World History

Qtr./Mon.	Content	HSCE	Essential Skills	Assessment	Vocabulary
Semester 1	<p>From Hunter Gatherer Societies to Classical Civilizations</p>	<p>WHG F1: World Historical and Geographical “Habits of Mind” and Central Concepts - Explain and use key conceptual devices world historians/geographers use to organize the past including periodization schemes (e.g., major turning points, different cultural and religious calendars), and different spatial frames (e.g., global, interregional, and regional).</p> <p>WHG F2: Systems of Human Organizations - Use the examples listed below to explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires, focusing upon the differences in their political, economic and social systems, and their changing interactions with the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes brought on by the Agricultural Revolution, including the environmental impact of settlements • TWO ancient river civilizations, such as those that formed around the Nile, Indus, Tigris-Euphrates, or Yangtze • Classical China or India (Han China or Gupta empires) • Classical Mediterranean (Greece and Rome) <p>WHG F4: Regional Interactions - Identify the location and causes of frontier interactions and conflicts, and internal disputes between cultural, social and/or religious groups in classical China, the Mediterranean world, and south Asia (India) prior to 300 C.E.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain and use key conceptual devices world historians/geographers use to organize the past including periodization schemes • explain the basic features and differences between hunter-gatherer societies, pastoral nomads, civilizations, and empires • Identify the location and causes of frontier interactions and conflicts 		<p>Afro-Eurasia Agricultural Revolution civilization classical civilization empire geography hunter-gatherers interregion pastoral nomads periodization world history</p>
	<p>World Religions</p>	<p>WHG F3: Growth and Development of World Religions - Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems of Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam grew, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spatial representations of that growth • interactions with culturally diverse peoples • responses to the challenges offered by contact with different faiths • ways they influenced people’s perceptions of the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the way that the world religions or belief systems grew 		<p>Christianity Confucianism Hinduism Islam Judaism monotheism polytheism religious toleration world religion</p>

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	<p>Setting the Stage: Crisis in the Classical World, 300-600</p>	<p>WHG 4.1.1: Crisis in the Classical World - Explain the responses to common forces of change that led to the ultimate collapse of classical empires and discuss the consequences of their collapse.</p> <p>WHG 4.1.3: Trade Networks and Contacts - Analyze the development, interdependence, specialization, and importance of interregional trading systems both within and between societies including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> land-based routes across the Sahara, Eurasia, and Europe water-based routes across Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, South China Sea, and Red and Mediterranean Seas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the responses to common forces of change Analyze the development, interdependence, specialization, and importance of interregional trading systems 		<p>Buddhism centralization Christianity Confucianism dynasty empire Hinduism inflation</p>

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The Rise and Decline of Empires, 600-1500	<p>WHG 4.2.1: Growth of Islam and Dar al-Islam [A country, territory, land, or abode where Muslim sovereignty prevails] - Identify and explain the origins and expansion of Islam and the creation of the Islamic Empire including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the founding geographic extent of Muslim empires and the artistic, scientific, technological, and economic features of Muslim society diverse religious traditions of Islam — Sunni, Shi'a/Shi'ite, Sufi role of Dar al-Islam as a cultural, political, and economic force in Afro-Eurasia the caliphate as both a religious and political institution, and the persistence of other traditions in the Arab World including Christianity. <p>WHG 4.2.2: Unification of Eurasia under the Mongols - Using historical and modern maps, locate and describe the geographic patterns of Mongol conquest and expansion and describe the characteristics of the Pax Mongolica (particularly revival of long-distance trading networks between China and the Mediterranean world).</p> <p>WHG 4.3.1: Africa to 1500 - Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies and the significant changes in African society by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> comparing and contrasting at least two of the major states/civilizations of East, South, and West Africa (Aksum, Swahili Coast, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Mali, Songhai) in terms of environmental, economic, religious, political, and social structures using historical and modern maps to identify the Bantu migration patterns and describe their contributions to agriculture, technology, and language analyzing the African trading networks by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt and connect these to interregional patterns of trade analyzing the development of an organized slave trade within and beyond Africa analyzing the influence of Islam and Christianity on African culture and the blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity. <p>(Note: Other bullets of this expectation not listed are addressed in next topic).</p> <p>WHG 4.3.2: The Americas to 1500 - Describe the diverse characteristics of early American civilizations and societies in North, Central, and South America by comparing and contrasting the major aspects (government, religion, interactions with the environment, economy, and social life) of American Indian civilizations and societies such as the Maya, Aztec, Inca, Pueblo, and/or Eastern Woodland peoples.</p> <p>WHG 4.3.3: China to 1500 - Explain how Chinese dynasties responded to the internal and external challenges caused by ethnic diversity, physical geography, population growth, and Mongol invasion to achieve relative political stability, economic prosperity, and technological innovation.</p> <p>WHG 4.3.4: The Eastern European System and the Byzantine Empire to 1500 - Analyze restructuring of the Eastern European system including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the rise and decline of the Byzantine Empire the region's unique spatial location 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and explain the origins and expansion of Islam locate and describe the geographic patterns Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies an early American civilizations Explain how Chinese dynasties responded to internal and external challenges Analyze restructuring of the Eastern European system Explain the workings of feudalism, manoralism, and the growth of centralized monarchies 		<p>caliphate Christianity city-state Dar al-Islam empire Islam feudalism manorialism monarchy Orthodox Christianity Pax Mongolica</p>

