

**Madison Local Schools**  
**Modern World History (SS I)**  
**2014**

**Unit 2: Absolutism to Revolution, 1500-1900**

**Topic**

**Historical Thinking & Skills:** Students apply skills by using a variety of resources to construct theses and support or refute contentions made by others. Alternative explanations of historical events are analyzed and questions of historical inevitability are explored.

**Age of Enlightenment:** The Age of Enlightenment developed from the Scientific Revolution of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. A new focus on reasoning was used to understand social, political, and economic institutions.

**Age of Revolutions:** The Age of Revolutions was a period of two world-encompassing and interrelated developments: the democratic revolution and the industrial revolution. Both had political, economic and social consequences on a global scale.

**Content Statements**

1. Historical events provide opportunities to examine alternative courses of action.
2. The use of primary and secondary sources of information includes an examination of the credibility of each source.
3. Historians develop theses and use evidence to support or refute positions.
4. Historians analyze cause, effect, sequence and correlation in historical events, including multiple causation and long- and short-term causal relations.
5. The Scientific Revolution impacted religious, political, and cultural institutions by challenging how people viewed the world.
6. Enlightenment thinkers applied reason to discover natural laws guiding human nature in social, political, and economic institutions.
7. Enlightenment ideas challenged practices related to religious authority, absolute rule and mercantilism.
8. Enlightenment ideas on the relationship of the individual and the government influenced the American Revolution, French Revolution and Latin American wars for independence.

**Expectations for Learning**

Analyze a historical decision and predict the possible consequences of alternative courses of action.

Analyze the credibility of primary and secondary sources.

Develop a thesis and use evidence to support or refute a position.

Identify examples of multiple causation and long- and short-term causal relationships with respect to historical events.

Analyze the relationship between historical events taking into consideration cause, effect, sequence and correlation.

Analyze how Enlightenment ideas challenged practices related to religious authority, absolute rule and mercantilism.

Explain how Enlightenment ideas influenced the American Revolution, French Revolution, and Latin American wars for independence.

### **Vocabulary**

Scientific Revolution, scientific method, Enlightenment, social contract, philosophes, salons, enlightened despot, checks and balances, federal system, Bill of Rights, radical, French Revolution, guillotine, Reign of Terror, coup d'etat, plebiscite, Napoleonic Code (Code de Napoleon), nationalism, blockade, balance of power, Congress of Vienna, peninsulares, Creoles, liberal, conservative, moderate, nation-state, romanticism, realism, impressionism

### **Resources**

Student text, PowerPoint lecture(s), lecture notes, maps, worksheets, videos, historical fiction/non-fiction novel(s)

### **Assessments**

Formative: review game(s), exit slips

Summative: quizzes, chapter tests, projects, unit test

### **Pacing**

Approximately 9 weeks

**Madison Local Schools**  
**Modern World History**  
**2014**

**Unit 3: Industrialization & Imperialism, 1700-1914**

**Topic**

**Historical Thinking & Skills:** Students apply skills by using a variety of resources to construct theses and support or refute contentions made by others. Alternative explanations of historical events are analyzed and questions of historical inevitability are explored.

**Age of Revolutions:** The Age of Revolutions was a period of two world-encompassing and interrelated developments: the democratic revolution and the industrial revolution. Both had political, economic and social consequences on a global scale.

**Imperialism:** The industrialized nations embarked upon a competition for overseas empires that had profound implications for the entire world. This “new imperialism” focused on the underdeveloped world and led to the domination and exploitation of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

**Content Statements**

9. Industrialization had social, political and economic effects on Western Europe and the world
10. Imperialism expansion had political, economic and social roots.
11. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, European countries competed to establish colonies in Africa and Asia. Raw materials needed for their growing industries were extracted from the colonies.
12. The consequences of imperialism were viewed differently by the colonizers and the colonized.
13. Advances in technology, communication and transportation improved lives, but also had negative consequences.

**Expectations for Learning**

Analyze the social, political and economic effects of industrialization on Western Europe and the world.

Describe the political, economic and social roots of imperial expansion.

Describe how imperialism involved land acquisition, extraction of raw materials, & the spread of Western values and maintenance of political control.

Describe how the consequences of imperialism were viewed differently by the colonizers and the colonized.

**Vocabulary**

Industrial Revolution, industrialization, factors of production, factory, entrepreneur, urbanization, stock, corporation, laissez-faire, capitalism, socialism, communism, union, strike, suffrage, anti-Semitism, segregation, imperialism, racism, geopolitics, annexation, Open Door Policy, Boxer Rebellion, Roosevelt Corollary

**Resources**

Student text, PowerPoint lecture(s), lecture notes, maps, worksheets, videos, historical fiction/non-fiction novel(s)

**Assessments**

Formative: review game(s), exit slips

Summative: quizzes, chapter tests, projects, unit test

**Pacing**

Approximately 9 weeks

**Madison Local Schools**  
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**2014**

**Unit 4: Achievements and Crisis, 1900-1945**

**Topic**

**Historical Thinking & Skills:** Students apply skills by using a variety of resources to construct theses and support or refute contentions made by others. Alternative explanations of historical events are analyzed and questions of historical inevitability are explored.

