

**Social Studies Curriculum
Union 61/Tantasqua Schools
Grade 10**

Course: World History II/ World Civilization II

<p><i>Students will be able to :</i></p> <p>Identify multiple ways to express time relationships and dates (for example, <i>1066 AD is the same as 1066 CE, and both refer to a date in the eleventh or 11th century, which is the same as the 1000s</i>). Identify countries that use a different calendar from the one used in the U.S. and explain the basis for the difference. (H)</p> <p>Interpret and construct timelines that show how events and eras in various parts of the world are related to one another. (H)</p> <p>Interpret and construct charts and graphs that show quantitative information. (H, C, G, E)</p> <p>Explain how a cause and effect relationship is different from a sequence or correlation of events. (H, C, E)</p> <p>Distinguish between long-term and short-term cause and effect relationships. (H, G, C, E)</p> <p>Show connections, causal and otherwise, between particular historical events and ideas and larger social, economic, and political trends and developments. (H, G, C, E)</p> <p>Interpret the past within its own historical context rather than in terms of present-day norms and values. (H, E, C)</p> <p>Distinguish intended from unintended consequences. (H, E, C)</p> <p>Distinguish historical fact from opinion. (H, E, C)</p>	<p>STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES*</p> <p><i>A student will be able to:</i></p> <p>WHII.1 Summarize the important causes and events of the French Revolution. (H, C, E) <i>Causes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. the effect of Enlightenment political thought B. the influence of the American Revolution C. economic troubles and the rising influence of the middle class D. government corruption and incompetence <p><i>Events:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. the role of the Estates General and the National Assembly B. the storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789 C. the 1789 Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen D. the execution of Louis XVI in 1793 E. the Terror F. the rise and fall of Napoleon G. the Congress of Vienna <p>WHII.2 Summarize the major effects of the French Revolution. (H)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. its contribution to modern nationalism and its relationship to totalitarianism B. the abolition of theocratic absolutism in France C. the abolition of remaining feudal restrictions and obligations D. its support for the ideas of popular sovereignty, religious tolerance, and legal equality <p>WHII.3 Identify the causes of the Industrial Revolution. (H, E)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. the rise in agricultural productivity B. transportation improvements such as canals and railroads C. the influence of the ideas of Adam Smith D. new sources of energy such as coal and technological innovations such as the steam engine <p>WHII.4 Summarize the social and economic impact of the Industrial Revolution. (H, E)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. the vast increases in productivity and wealth B. population and urban growth C. the growth of a middle class D. problems caused by urbanization and harsh working conditions <p>1807, the abolition of slavery within the British Empire in 1833. (H)</p> <p>STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES*</p>	<p>ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES</p> <p><i>Students will demonstrate their knowledge/skill by:</i></p> <p><i>Presentations</i></p> <p><i>Tests, quizzes and exams</i></p> <p><i>Analysis of political cartoons/propaganda posters and speeches</i></p> <p><i>Analysis of primary source documents</i></p> <p><i>Cause & Effect flowchart</i></p> <p><i>Mapping</i></p> <p><i>Open ended questions & reflection</i></p> <p><i>Historical Timelines Debates</i></p> <p><i>Webquest</i></p>
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<p><i>Students will be able to :</i></p> <p>Using historical maps, locate the boundaries of the major empires of world history at the height of their powers. (H, G)</p> <p>Define and use correctly the following words and terms: <i>Magna Carta, parliament, habeas corpus, monarchy, and absolutism.</i> (C)</p> <p>Define and use correctly <i>mercantilism, feudalism, economic growth, and entrepreneur.</i> (E)</p> <p>Explain how people or communities examine and weigh the benefits of each alternative when making a choice and that opportunity costs are those benefits that are given up once one alternative is chosen. (E)</p> <p>Explain how financial markets, such as the stock market, channel funds from savers to investors. (E)</p> <p>Explain how opportunity costs and tradeoffs can be evaluated through an analysis of marginal costs and benefits. (E)</p> <p>Explain how competition among sellers lowers costs and prices, and encourages producers to produce more. (E)</p> <p>Describe the role of buyers and sellers in determining the equilibrium price, and use supply and demand to explain and predict changes in quantity and price. (E)</p> <p>Define and use correctly <i>gross domestic product, economic growth, recession, depression, unemployment, inflation, and deflation.