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	<p>Networks of Exchange, 300-1500</p>	<p>WHG 4.1.2: World Religions - Using historical and modern maps and other documents, analyze the continuing spread of major world religions during this era and describe encounters between religious groups including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islam and Christianity (Roman Catholic and Orthodox) – increased trade and the Crusades • Islam and Hinduism in South Asia • continuing tensions between Catholic and Orthodox Christianity. <p>WHG 4.1.3: Trade Networks and Contacts - Analyze the development, interdependence, specialization, and importance of interregional trading systems both within and between societies including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land-based routes across the Sahara, Eurasia, and Europe • water-based routes across Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, South China Sea, Red and Mediterranean Seas. <p>WHG 4.2.3: The Plague - Using historical and modern maps and other evidence, explain the causes and spread of the Plague and analyze the demographic, economic, social, and political consequences of this pandemic.</p> <p>WHG 4.3.1: Africa to 1500 - Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies and the significant changes in African society by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyzing the African trading networks by examining trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt and connect these to interregional patterns of trade • analyzing the development of an organized slave trade within and beyond Africa • analyzing the influence of Islam and Christianity on African culture and the blending of traditional African beliefs with new ideas from Islam and Christianity. <p>(Note: Other bullets of this expectation not listed are addressed in previous topic).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using historical and modern maps and other documents, analyze the continuing spread of major world religions • Analyze the development, interdependence, specialization, and importance of interregional trading systems • explain the causes and spread of the Plague and analyze the demographic, economic, social, and political consequences of this pandemic • Describe the diverse characteristics of early African societies 		<p>Afro-Eurasia Buddhism Christianity Confucianism Islam Hinduism Judaism plague Silk Routes trade network trans-Saharan trade route world religion</p>

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	<p>"Gunpowder" Empires</p> <p>WHG 5.1.2: World Religions - Use historical and modern maps to analyze major territorial transformations and movements of world religions including the expulsion of Muslims and Jews from Spain, Christianity to the Americas, and Islam to Southeast Asia, and evaluate the impact of these transformations/movements on the respective human systems.</p> <p>WHG 5.3.1: Ottoman Empire through the 18th Century - Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in the Ottoman Empire by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using historical and modern maps to describe the empire's origins (Turkic migrations), geographic expansion, and contraction • analyzing the impact of the Ottoman rule. <p>WHG 5.3.2: East Asia through the 18th Century - Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in East Asia by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyzing the major reasons for the continuity of Chinese society under the Ming and Qing dynasties, including the role of Confucianism, the civil service, and Chinese oceanic exploration • analyzing the changes in Japanese society by describing the role of geography in the development of Japan, the policies of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and the influence of China on Japanese society. <p>WHG 5.3.3: South Asia/India through the 18th Century - Analyze the global economic significance of India and the role of foreign influence in the political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in India and South Asia including the Mughal Empire and the beginnings of European contact.</p> <p>WHG 5.3.4: Russia through the 18th Century - Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in Russia including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian imperial expansion and top-down westernization/modernization • the impact of its unique location relative to Europe and Asia • the political and cultural influence (e.g., written language) of Byzantine Empire, Mongol Empire, and Orthodox Christianity. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyze major territorial transformations and movements of world religions • Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in the Ottoman Empire and East Asia • Analyze the global economic significance of India • Analyze the major political, religious, economic, and cultural transformations in Russia 		<p>empire "gunpowder" empires</p>

