PARK EAST HIGH SCHOOL
Purpose, Preparation, Pride

Alexander Ott
Global History II
Fall & Spring 2018-19

Curriculum Map / Scope & Sequence

10 Grade Ten: Global History and Geography

Marking Period	Unit(s)	NYC Scope and Sequence Unit(s)
Fall Semester		
MP1 September - October	Unit 0 – Historical Thinking Skills	N/A (See Lesson Plan Listing Above)
	Unit 1 – The World in 1750	Unit 1
	Unit 2 – The Enlightenment	Unit 2
MP2 October - November	Unit 3 – French Revolution & Napoleonic Age	Unit 2
	Unit 4 – Industrial Revolution & Agricultural Revolution	Unit 2, Unit 5
	Unit 5 – Age of Nationalism (1800-1900)	Unit 2
MP3 December – January	Unit 6 – Age of Imperialism (New) / 2nd Global Age	Unit 2, Unit 5
	Unit 7 – World War I	Unit 3
	Unit 8 – Russian Revolution	Unit 3
Spring Semester		
MP4 February- March	Unit 9 – World War II	Unit 3
	Unit 10 – The Holocaust	Unit 3, Unit 5
	Unit 11 – The Cold War	Unit 4, Unit 5
	Unit 12 – Decolonization & Post WWII Nationalism	Unit 4, Unit 5
MP5 March- April	Unit 13 – Human Rights Violations & Genocide	Unit 4, Unit 5
	Unit 14 – Communist China, Korean War, Vietnam War	Unit 4, Unit 5
	Unit 15 – End of Cold War	Unit 4, Unit 5
MP6 May- June	Unit 16 – Globalization, Environmental Issues, Nuclear Proliferation	Unit 6
	Global History Review	

Unit 0 – Historical Thinking Skills (September 2018)

Skills: Contextualization, Sourcing, Comparative Analysis

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Curriculum Map / Scope & Sequence

10 Grade Ten: Global History and Geography

1 UNIT 1: The World in 1750 C.E.	2 UNIT 2: An Age of Revolution and Empire (1750 – 1914 C.E.)	3 UNIT 3: Unresolved Global Conflict (1914 – 1991 C.E.)	4 UNIT 4: Decolonization and Nationalism	5 UNIT 5: Tensions Between Traditional Cultures and Modernization	6 UNIT 6: Globalization and the Changing Environment
Essential Question: How were global kingdoms and empires built? What conditions favor empire building?	**Essential Question:** How are turning points in world history defined?	**Essential Question:** How do unresolved conflicts affect future events?	**Essential Question:** Was the collapse of European imperialism inevitable?	**Essential Question:** What is the price of modernization?	**Essential Question:** Is globalization a force for progress and prosperity?
Inquiries 1. What global forces affected change in Europe ca. 1750? 2. What role did commercial activity play in developing the Ottoman Empire and Mughal Empire? 3. How does the centralization of the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan compare to the efforts of the Bourbon Dynasty in France? 4. Why was silver a global commodity? 5. How did the large African kingdoms approach trade, territory and people? 6. How did the relationship between African kingdoms and European merchants change over time? *cont.*	**Inquiries** 1. How did the concepts of natural law, social contract, consent of the governed, and the rights of citizens influence historical events following the Enlightenment? 2. What are some examples of resistance to colonization in the Americas? Were they effective? 3. How did nationalism differ from previous political ideas? 4. How did new technologies lead to the mass production of goods? 5. How did revolution and industrialization lead to competing political and economic ideologies? 6. How did the various groups and individuals create and challenge the systems of imperialism? 7. What were the long-term effects of global imperialism? *cont.*	**Inquiries** 1. How were WWI and WWII examples of total war? 2. Would Karl Marx have supported the Russian Revolution and Soviet state? 3. How did WWI lead to WWII? 4. How did geo-politics and natural resources allocation influence the relations between nations and regions following WWII? 5. How did the Cold War begin? Which countries were involved in the Cold War? How was the Cold War fought? 6. How did the events of WWII shape the creation of the United Nations, World Court and Universal Declaration of Human Rights? 7. What causes genocide and ethnic cleansing and what should other nations do to stop it? *cont.*	**Inquiries** 1. What methods did Gandhi and other Indian Nationalists employ to challenge the British Empire? 2. How were the methods of the Indian Liberation movement similar and different from the methods of the Vietnamese nationalists? 3. Are the conflicts in the Middle East religious, political or economic? 4. How did economic decisions by colonial powers influence post-colonial economies in Africa? 5. What is meant by the term "a new China" and did Mao and other Communist leaders succeed in creating it? 6. How has Latin America's proximity to the United States shaped the economics and politics of the region? How have Latin Americans fought to create autonomy free from U.S. intervention? *cont.*	**Inquiries** 1. Why is the world becoming increasingly urbanized? 2. How has modernization created tension and conflict regarding social norms, gender roles and institutions? 3. Can modernity and traditionalism co-exist? 4. Has modernization and development improved the status of women and children? 5. Does a technologically interconnected world decrease the likelihood of conflict? 6. Has modern technology increased people's sense of security? 7. Can a cell phone launch a revolution? How has technology shaped and influenced world events such as the Arab Spring? *cont.*	**Inquiries** 1. What does it mean to live in a global world? How is this world different from the world of 50 years ago? 500? 2. Can the gap between rich and poor nations be resolved? Why or why not? 3. Are we living in the Anthropocene Epoch? When did this epoch begin? 4. How are the problems of deforestation, desertification, global warming, and the extirpation of entire species of animals and plants examples of global interdependence? 5. What role should the U.N. play? *cont.*