</i> (E)</p>	<p><i>A student will be able to:</i></p> <p>WHII.5 Describe the rise and significance of antislavery sentiment in Britain, including the abolition of the slave trade by the British Parliament in</p> <p>WHII.6 Describe the rise of unions and socialism, including the ideas and influence of Robert Owen and Karl Marx. (H, E)</p> <p>WHII.7 Explain the impact of various social and political reforms and reform movements in Europe. (H, C, E)</p> <p>A. liberalism B. child labor laws, and social legislation such as old age pensions and health and unemployment insurance C. the expansion of voting rights</p> <p>WHII.8 Summarize the causes, course, and consequences of the unification of Italy and Germany. (H)</p> <p>A. Germany's replacement of France as the dominant power in continental Europe B. the role of Cavour and Bismarck in the unification of Italy and Germany</p> <p>WHII.9 Describe the causes of 19th century European imperialism. (H, E)</p> <p>A. the desire for economic gain and resources B. the missionary impulse and the search for strategic advantage and national pride.</p> <p>WHII.10 Identify major developments in Indian history in the 19th and early 20th century. (H, E)</p> <p>A. the economic and political relationship between India and Britain B. the building of roads, canals, railroads, and universities C. the rise of Indian nationalism and the influence and ideas of Gandhi</p> <p>WHII.11 Identify major developments in Chinese history in the 19th and early 20th centuries. (H, E)</p> <p>A. China's explosive population growth between 1750 and 1850 B. decline of the Manchu dynasty beginning in the late 18th century C. growing Western influence D. The Opium War E. The Taiping rebellion from 1850 to 1864 F. The Boxer Rebellion G. Sun Yat-Sen and the 1911 nationalist revolution</p>	<p>SUGGESTED TEACHING STRATEGIES AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES</p> <p>Role playing Analysis of primary source documents Problem Solving Initiatives Group Activities Debate Research Project Map Activities Reading for content and relevance Open-response questions Oral Presentations Locate information using indexes, table of contents, computerized directories Lecture/note taking Discussion, notetaking, study guides Graphic Organizers Curriculum Produced Materials</p>
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DISCIPLINES: **H= History** **G= Geography** **E= Economics** **C= Civics and government**

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<p><i>Students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the following vocabulary:</i></p> <p>Louis XVI Marie Antoinette Bastille Estates-General Tennis Court Oath Great Fear Jacobins Maximilien Robespierre Jean-Jacques Danton Jean-Paul Mara Charlotte Corday Committee on Public Safety Reign of Teror Concordat of 1801 Napoleonic Code Trafalgar C ontinental System “scorched earth” policy Hundred Days Waterloo Elba Helena Metternich Holy Alliance Quadruple Alliance legitimacy balance of power</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES*</p> <p><i>A student will be able to:</i></p> <p>WHIL.12 Identify major developments in Japanese history in the 19th and early 20th centuries. (H, E) A. the Meiji Restoration B. the abolition of feudalism C. the borrowing and adaptation of western technology and industrial growth D. Japan’s growing role in international affairs</p> <p>WHIL.13 Identify major developments of African history in the 19th and early 20th centuries. (H, E) A. Africa’s interaction with imperialism B. agricultural changes and new patterns of employment C. the origins of African nationalism</p> <p>WHIL.14 Identify the major developments of Latin American history to the early 20th century. (H, E) A. the wars for independence, including the influence and ideas of Simon Bolivar, Jose de San Martin, and the American and French Revolutions B. economic and social stratification C. the role of the church D. the Mexican Revolution</p> <p>WHIL.15 Describe the relative importance of economic and imperial competition, Balkan nationalism, German militarism and aggression, and the power vacuum in Europe due to the declining power of the Russian, Austrian, and Ottoman Empires in causing World War I. (H, E)</p> <p>WHIL.16 Summarize the major events and consequences of World War I. (H, E) A. physical and economic destruction B. the League of Nations and attempts at disarmament C. the collapse of the Romanov dynasty and the subsequent Bolshevik Revolution and Civil War in Russia D. post-war economic and political instability in Germany E. the Armenian genocide in Turkey F. the unprecedented loss of life from prolonged trench warfare</p>	<p>SUGGESTED INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS & RESOURCES</p> <p>Text: <i>Civilization: Past and Present</i> by Brummett, Wallbank, et. al</p> <p>Additional sources: <i>Sources of World History: Volume II</i> Edited by Mark A. Kishlansky,</p> <p><u><i>Document-Based Assessment Activities for Global History Classes</i></u></p>