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	<p>Europe in Transition</p>	<p>WHG 5.3.5: Europe through the 18th Century - Analyze the major political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in Europe by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing transformations in Europe's state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutism analyzing how the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and the Enlightenment contributed to transformations in European society (portions omitted). <p>WHG 6.1.5: Interpreting Europe's Increasing Global Power – Describe Europe's increasing global power between 1500 and 1900, and evaluate the merits of the argument that this rise was caused by factors internal to Europe (e.g., Renaissance, Reformation, demographic, economic, and social change) or factors external to Europe (e.g., decline of the Mughal and Ottoman empires and the decreasing engagement of China and Japan in global interactions).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the major political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in Europe Describe Europe's increasing global power between 1500 and 1900 		<p>absolutism divine rights of kings Enlightenment "European miracle" nation-state Protestant Reformation/Counter Reformation Renaissance revolution science</p>
<p>A Growing Global Economy</p>		<p>WHG 5.1.1: Emerging Global System - Analyze the impact of increased oceanic travel including changes in the global system of trade, migration, and political power as compared to the previous era.</p> <p>WHG 5.2.1: European Exploration/Conquest and Colombian Exchange - Analyze the demographic, environmental, and political consequences of European oceanic travel and conquest and of the Columbian Exchange in the late 15th and 16th centuries by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> describing the geographic routes used in the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens among the continents in the late 15th and the 16th centuries explaining how forced and free migrations of peoples (push/pull factors) and the exchange of plants, animals, and pathogens impacted the natural environments, political institutions, societies, and commerce of European, Asian, African, and the American societies. <p>WHG 5.2.2: Trans-African and Trans-Atlantic Slave Systems - Analyze the emerging trans-Atlantic slave system and compare it to other systems of labor existing during this era by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> using historical and modern maps and other data to analyze the causes and development of the Atlantic trade system, including economic exchanges, the diffusion of Africans in the Americas (including the Caribbean and South America), and the Middle Passage comparing and contrasting the trans-Atlantic slave system with the African slave system and another system of labor existing during this era (e.g., serfdom, indentured servitude, corvee labor, wage labor). <p>WHG 5.3.5: Europe through the 18th Century - Analyze the major political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in Europe by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining the origins, growth, and consequences of European overseas expansion, including the development and impact of maritime power in Asia and land control in the Americas analyzing transformations in Europe's state structure, including the rising military, bureaucratic, and nationalist power of European states including absolutism analyzing the transformation of the European economies including mercantilism, capitalism, and wage labor. <p>WHG 5.3.6: Latin America through the 18th Century – Analyze colonial transformations in Latin America, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the near-elimination of American Indian civilizations and peoples social stratifications of the population (e.g., peninsulares, creoles, mestizos) the regional and global role of silver and sugar resource extraction and the emerging system of labor (e.g., mita, slavery). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the impact of increased oceanic travel Analyze the emerging trans-Atlantic slave system Analyze the major political, religious, cultural, and economic transformations in Europe Analyze colonial transformations in Latin America 		<p>capitalism coerced labor Columbian Exchange Great Dying global interdependence mercantilism</p>

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Semester 2	Nationalism and Political Revolutions	<p>WHG 6.1.1: Global Revolutions - Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce.</p> <p>WHG 6.2.1: Political Revolutions - Analyze the Age of Revolutions by comparing and contrasting the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of at least three political and/or nationalistic revolutions (American, French, Haitian, Mexican or other Latin American, or Chinese Revolutions).</p> <p>WHG 6.2.2: Growth of Nationalism and Nation-states - Compare and contrast the rise of the nation-states in a western context (e.g., Germany, Italy) and non-western context (e.g., Meiji Japan).</p> <p>WHG 6.3.1: Europe - Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing and explaining the impact of economic development on European society explaining how democratic ideas and revolutionary conflicts influenced European society, noting particularly their influence on religious institutions, education, family life, and the legal and political position of women using historical and modern maps to describe how the wars of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods and growing nationalism changed the political geography of Europe and other regions (e.g., Louisiana Purchase). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions Analyze the Age of Revolutions by comparing and contrasting the political, economic, and social causes and consequences Compare and contrast the rise of the nation-states Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe 		<p>constitutionalism democracy inalienable rights liberalism nationalism popular sovereignty republicanism revolution rule of law secularism social contract</p>