1 UNIT 1: The World in 1750 C.E.

Essential Question:
How were global kingdoms and empires built? What conditions favor empire building?

10.1 THE WORLD in 1750: The world in 1750 was marked by powerful Eurasian states and empires, coastal African kingdoms, and growing European maritime empires. The interaction of these states, empires, and kingdoms disrupted regional trade networks and influenced the development of new global trade networks. (Standards 2, 3, 5)

Eurasian States and Empires ca. 1750 10.1a

(including brief review of major historical forces that shaped the world in 1750)

- Map of world in 1750 (highlighting major empires)
- The Renaissance and Scientific Revolution
- Absolutist states
- Characteristics of the Bourbon Dynasty
- The Encounter, European colonialism, and the growth of transoceanic trade routes
- Atlantic World, Indian Ocean Trade, Acapulco to China silver trade
- The Great Divergence

cont.

2 UNIT 2: An Age of Revolution and Empire (1750 – 1914 C.E.)

Essential Question:
How are turning points in world history defined?

10.2 ENLIGHTENMENT, REVOLUTION, AND NATIONALISM: The Enlightenment called into question traditional beliefs and inspired widespread political, economic, and social change. This intellectual movement was used to challenge political authorities in Europe and colonial rule in the Americas. These ideals inspired political and social movements. (Standards 2, 3, 5)

The Enlightenment in Europe (1689-ca. 1796 C.E.) 10.2a, 10.2b

- The writings of Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Wollstonecraft, and Wilberforce
- The concepts of natural law (social contract, consent of the governed, the rights of citizens)
- Abolitionism
- The impact of the Enlightenment on nationalism and democracy
- The influence of Enlightenment ideals on issues of gender and abolition
- The Enlightened Despots (Maria Theresa, Catherine the Great, and Fredrick the Great)

cont.

3 UNIT 3: Unresolved Global Conflict (1914 – 1991 C.E.)

Essential Question:
How do unresolved conflicts affect future events?

10.5 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1914–1945): World War I and World War II led to geopolitical changes, human and environmental devastation, and attempts to bring stability and peace. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)

World War I (1914 – 1918 C.E.) 10.5a, 10.5b

- Human and physical geography (pre and post-war political maps, diagrams of trenches and trench maps)
- Causes of war
- Effects of war
- Effects of technological advances on warfare
- Armenian Genocide (1915)
- Collapse of Ottoman Empire
- The war as reflected in literature, art, and propaganda

Revolution and Change in Russia (ca. 1905 – 1939 C.E.) 10.5d

- Czar Nicholas II
- The Revolution of 1905
- March Revolution and provisional government
- Bolshevik Revolution
- Modernization of a feudal society
- Education, healthcare

cont.

4 UNIT 4: Decolonization and Nationalism

Essential Question:
Was the collapse of European imperialism inevitable?