**Achievement & Crises (1900-1945):** The first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was one of rapid technological advances. It was a period when the tensions between industrialized nations resulted in World War I and set the stage for World War II. While World War II transformed the balance of world power, it was the most destructive and costly war in terms of human casualties and material resources expended.

**Content Statements**

13. Advances in technology, communication and transportation improved lives, but also had negative consequences.
14. The causes of World War II included militarism, imperialism, nationalism and alliances.
15. The consequences of World War I and the worldwide depression set the stage for the Russian Revolution, the rise of totalitarianism, aggressive Axis expansion and the policy of appeasement, which in turn led to World War II.
16. Oppression and discrimination resulted in the Armenian Genocide during World War I.
17. World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to the occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and began the atomic age.

**Expectations for Learning**

Select examples of advancements in technology, communication, and transportation and explain how some have improved lives and others have negative consequences.

Explain how militarism, imperialism, nationalism, and alliances were causes of World War I.

Explain how the consequences of World War I and the worldwide depression set the stage for the Russian Revolution, the rise of totalitarianism, aggressive Axis expansion and the policy of appeasement, which, in turn, led to World War II.

Explain how and why oppression and discrimination resulted in the Armenian Genocide during World War I.

Describe how World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to the occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and started the atomic age.

**Vocabulary**

militarism, Triple Alliance, Triple Entente, imperialism, nationalism, trench warfare, unrestricted submarine warfare, total war, propaganda, Fourteen Points, self-determination, League of Nations, Treaty of Versailles, Bolshevik, Communist Party, totalitarianism, command economy, Long March, civil disobedience, jazz, Great Depression, New Deal, fascism, Axis Powers, appeasement, Munich Conference, isolationism, Third Reich, blitzkrieg, Holocaust, D-Day, kamikaze, Nuremberg Trials, demilitarization, democratization

**Resources**

Student text, PowerPoint lecture(s), lecture notes, maps, worksheets, videos, historical fiction/non-fiction novel(s)

### Assessments

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### Pacing

Approximately 9 weeks

**Madison Local Schools**  
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**Unit 5: Cold War & Globalization, 1945-Present**

**Topic**

**Historical Thinking & Skills:** Students apply skills by using a variety of resources to construct theses and support or refute contentions made by others. Alternative explanations of historical events are analyzed and questions of historical inevitability are explored.

**The Cold War (1945-1991):** Conflicting political and economic ideologies after World War II resulted in the Cold War. The Cold War overlapped with the era of decolonization and national liberation.

**Globalization (1991-Present):** The global balance of power shifted with the end of the Cold War. Wars, territorial disputes, ethnic and cultural conflicts, acts of terrorism, advances in technology, expansion of human rights, and changes in the global economy present new challenges.

**Content Statements**

22. World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to the occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and began the atomic age.
23. The breakup of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War and created challenges for its former allies, the former Soviet republics, Europe, the United States, and the non-aligned world.
24. Regional and ethnic conflicts in the post-Cold War era have resulted in acts of terrorism, genocide and ethnic cleansing.
25. Political and cultural groups have struggled to achieve self-governance and self-determination.
26. Emerging economic powers and improvements in technology have created a more-interdependent global economy.
27. Proliferation of nuclear weapons has created a challenge to world peace.
28. The rapid increase of global population coupled with an increase in life expectancy and mass migrations have created societal and government challenges.
29. Environmental concerns, impacted by population growth and heightened by international competition for the world's energy supplies, have resulted in a new environmental consciousness and a movement for the sustainability of the world's resources.

**Expectations for Learning**

Describe how World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to the occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and started the atomic age.

Describe how World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to the occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and started the atomic age.

Analyze how the United States and the Soviet Union became superpowers and competed for global influence.

Describe how treaties and agreements at the end of World War II changed national boundaries and created multinational organizations.

Explain how religious diversity, the end of colonial rule and rising nationalism have led to regional conflicts in the Middle East.

Explain how postwar global politics led to the rise of nationalist movements in Africa and Southeast Asia.

Explain examples of how political and social struggles have resulted in expanded rights and freedoms for women and indigenous peoples.

Describe how the breakup of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War and analyze the challenges it created for its former allies, the former Soviet republics, Europe, the United States, and the non-aligned world.

Describe how proliferation of nuclear weapons since the end of the Cold War has created a challenge to world peace.

Describe how regional and ethnic conflicts in the post-Cold War era have resulted in acts of terrorism, genocide and ethnic cleansing.

Select an example of a political or cultural group and explain how they struggled to achieve self-governance and self-determination.

Analyze the factors that have created a more interdependent global economy since 1991.

Describe a societal and governmental challenges resulting from the rapid increase of global population(s), increased life expectancy and mass migrations.

Describe the reasons for the new environmental consciousness and movement for sustainability.

### **Vocabulary**

containment, Truman Doctrine, NATO, Warsaw Pact, Iron Curtain, Marshall Plan, brinkmanship, United Nations, Cultural Revolution, superpowers, domino theory, Cuban Missile Crisis, Cold War, détente, Partition of India, nationalism, Camp David Accords, recession, apartheid, democracy, glasnost, perestroika, reunification of Germany, ethnic cleansing, capitalism

### **Resources**

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### **Pacing**

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