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<p>Simon Bolivar Jose de San Martin Creoles Penisulares Mestizos Mulattoes Miguel Hidalgo Grito de Dolores Benit Juarez Caudillo Monroe Doctrine Juan Peron Agricultural Revolution Factors of production major inventors Infrastructure capital factory system Urbanization skilled/unskilled workers Combination Acts Plug Riots Luddites Unionism Peterloo Massacre Real wages T.R.Malthus Ricardo Zollverein Duke of Bridgewater Charles Darwin Middle class Limited liability Romanticism Goethe Realism Beethoven Karl Marx Adam Smith David Livingston Henry Stanley White Man's Burden Social Darwinism Imperialism Berlin Conference Shaka Boers Great Trek Afrikaaners Cecil Rhodes DeBeers Leopold II Opium War Treaty of Nanking Extraterritoriality Taiping Rebellion Open Door Policy Hundred Days of Reform Tzu-his Boxer Rebellion Sus Yat-sen Tokugawa Meiji Restoration British East India Company Suttee Dual System Sepoy Rebellion Indian National Congress Amritsar Massacre Gandhi Civil Disobedience Salt March</p>	<p>WHIL.17 Identify the major developments in the Middle East before World War II. (H, E) A. the end of the Ottoman Empire B. the Balfour Declaration of 1917 C. the expulsion of the Greeks from Asia Minor D. the establishment of a secular Turkish state under Mustafa Kemal Ataturk E. the establishment of the Kingdom of Transjordan in the eastern part of the Palestine Mandate by the British</p> <p>WHIL.18 Describe the various causes and consequences of the global depression of the 1930s, and analyze how governments responded to the Great Depression. (H, E) A. restrictive monetary policies B. unemployment and inflation C. political instability</p> <p>WHIL.19 Describe the rise and goals of totalitarianism in Italy, Germany, and the Soviet Union, and analyze the policies and main ideas of Mussolini, Hitler, Lenin, and Stalin. (H)</p> <p>WHIL.20 Summarize the consequences of Soviet communism to 1945. (H, E) A. the establishment of a one-party dictatorship under Lenin B. the suffering in the Soviet Union caused by Stalin's policies of collectivization of agriculture and breakneck industrialization C. the destruction of individual rights and the use of mass terror against the population D. the Soviet Union's emergence as an industrial power</p> <p>WHIL.21 Describe the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930s. (H) A. Italy's invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 B. the Japanese invasion of China and the Rape of Nanking C. Germany's militarization of the Rhineland, annexation of Austria, and aggression against Czechoslovakia, the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939, and the German attack on Poland</p>	<p>Documents:</p> <p>National Assembly of France, "The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen" (1789)</p> <p>"Conditions of Life of the Eve of the Revolution" Arthur Young</p> <p>John Stuart Mill, "On Liberty" 1859</p> <p>Emile Zola, "J'accuse"</p> <p>Nelson Mandela, "Statement at the Rivonia Trial" 1964</p> <p>Commission Report on the Congo</p> <p>W.H. Auden, "September 1,1939" poem</p> <p>Marx & Engels, "The Communist Manifesto"</p> <p>George Orwell,"England, Our England" essay 1941</p> <p>United Nations, "International Declaration of Human Rights" 1948</p> <p>Isaiah Berlin's "Two Concepts of Liberty" lecture 1958</p> <p>Andrei Sakharov, "Peace, Progress, and Human Rights" speech 1975</p>

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<p><i>Students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the following vocabulary:</i></p> <p>Jawaaharlal Nehru Mohammed Ali Jinnah Sikhs The Eastern Question Imperialism Nationalism Militarism Kaiser Wilhelm II Central Powers Triple Entente Archduke Franz Ferdinand Gavriilo Princip Black Hand Schlieffen Plan Blank Check Ultimatum Western Front Eastern Front Verdun The Somme Jutland “no man’s land” Trench warfare Stalemate War of Attrition Gallipoli Lawrence of Arabia Woodrow Wilson Lusitania Unrestricted Submarine Warfare Marshall Foch Zimmerman Telegram Treaty of Brest-Litovak Big Four Fourteen Points, Article 10 Balfour Declaration World Court Mandates Treaty of Versailles: Article 231 Reparations Autarky Dawes Plan Maginot Mentality Kellog-Briand Totalitarianism Rasputin Nicholas II Provisional government V. Lenin Alexander Kerensky Menshevik Boshevik Leon Trotsky Checka politburo Kulaks War communism New Economic Policy Joseph Stalin Five Year Plans purge Benito Mussolini Il Duce facism Weimar Republic Adolf Hitler Beer Hall Putsch <i>Mein Kampf</i> Der Fuhrer Lebensraum Joseph Goebbels Enabling Act Nuremberg Laws Kristallnacht Nazi</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES*</p> <p><i>A student will be able to:</i></p> <p>WHII.22 Summarize the key battles and events of World War II. (H)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">A. The German conquest of continental Europe B. The Battle of Britain C. Pearl Harbor D. The Bataan Death March E. El Alamein F. Midway G. Stalingrad H. D-Day I. Battle of the Bulge J. Iwo Jima K. Okinawa</p> <p>WHII.23 Identify the goals, leadership, and post-war plans of the allied leaders. (H)</p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;">A. Winston Churchill B. Franklin D. Roosevelt C. Joseph