10.7 DECOLONIZATION AND NATIONALISM (1900–2000): Nationalist and decolonization movements employed a variety of methods, including nonviolent resistance and armed struggle. Tensions and conflicts often continued after independence as new challenges arose. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)

India and Indochina—Independence (1931 – 1975 C.E.) 10.7a

- Collapse of European imperialism
- Muslim/Hindu conflicts
- Status of the caste system
- Roles of Mohandas Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru
- Nonviolent movement/ civil disobedience
- Amritsar massacre, Salt March
- Nonalignment
- Kashmir and Punjab
- Partitioning of India/ creation of Pakistan (role of Muslim League)
- French colonialism in Indochina
- Ho Chi Minh vs. Wilson on self-determination
- Vietnam War (1954-1975)
- United States involvement

cont.

5 UNIT 5: Tensions Between Traditional Cultures and Modernization

Essential Question:
What is the price of modernization?

10.8 TENSIONS BETWEEN TRADITIONAL CULTURES AND MODERNIZATION: Tensions exist between traditional cultures and agents of modernization. Reactions for and against modernization depend on perspective and context. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)

Tensions Between Traditional Cultures and Modernization 10.8a

- Shift from traditional rural, agrarian condition to a secular, urban, industrial condition
- Multiple perspectives on change
- Attempts to balance modernization and tradition
- Population pressures and poverty
- Status of women and children
- Ethnic/religious tensions
- Global migration and urbanization

Urbanization and industrialization

- Changing and modifying the roles of social institutions
- Africa (Zimbabwe, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone)
  - Latin America (Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Mexico)

cont.

6 UNIT 6: Globalization and the Changing Environment

Essential Question:
Is globalization a force for progress and prosperity?

10.9 GLOBALIZATION AND A CHANGING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT (1990 – PRESENT): Technological changes have resulted in a more interconnected world affecting economic and political relations in some cases leading to conflict and in others to efforts to cooperate. Globalization and population pressures have led to strains on the environment. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)

Globalization and an Increasingly Interconnected World 10.9a

- Scientific and technological advances
- Satellite technology
- Information age/Computer Revolution/ Internet – Arab Spring and Tahir Square
- Shifts in business and the global marketplace
- Space exploration
- Literacy and education
- Epidemics
- Medical breakthroughs
- Improved standard of living and life expectancy

cont.

1 UNIT 1: The World in 1750 C.E.

Essential Question: How were global kingdoms and empires built? What conditions favor empire building?

Interactions with Outsiders 10.1b Eurasian States and Empire ca. 1750

Ottoman Empire (ca. 1571 – ca. 1750 C.E.)

- Human and physical geography (importance of Istanbul, extent of the empire)
- Location and relative size compared to the Safavid Empire and Mughal Empire
- Religious and ethnic tolerance (secularism)
- Trade (increased competition from Americas and neighboring empires)
- Role of the Janissary and use of gunpowder
- Islam as a unifying force within the Empire, tolerance for People of the Book
- Declining power

Mughal Empire (1526 – ca. 1750 C.E.)

- Human and physical geography (Himalayas, Indian Ocean, monsoons, Indian Ocean trade, British Empire)
- Location and relative size compared to the Safavid Empire and Ottoman Empire
- Religious and ethnic tolerance (Muslim control of Hindu majority, persecution of Sikhs)

cont.

2 UNIT 2: An Age of Revolution and Empire (1750 – 1914 C.E.)

Essential Question: How are turning points in world history defined?

Political Revolutions 10.2c

- Human and physical geography of revolutions (Atlantic world, maps, natural resources and monoculture, role of seamen, slaves and colonists, transfer of ideas and connection to trade)
- French Revolution (1799 – 1815 C.E.)
- Influence of the American Revolution
- Influence of Enlightenment thinking
- Causes
- Effect of class distinctions and economic roles in France prior to the Revolution
- Key individuals (Maximilien de Robespierre, Louis XVI and Olympe de Gouges)
- Leadership of women
- Influence on France and other nations
- Response of European powers
- Rise to power of Napoleon

Independence movements in Latin America (1792 –1830 C.E.)

- Resistance, rebellion and revolution in the Caribbean and Latin America
- Slavery in the Atlantic World

cont.

3 UNIT 3: Unresolved Global Conflict (1914 – 1991 C.E.)

Essential Question: How do unresolved conflicts affect future events?