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	<p>Industrialization</p>	<p>WHG 6.1.1: Global Revolutions - Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce.</p> <p>WHG 6.1.2: World-wide Migrations and Population Changes - Analyze the causes and consequences of shifts in world population and major patterns of long-distance migrations of Europeans, Africans, and Asians during this era, including the impact of industrialism, imperialism, changing diets, and scientific advances on worldwide demographic trends.</p> <p>WHG 6.1.3: Increasing Global Interconnections - Describe increasing global interconnections between societies, through the emergence and spread of ideas, innovations, and commodities including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • constitutionalism, communism and socialism, republicanism, nationalism, capitalism, human rights, and secularization • the global spread of major innovations, technologies, and commodities via new global networks. <p>WHG 6.1.4: Changes in Economic and Political Systems - Compare the emerging economic and political systems (industrialism and democracy) with the economic and political systems of the previous era (agriculture and absolutism).</p> <p>WHG 6.2.3: Industrialization - Analyze the origins, characteristics, and consequences of industrialization across the world by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comparing and contrasting the process and impact of industrialization in Russia, Japan, and one of the following: Britain, Germany, United States, or France • describing the social and economic impacts of industrialization, particularly its effect on women and children, and the rise of organized labor movements • describing the environmental impacts of industrialization and urbanization. <p>WHG 6.3.1: Europe - Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyzing and explaining the impact of economic development on European society • explaining how democratic ideas and revolutionary conflicts influenced European society, noting particularly their influence on religious institutions, education, family life, and the legal and political position of women • using historical and modern maps to describe how the wars of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods and growing nationalism changed the political geography of Europe and other regions (e.g., Louisiana Purchase). <p>WHG 6.3.2: East Asia - Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations in East Asia by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining key events in the modernization of Japan (Meiji Restoration) and the impact of the Russo-Japanese War • describing key events in the decline of Qing China, including the Opium Wars and the Taiping and Boxer Rebellions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions • Analyze the causes and consequences of shifts in world population and major patterns of long-distance migrations • Describe increasing global interconnections between societies • Compare the emerging economic and political systems • Analyze the origins, characteristics, and consequences of industrialization • Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe • Analyze the political, 		<p>capitalism communism industrialization labor unions liberalism socialism urbanization working class</p>

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	Imperialism	<p>WHG 6.1.1: Global Revolutions - Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions focusing on changes in relative political and military power, economic production, and commerce.</p> <p>WHG 6.1.2: World-wide Migrations and Population Changes - Analyze the causes and consequences of shifts in world population and major patterns of long-distance migrations of Europeans, Africans, and Asians during this era, including the impact of industrialism, imperialism, changing diets, and scientific advances on worldwide demographic trends.</p> <p>WHG 6.1.5: Interpreting Europe's Increasing Global Power - Describe Europe's increasing global power between 1500 and 1900, and evaluate the merits of the argument that this rise was caused by factors internal to Europe (e.g., Renaissance, Reformation, demographic, economic, and social changes) or factors external to Europe (e.g., decline of Mughal and Ottoman empires and the decreasing engagement of China and Japan in global interactions).</p> <p>WHG 6.2.4: Imperialism - Analyze the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of imperialism by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using historical and modern maps and other evidence to analyze and explain the causes and global consequences of nineteenth-century imperialism, including encounters between imperial powers (Europe, Japan) and local peoples in India, Africa, Central Asia, and East Asia • describing the connection between imperialism and racism, including the social construction of race • comparing British policies in South Africa and India, French policies in Indochina, and Japanese policies in Asia • analyze the responses to imperialism by African and Asian peoples. <p>WHG 6.3.1: Europe - Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyzing and explaining the impact of economic development on European society • explaining how democratic ideas and revolutionary conflicts influenced European society, noting particularly their influence on religious institutions, education, family life, and the legal and political position of women • using historical and modern maps to describe how the wars of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods and growing nationalism changed the political geography of Europe and other regions (e.g., Louisiana Purchase). <p>WHG 6.3.2: East Asia - Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations in East Asia by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explaining key events in the modernization of Japan (Meiji Restoration) and the impact of the Russo-Japanese War • describing key events in the decline of Qing China, including the Opium Wars and the Taiping and Boxer Rebellions. <p>WHG 6.3.3: Africa - Evaluate the different experiences of African societies north and south of the Sahara with imperialism (e.g., Egypt, Ethiopia, and the Congo).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the causes and global consequences of major political and industrial revolutions • Analyze the causes and consequences of shifts in world population and major patterns of long-distance migrations • Describe Europe's increasing global power between 1500 and 1900 • Analyze the political, economic, and social causes and consequences of imperialism • Analyze the economic, political, and social transformations in Europe • Analyze the political, economic, and social 		<p>imperialism nationalism racism</p>