Stalin</p> <p>WHII.24 Describe the background, course, and consequences of the Holocaust, including its roots in the long tradition of Christian anti-Semitism, 19th century ideas about race and nation, and Nazi dehumanization of the Jews. (H)</p> <p>WHII.25 Explain the reasons for the dropping of atom bombs on Japan and its short and long-term effects. (H)</p> <p>WHII.26 Demonstrate an understanding of the consequences of W.W.II and issues in the late 20th century (H, E)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>physical, economic destruction Emergence of super powers UN established Arms Race Containment policies and treaties, NATO, SEATO, Etc. Korean War Arms control Long post-war peace in democratic nations International economic organizations</i></p>	<p>SUGGESTED INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS & RESOURCES</p> <p>Documents:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Vaclav Havel, “The Power of the Powerless” essay 1978</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Wei Jingsheng, “ The Fifth Modernization” Essay 1978</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Lech Walesa, Nobel Peace Prize Lecture 1983</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Fang Lizhe, “Human Rights in China” speech 1989</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">United Nations, “ Arab Human Development Report for Economic and Social Development” 2002 on the web at www.undp.org/rbas/ahdr</p>
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<p><i>Students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of the following vocabulary:</i></p> <p>Neville Chamberlain Munich Conference Soviet/Nazi Non-Aggression Pact Blitzkrieg Luftwaffe Winston Churchill Sitzkrieg Dunkirk Charles De Gaulle Petain and Vichy France Battle of Britain Atlantic Charter Pearl Harbor Enigma Erwin Rommel Desert Fox Barbarossa Stalingrad Lend-lease program MacArthur Bataan Death March D-Day Eisenhower Battle of the Bulge V-E Day Holocaust Genocide Midway Guadalcanal Iwo Jima El Alamein Okinawa Harry Truman Hiroshima Nagasaki Hirohito Nuremberg Trials United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights Satellite states Iron Curtain George Kennan and Containment Truman Doctrine Marshall Plan Berlin Airlift NATO</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES*</p> <p><i>A student will be able to:</i></p> <p>WHIL.27 Describe the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, and the triumph of the Communist Revolution in China in 1949. (H)</p> <p>WHIL.28 Identify the political and economic upheavals in China after the Chinese Revolution. (H, E) A. Communist Party attempts to eliminate internal opposition B. the Great Leap Forward and its consequences (famine) C. the Cultural Revolution and its consequences (the terror of the Red Guards and the expansion of labor camps) D. the 1989 Tiananmen Square demonstration E. China's economic modernization and its growing involvement in world trade</p> <p>WHIL.29 Describe scientific technology and medical advances of 20th century. (H) <i>Albert Einstein, the Theory of Relativity related to atomic bomb Enrico Fermi, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Edward Teller, and nuclear energy</i></p> <p>WHIL.30 Describe the development and goals of nationalist movements in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, including the ideas and importance of nationalist leaders. (H) (related to Imperialism) Examples: <i>Fidel Castro (Cuba)</i> <i>Patrice Lumumba (Congo)</i> <i>Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam)</i> <i>Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt)</i> <i>Jawaharlal Nehru (India)</i> <i>Juan Peron (Argentina)</i></p> <p>WHIL.31 Explain 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. (H) A. the growth of Zionism, and 19th and early 20th century immigration by Eastern European Jews to Palestine B. anti-Semitism and the Holocaust C. the UN vote in 1947 to partition the western part of the Palestine Mandate into two independent countries D. the rejection of surrounding Arab countries of the UN decision and the invasion of Israel by Arab countries E. the 1967 and 1973 wars between Israel and neighboring Arab states F. the attempts to secure peace between Palestinians and Israelis G. the growing importance of Middle Eastern oil fields to world politics and the</p>	<p>SUGGESTED INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS & RESOURCES</p> <p>Videos:</p> <p><i>History's Turning Points:</i> a) <i>Storming of the Bastille</i> b) <i>Revolution in Paris</i> c) <i>Napoleon Invades Russia</i> d) <i>The Plot to Kill Hitler</i></p> <p><i>Congress of Vienna</i> <i>The Industrial Revolution</i> <i>Mandela: A Man and His Country</i> <i>All Quiet on the Western Front</i> <i>Seeds of Change</i> <i>Shot that Started the Great War</i> <i>Czar to Stalin</i> <i>Lenin</i> <i>Lenin & His Legacy</i> <i>Heil Hitler: Confessions of a Hitler Youth</i> <i>The World at War: Genocide</i> <i>Cold War: 1945-1989</i> <i>History of the 20th Century: Communism</i> <i>Soviet Union: Rise and Fall</i> <i>Osama Bin Laden</i></p>
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