- Lenin's rule in Russia
- Stalin and the rise of a modern totalitarian state
- Development of ideology and nationalism under Lenin and Stalin
- Russification of ethnic republics
- Forced famine in Ukraine
- Reign of Terror

Interwar Period (1919 – 1939 C.E.) 10.5c, 10.5d

- Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations
- Modernization and westernization of a secular Turkey (Atatürk)
- Women's suffrage movement
- Great Depression
- Influence of the Great Depression on the rise of totalitarian dictators
- Weimar Republic and the rise of fascism
- Spanish Civil War (1936 – 1939)
- Japanese militarism and imperialism (Manchuria, 1931 and Second Sino-Japanese War, 1937 – 1945)
- Policy of appeasement (Munich Pact)
- Arab nationalism and Zionism

cont.

4 UNIT 4: Decolonization and Nationalism

Essential Question: Was the collapse of European imperialism inevitable?

- Guerilla warfare
- War of liberation
- Southeast Asia (Vietnam/Ho Chi Minh, Cambodia/Pol Pot/Khmer Rouge, Aung San Suu Kyi—Myanmar)
- Vietnamization
- Fall of Saigon

African Independence Movements (1884 – 1994 C.E.) 10.7b

- Changing political boundaries in Africa (Nigeria, Ghana, and Kenya)
- Pan Africanism
- Roles of Jomo Kenyatta and Kwame Nkrumah
- Economic links to former colonial powers
- Ethnic tensions vs. nationalism (Nigeria and civil war)
- Apartheid
- Freedom Charter (1954)
- Economics: mines, labor
- Townships, Passbooks, Bantustans
- South African Constitution (1996), election (1994), Truth and Reconciliation Commission
- Political and economic instability

cont.

5 UNIT 5: Tensions Between Traditional Cultures and Modernization

Essential Question: What is the price of modernization?

  - Asia (China, India, Indonesia, South Korea)

Modernization and Traditional Culture 10.8b

- Changes in technology (communication and transportation)
- Interactions between people and those in authority
  - Efforts to affect change in government policy, engage people in the political process
  - Use of social media, control access to information
  - Terrorism

6 UNIT 6: Globalization and the Changing Environment

Essential Question: Is globalization a force for progress and prosperity?

Globalization: a Contentious Concept 10.9b

- Identifying supporting arguments and criticisms of globalization
- Free market export-oriented economies vs. localized sustainable activities
- Development of a mixed economy in China and its role in the global economy
- Multinational corporations and cartels: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
- Roles of World Trade Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund and microfinance institutions
- Economic growth and economic downturns (recession, depression on a national and a global scale)
- Economic development and inequality
- Migration and labor
- Ethnic diversity vs. homogenization

The Environment and Sustainability 10.9c

- Exponential world population growth
- Uneven distribution of world population, birth rates, roles of women
- Pollution (air, water, toxic waste) in Europe

cont.

1 UNIT 1: The World in 1750 C.E.

Essential Question:
How were global kingdoms and empires built? What conditions favor empire building?

- Decline in power after Akbar the Great
- Cotton and textile trade with Europeans

Tokugawa Shogunate (1603 – ca. 1750 C.E.)

- Human and physical geography (archipelago and mountainous topography, Pacific Ocean, Sea of Japan)
- Location and relative size compared to China and Korea
- Centralization of government at Edo/Tokyo
- Shift from feudal structure, control of daimyo, development of bureaucracy
- Use of gunpowder
- View of outsiders, shift from acceptance toward persecution of Christians and Jesuits
- Increased isolation

Qing Dynasty (1644 – ca. 1750 C.E.)

- Human and physical geography (expansion of Great Wall)
- Location and relative size compared to contemporary world empires
- Overseas trade (silver, tea, porcelain, textiles)

cont.

2 UNIT 2: An Age of Revolution and Empire (1750 – 1914 C.E.)

Essential Question:
How are turning points in world history defined?