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	<p>Global Conflicts, Economic Instability, Technological & Scientific Advances, Political Movements</p>	<p>and technologies, and other social environments, including its impact of the daily lives of their citizens.</p> <p>WHG 7.1.2 Comparative Global Power - Use historical and modern maps and other sources to analyze and explain the changes in the global balance of military, political, and economic power between 1900 and 1945 (including the changing role of the United States and those resisting foreign domination).</p> <p>WHG 7.1.3: Twentieth Century Genocide - Use various sources including works of journalists, journals, oral histories, films, interviews, and writings of participants to analyze the causes and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Romas (Gypsies), and Jews, and the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.</p> <p>WHG 7.1.4 Global Technology - Describe significant technological innovations and scientific breakthroughs in transportation, communication, medicine, and warfare and analyze how they both benefited and imperiled humanity.</p> <p>WHG 7.1.5: Total War - Compare and contrast modern warfare and its resolution with warfare in the previous eras: include analysis of the role of technology and civilians.</p> <p>WHG 7.2.1: World War I - Analyze the causes, characteristics, and long-term consequences of World War I by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> analyzing the causes of the war including nationalism, industrialization, disputes over territory, systems of alliances, imperialism, and militarism analyzing the distinctive characteristics and impacts of the war on the soldiers and people at home explaining the major decisions made in the Versailles Treaty and analyzing its spatial and political consequences, including the mandate system, reparations, and national self-determination around the globe. <p>WHG 7.2.2: Inter-war Period - Analyze the transformations that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> examining the causes and consequences of the economic depression on different regions, nations, and the globe describing and explaining the rise of fascism and the spread of communism in Europe and Asia comparing and contrasting the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India. <p>WHG 7.2.3: World War II - Analyze the causes, course, characteristics, and immediate consequences of World War II by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining the causes of World War II, including aggression and conflict appeasement that led to war in Europe and Asia (e.g., Versailles Treaty provisions, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, Spanish Civil War, rape of Nanjing, annexation of Austria and Sudetenland) explaining the Nazi ideology, policies, and consequences of the Holocaust (or Shoah) analyzing the major turning points and unique characteristics of the war explaining the spatial and political impact of the Allied negotiations on the nations of Eastern Europe and the world analyzing the immediate consequences of the war's end including the devastation, effects on population, dawn of the atomic age, the occupation of Germany and Japan describing the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as global superpowers. <p>WHG 7.2.4: Revolutionary and/or Independence Movements - Compare two revolutionary and/or independence movements of this era (Latin America, India, China, the Arab World, and Africa) with at least one from the previous era.</p> <p>WHG 7.3.1: Russian Revolution - Determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of Bolsheviks through the conclusion of World War II, including the five-year plans, collectivization of agriculture, and military purges.</p> <p>WHG 7.3.2: Europe and Rise of Fascism and Totalitarian States - Compare the ideologies, policies, and governing methods of at least two 20th-century dictatorial regimes (Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Soviet Union) with those absolutist states in earlier eras.</p> <p>WHG 7.3.3: Asia - Analyze the political, economic, and social transformations that occurred in this era, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Japanese imperialism Chinese nationalism, the emergence of communism, and civil war 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the expanding role of state power in managing economies, transportation systems, and technologies, and other social environments Use historical and modern maps and other sources to analyze and explain Use various sources including works of journalists, journals, oral histories, films, interviews, and writings of participants Describe significant technological innovations and scientific breakthroughs Compare and contrast modern warfare and its resolution Analyze the causes, characteristics, and long-term consequences of World War I Analyze the transformations that shaped world societies between World War I and World War II 		<p>democracy economic depression fascism free trade genocide /Holocaust human rights imperialism liberal ideology militarism modern warfare (total war) monarchy revolution totalitarianism</p>