- Influence of the French Revolution on these movements, Atlantic World as a conduit for the spread of the ideals of liberty
- Class and/or racial subjugation as a precursor to revolution
- Economic relations with the metropole (France and Spain)
- Simon Bolivar, Toussaint L'Ouverture, José de San Martín
- Gran Colombia
- Haitian Constitution (1801, 1804 and 1805)
- Relationship to the United States of America, before and after the Revolution

The Reaction Against Revolutionary Ideas 10.2c

- Balance of power politics and the Congress of Vienna, Klemens von Metternich
- Revolutions of 1848
- Russian absolutism: reforms and expansion
- Expansion of Russia into Siberia

cont.

3 UNIT 3: Unresolved Global Conflict (1914 – 1991 C.E.)

Essential Question:
How do unresolved conflicts affect future events?

World War II (Causes and Impact) 10.5a, 10.5b, 10.5c, 10.5d, 10.5e

- Human and physical geography (pre and post-war political maps)
- The Nazi and Japanese states
- Key individuals (Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt, Tojo)
- Atrocities and genocide (The Holocaust – Jews, Poles, Roma, homosexuals, Ukrainian Holodomor)
- Resistance
- Japan's role (Nanjing, Bataan, Pearl Harbor)
- Effects of technological advances on warfare

Connection Between World War I and World War II 10.5a, 10.5b, 10.5c, 10.5d, 10.5e

- Use of total war
- Comparisons and contrasts of the long- and short-term causes and effects for World War I and World War II
- Comparisons and contrasts of the technologies utilized in both World War I and World War II

cont.

4 UNIT 4: Decolonization and Nationalism

Essential Question:
Was the collapse of European imperialism inevitable?

Conflicts and Change in Middle East 10.7c, 10.8b

- Human and physical geography (natural resources, Aswan Dam, remapping after the fall of the Ottoman Empire, Suez Canal)
- Overthrow of the Egyptian monarchy (1952), Gamal Nasser
- Role of religious beliefs and secularism
- Creation of State of Israel, Arab Palestinians, and Israel's Arab neighbors
- Roles of individuals and organizations (Golda Meir, Yasir Arafat, Anwar Sadat, King Hussein, Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization)
- Arab-Israeli wars
- Persian Gulf War (Saddam Hussein)
- Islamic fundamentalism
- The Iranian Revolution (Ayatollah Khomeini vs. Shah) compared to Turkey under the rule of Kemal Atatürk

Chinese Communist Revolution (1936 – 1997 C.E.) 10.7d

- Chinese Civil War and creation of Peoples Republic of China and Taiwan
- Communist rise to power (1936 – 1949), Long March, Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek), Mao Zedong

cont.

6 UNIT 6: Globalization and the Changing Environment

Essential Question:
Is globalization a force for progress and prosperity?

- Ecological threat from pesticides and toxic substances
- Rachel Carson on pollution and development of modern environmentalism
- Deforestation (Amazon Basin)
- Desertification (Sahel)
- Nuclear safety (Chernobyl)
- Endangered species (Africa, South America, Australia)
- Green Revolution
- GMO vs. indigenous crops (Mexico, France, South Africa)
- Uranium mining (South Africa, United States, Niger)
- Access to potable water
- Global warming and climate change
- International response to climate change (Kyoto)

International Possibilities and Conflict 10.9d

- Economic Interdependence
- World hunger
- North/South dichotomy (issues of development and post-colonialism)
- Threats to global security
- Efforts to address conflicts and issues (UN, NATO, EU, NGOs)

1 UNIT 1: The World in 1750 C.E.

Essential Question:
How were global kingdoms and empires built? What conditions favor empire building?

- Neo-Confucianism and the influence of Confucian ideals, including subjugation of women
- Decline in power

Coastal African Kingdoms: Ashanti, Benin, Dahomey (ca. 1440 – ca. 1750 C.E.)

- Human and physical geography (Gold Coast, currents, proximity to North and South America)
- Location and relative size compared to one another and neighboring peoples
- Different approaches to trade and interactions with Europeans
- Ashanti (gold, maize, slave trade)
- Benin (pepper, textiles, ivory, slave trade)
- Dahomey (western guns for slaves trade)
- Technological and artistic achievements
- Changing relationship over time with Europeans including view of slave trade

2 UNIT 2: An Age of Revolution and Empire (1750 – 1914 C.E.)

Essential Question:
How are turning points in world history defined?

Latin America: The Failure of Democracy and the Search for Stability 10.2b, 10.2c

- Human and physical geography (political maps of revolutions and connections to mother countries)
- Roles of social classes
- Roles of the Church and military
- Role of cash crop economies in a global market
- The Mexican Revolution

Cultural Identity and Nationalism 10.2d

Global nationalism (1815 – 1919 C.E.)

- Human and physical geography (Italian city-states, political borders, linguistic maps)
- Role in political revolutions
- Force for unity and self-determination
  - Unification of Italy, Germany (Camillo Cavour, Garibaldi, Otto von Bismarck)
  - Asian and Middle Eastern nationalism
- Dissolution of the Ottoman and Austrian Empires
- Zionism
- Force leading to conflicts
  - Balkans before World War I
  - Decline of Ottoman Empire

10.3 CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: Innovations in agriculture, production, and transportation led to the Industrial Revolution, which originated in Western Europe and spread over time to Japan and other regions. This led to major population shifts and transformed economic and social systems. (Standard 2, 3, 4)

Economic and Social Revolutions 10.3a

- Human and physical geography (resource extraction, trade demands of island nations)
- Agrarian Revolution

The British Industrial Revolution (1770-ca. 1870s C.E.) 10.3b, 10.3c

- Causes
- Capitalism/market economy
- Factory system
- Innovations in energy, technology, communication, transportation
- Shift from mercantilism to laissez-faire economics (Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*)
- Changes in social classes
- Changing roles of men, women, and children
- Urbanization (Manchester, London, growth of slums)

Responses to Industrialization 10.3c, 10.3d

- Influence of reform movements
- Utopian reform (Robert Owen)
- Legislative reform, Sadler Report
- Role of unions
- Labor unrest
- Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels and communism, The Communist Manifesto
- Parliamentary reforms, expansion of suffrage
- Writers (Dickens and Zola)
- Global migrations during 19th Century
- Writings of Thomas Malthus (Essay on the Principles of Population)
- Irish potato famine (1845 – 1850)
- Relationship of industrialization to British agricultural revolution
- Growth of Irish nationalism
- Compulsory education laws

cont.

3 UNIT 3: Unresolved Global Conflict (1914 – 1991 C.E.)

Essential Question:
How do unresolved conflicts affect future events?

10.6 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1945–1991: THE COLD WAR): The second half of the 20th century was shaped by the Cold War, a legacy of World War II. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as global superpowers engaged in ideological, political, economic, and military competition. (Standards 2, 3, 4, 5)

Cold War Balance of Power (1945-1991 C.E.) 10.6a

- Human and physical geography of the world in 1945 (North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)/Warsaw Pact, Iron Curtain)
- Origins of tensions at end of WWII (Yalta and Potsdam)
- Emergence of the superpowers and the ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union
- Political climate of the Cold War (Marshall Plan, Truman Doctrine, Berlin airlift/blockade, and a divided Germany)
- United States occupation of Germany and Japan

cont.

4 UNIT 4: Decolonization and Nationalism

Essential Question:
as the collapse of European imperialism inevitable?

- Communism under Mao Zedong
- Communism under Deng Xiaoping
- Fifth modernization: Democracy (Tiananmen Square, April/May 1989)
- Return of Hong Kong (July 1, 1997)
- Social system

Political and economic change in Latin America (1930-1999 C.E.)

- Physical setting
- Argentina (Eva Peron, Mothers of the Plaza De Mayo)
- Fidel Castro's Cuban Revolution (causes and effects, U.S. embargo)
- Dominican Republic under Rafael Trujillo
- Nicaragua's Sandinistas and U.S. backed Contras
- Guatemala's indigenous rights campaign
- Colombian Civil War (militia and FARC)
- Mexico (fall of PRI, gang violence, government corruption)
- Changing role of Roman Catholic Church in Latin America
- Latin American immigration to the United States
- Return of the Panama Canal

2 UNIT 2: An Age of Revolution and Empire (1750 – 1914 C.E.)

Essential Question:
How are turning points in world history defined?