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	<p>End of the Cold War, Democratization Movements, Decolonization & Independence Movements</p>	<p>WHG 8.1.1: Origins of the Cold War - Describe the factors that contributed to the Cold War including the differences in ideologies and policies of the Soviet bloc and the West; political, economic, and military struggles in the 1940s and 1950s; and development of Communism in China.</p> <p>WHG 8.1.2: Cold War Conflicts - Describe the major arenas of conflict, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the ways the Soviet Union and the United States attempted to expand power and influence in Korea and Vietnam • ideological and military competition in THREE of the following areas: Congo, Cuba, Mozambique, Angola, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Bolivia, Chile, Indonesia, and Berlin • the arms and space race. <p>WHG 8.1.3: End of the Cold War - Develop an argument to explain the end of the Cold War and its significance as a 20th-century event, and the subsequent transitions from bi-polar to multi-polar center(s) of power.</p> <p>WHG 8.1.4: Mapping the 20th Century - Using post-WWI, post-WWII, height of Cold War, and current world political maps, explain the changing configuration of political boundaries in the world caused by the World Wars, the Cold War, and the growth of nationalist sovereign states (including Israel, Jordan, Palestine).</p> <p>WHG 8.2.1: The Legacy of Imperialism - Analyze the complex and changing legacy of imperialism in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America during and after the Cold War such as apartheid, civil war in Nigeria, Vietnam, Cuba, Guatemala, and the changing nature of exploitation of resources (human and natural).</p> <p>WHG 8.2.2: Independence, Decolonization, and Democratization Movements - Compare the independence movements and formation of new nations in the Indian Subcontinent, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia during and after the Cold War.</p> <p>WHG 8.2.3: Middle East - Analyze the interregional causes and consequences of conflicts in the Middle East, including the development of the state of Israel, Arab-Israeli disputes, Palestine, the Suez crisis, and the nature of the continuing conflict.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the factors that contributed to the Cold War • Describe the major arenas of conflict • Develop an argument to explain the end of the Cold War • explain the changing configuration of political boundaries in the world caused by the World Wars, the Cold War, and the growth of nationalist sovereign states (including Israel, Jordan, Palestine). • Analyze the complex and changing legacy of imperialism in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America • Compare the independence movements and formation of new nations • Analyze the interregional causes and consequences of conflicts in the Middle 		<p>capitalism Cold War communism containment democracy détente deterrence hegemony superpower decolonization democracy human rights nationalism self-determination sovereignty underdeveloped nations</p>

Course Name - World History

Qtr./Mon.	Content	HSCE	Essential Skills	Assessment	Vocabulary
<p>Contemporary Global issues, Past to Present</p>	<p>• population change (including birth rate, death rate, life expectancy, growth rate, doubling time, aging population, changes in science and technology)</p> <p>• distributions of population (including relative changes in urban-rural population, gender, age, patterns of migrations, and population density)</p> <p>• relationship of the population changes to global interactions, and their impact on three regions of the world.</p> <p>WHG CG2: Resources - Explain the changes over the past 50 years in the use, distribution, and importance of natural resources (including land, water, energy, food, renewable, non-renewable, and flow resources) on human life, settlement, and interactions by describing and evaluating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change in spatial distribution and use of natural resources • the differences in ways societies have been using and distributing natural resources • social, political, economic, and environmental consequences of the development, distribution, and use of natural resources • major changes in networks for the production, distribution, and consumption of natural resources including growth of multinational corporations, and governmental and non-governmental organizations (e.g., OPEC, NAFTA, EU, NATO, World Trade Organization, Red Cross, Red Crescent) • the impact of humans on the global environment. <p>WHG CG3: Patterns of Global Interactions - Define the process of globalization and evaluate the merit of this concept to describe the contemporary world by analyzing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic interdependence of the world's countries and world trade patterns • the exchanges of scientific, technological, and medical innovations • cultural diffusion and the different ways cultures/societies respond to "new" cultural ideas and patterns • comparative economic advantages and disadvantages of regions, regarding cost of labor, natural resources, location, and tradition • distribution of wealth and resources and efforts to narrow the inequitable distribution of resources. <p>WHG CG4: Conflict, Cooperation, and Security - Analyze the causes and challenges of continuing and new conflicts by describing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences (e.g., Israel/Palestine, Kashmir, Ukraine, Northern Ireland, al Qaeda, Shining Path) • causes of and responses to ethnic cleansing/genocide/mass extermination (e.g., Darfur, Rwanda, Cambodia, Bosnia) • local and global attempts at peacekeeping, security, democratization, and administering international justice and human rights • the type of warfare used in these conflicts, including terrorism, private militias, and new technologies. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the causes and consequences of population changes over the past 50 years • Explain the changes over the past 50 years in the use, distribution, and importance of natural resources • Define the process of globalization • Analyze the causes and challenges of continuing and new conflicts 		<p>ethnic cleansing/genocide e fossil fuels globalization global warming migration nationalism natural resource terrorism</p>