10.4 IMPERIALISM: Western European interactions with Africa and Asia shifted from limited regional contacts along the coast to greater influence and connections throughout these regions. Competing industrialized states sought to control and transport raw materials and create new markets across the world. (Standards 2, 3, 4)

Imperialism (ca. 1757 – 1914 C.E.) 10.4a, 10.4b, 10.4c

British in India

- British East India Company
- Role of tea and opium
- British exploitation of ethnic conflict
- Resistance (Sepoy Mutiny)
- Role of Indigenous and British women in a range of social classes

Resisting and Adapting to Colonial Rule 10.4a, 10.4b, 10.4c

British, French, Belgians, and Germans in Africa

- The Congress of Berlin (Berlin Conference)
- Direct and indirect rule in Africa (Congo and South Africa)
- African resistance (Zulu Empire, Ethiopia, Southern Egypt/Sudan)
- Boer War
- Cecil Rhodes
- 19th-century anti-slave trade legislation/ abolitionism

International Conflicts 10.4a, 10.4b, 10.4c

European spheres of influence in China

- Opium Wars (1839 – 1842 and 1858 – 1860) and the Treaty of Nanjing
- Resistance (role of Empress Dowager CiXi , Taiping Rebellion (1850 – 1864), Boxer Rebellion (1898 –1901))
- Roles of women
- Sun Yat-sen (Sun Yixian) and the Chinese Revolution (1910 –1911)

Multiple perspectives toward imperialism

- Perspective of missionaries, indigenous people, women, merchants, government officials
- Immediate and long-term changes made under European rule
- Long-term effects in Europe and the rest of the world

Changes in political maps

- Disregard for traditional cultures and commerce
- Changes and continuities of ethnic groups and regions from ca. 1800 – ca. 1914

Japan and the Meiji Restoration (1868-1912) 10.4a, 10.4b

- Human and physical geography
- Reaction to threat of Western imperialism
- The opening of Japan/ Commodore Matthew Perry
- Impact upon Japan of Treaty of Kanagawa
- Modernization, industrialization, westernization
- Japan as an imperialist power
- First Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895)
- Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)
- Annexation of Korea
- Dependence on world market

3 UNIT 3: Unresolved Global Conflict (1914 – 1991 C.E.)

Essential Question:
How do unresolved conflicts affect future events?

Cold War Confrontations and Attempts at Peace 10.6b

- Policy of containment and efforts to expand communism
- Nuclear weapons proliferation, rise of the military-industrial complex and space race
- Hungarian Revolt (1956)
- Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia (1968)
- Surrogate superpower rivalries (Egypt, Congo, Angola, Chile, Iran, Iraq, Korea, Vietnam, Guatemala)
- Military technology of the cold war
- Role of nonaligned nations (Egypt and India)

Economic Issues in the Cold War and Post-Cold War Era 10.6a, 10.6b

- Market vs. command economies
- Economic recovery in Europe and Japan
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and oil crisis of the 1970s
- Pacific Rim economies and economic crisis
- North America Free Trade Agreement

Collapse of Communism and the Breakup of the Soviet Union 10.6c

- Human and physical geography (changing political boundaries)
- Background events, 1970 to 1987
- Poland's Solidarity and Lech Walesa
- Influence of political reforms of glasnost and economic reforms of perestroika (Mikhail Gorbachev)
- Fall of Berlin Wall and reunification of Germany
- Velvet Revolution
- Ethnic conflict in former satellite states
- Challenges faced by post-communist Russia (Boris Yeltsin)

10.10 HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS: Since the Holocaust, human rights violations have generated worldwide attention and concern. The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights has provided a set of principles to guide efforts to protect threatened groups and has served as a lens by which historical occurrences of oppression can be evaluated. (Standards 2, 5)

Human Rights Violations and the Efforts to Protect Threatened Groups 10.10a, 10.10b

- United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- Influences on creation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Holocaust, Nuremburg Trials, Tokyo Trials)
- Roles of the United Nations
- International and multinational efforts to protect human rights, maintain peace, stability, and economic prosperity

Case Studies of Human Rights Violations 10.10c

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles and articles
- Roles of perpetrator and bystanders
- Use of ideology and role of ethnic and/or religious conflict
- Atrocities committed under Augusto Pinochet, Deng Xiaoping, and Slobodan Milosevic
- Cambodia, Rwanda, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Syria
- Policy of apartheid in South Africa and the growth of the anti-apartheid movements
- Nelson Mandela's role in anti-apartheid movements
- Mother Teresa, Aung San Sui Kyi, the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, Malala Yousafzai (educational rights for women) Rigoberta Menchu (indigenous rights)