

CHAPTERS COVERED:

- Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment
- French Revolution
- Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna
- Nationalism
- Industrial Revolution
- Imperialism
- U.S. Imperialism, Populism, & Progressivism
- Reform, Democracy, & Technology
- World War I & Russian Revolution
- World War I America & the 1920's
- Great Depression and the New Deal
- Pre-World War II & Rise of Dictators
- World War II
- Holocaust

<u>Chapter/Time Period</u>	<u>Content and Essential Questions</u>	<u>Standards Addressed</u>
Scientific Revolution & the Enlightenment (1550-1789)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain how the Enlightenment led to the American Revolution. 2. Explain what Enlightenment ideas are in the Constitution and Bill of Rights. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain how Enlightenment ideas produced enduring effects on political, economic, and cultural institutions, including challenges to religious authority, monarchy, and absolutism. b. Explain connections among Enlightenment ideas, the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and Latin American wars for independence. c. Laissez-faire economics. d. Absolute monarchies and Dictatorships.
The French Revolution & Napoleon (1789-1815)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain what factors led to the French Revolution. 2. Explain the impact of the Congress of Vienna. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain connections among Enlightenment ideas, the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and Latin American wars for independence. b. Explain how political and economic conditions, resources, geographic locations, and cultures have contributed to cooperation and conflict. c. Absolute and Constitutional Monarchies. d. Analyze and evaluate the influence of various forms of citizen action on public policy.

<p>Nationalism (1815-1875)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the different theories that collided during this period: liberalism, conservatism, and nationalism. 2. Explain how nationalism led to the weakening and creation of several empires. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain how Enlightenment ideas produced enduring effects on political, economic, and cultural institutions, including challenges to religious authority, monarchy, and absolutism. b. Unification of Italy and Germany.
<p>1st Quarterly Assessment</p>		
<p>Industrial Revolution (1700-1850)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the causes and effects of the Industrial Revolution. 2. Explain what social, political, and economic reforms arose from the Industrial Revolution. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explain how scientific and technological changes promoted industrialization in the textile industry in England. b. Explain the impact of the growth of population, rural-to-urban migrations, and the growth of industrial cities. c. Labor conditions and the rise of unions. d. Changes in living and working conditions for the early industrial working class, especially women and children. e. Explain the growth of industrialization around the globe. f. Explain the causes and consequences of urbanization. g. Independence movements in India.
<p>Imperialism (1850-1914)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Describe the causes and effects of imperialism. 2. List the advantages that Europeans had over indigenous people. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Understand the political, economic, and social reasons for imperialism. b. How did colonizers impact the following: language, natural resources, labor, political systems, and religion? c. Analyze the results of political, economic, and social oppression and violation of human rights by exploiting indigenous peoples. d. Costs and benefits with trade:

		<p>standard of living.</p> <p>e. Exploitation of African resources.</p> <p>f. Modernization of China and Japan.</p>
<p>U.S. Imperialism, Populism, & Progressivism (1880-1914)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the plight of farmers in the late 1800's. 2. Who were the progressives? Explain how they wanted to change the economy, society, and politics. 3. Describe the impact of the Spanish-American War on the United States. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Analyze the reasons for the rise and growth of labor organizations in the United States (Knights of Labor, AFL, IWW, etc.) including unregulated working conditions, laissez-faire policies toward big business, and violence toward supporters of organized labor. b. Explain the goals and outcomes of the late 19th and early 20th century reform movements of Populism and Progressivism with an emphasis on urban reforms, conservation, anti-trust regulations, child labor regulations, and public schooling. c. Trace the development of the United States as a world power by examining the Spanish-American War, and imperialism in the South Pacific and Central America. d. NAACP e. Jim Crow Laws f. Changing approach to wilderness areas. g. Explain the effects of immigration on society. h. <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>
<p>2nd Quarterly Assessment</p>		
<p>Reform, Democracy, and Technology (1880-1914)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the differences between market, mixed, and command economies. 2. Understand the difference between capitalism, socialism, and communism. 3. Explain the political and social changes for women during this time. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Analyze the characteristics of traditional, market, mixed, and command economies with regard to private property, freedom of enterprise, competition and consumer choice, and the role of government. b. Anti-trust legislation. c. Explain how governmental policies like taxes and other regulations impact individuals and businesses.

<p>World War I (1914-1919)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the causes and effects of World War I. 2. How did the Allies impact the war? 3. What new weapons were developed during the war? 4. What was the Treaty of Versailles, what impact did it have? 5. Explain what impact did the Russian Revolution have on World War I? 6. Describe Russia's government after the revolution. 	<p>d. Suffrage for women.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Analyze the causes and effects of World War I with an emphasis on militarism, imperialism, nationalism, and alliances; the global scope and human cost of the war; the role of new technologies including the use of poison gas, trench warfare, machine guns, airplanes, submarines, and tanks; and the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. b. Analyze the causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution including the lack of economic, political, and social reforms under the czars; the impact of World War I; the emergence of Lenin, Stalin, and the Bolsheviks; and the rise of communism in Russia.
<p>World War I America & the 1920's (1914-1929)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why did the United States decide to enter World War I? 2. Explain whether the 1920's were a progressive or regressive era in the United States? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Trace the development of the United States as a world power with an emphasis on the decision to enter World War I; President Wilson's Fourteen Points; the Treaty of Versailles; and the decision of the United States not to join the League of Nations. b. Analyze the major political, social, and economic developments in the 1920's including the Red Scare; Women's right to vote; Prohibition; African-American migrations from the South to the North; immigration restrictions, nativism, and the KKK; the Roaring Twenties and the Harlem Renaissance. c. Analyze when the rights of Americans were restricted including conscientious objectors in World War I; and immigrants during the Red Scare. d. United States return to

		isolationism.
3rd Quarterly Assessment		
The Great Depression & the New Deal (1929-1938)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand what led to the Great Depression. 2. Explain the policies of FDR to get the United States out of the Great Depression. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stock market speculation and the stock market crash of 1929. b. Analyze the causes and consequences of major political economic and social developments of the 1930's with an emphasis on the Great Depression; the Dust Bowl, and the New Deal. c. Examine the impact of the Great Depression on the economy of the United States and the resulting expansion of the role of the federal government. d. Assess the world-wide impact of the pos-World War I economic turmoil of the Great Depression.
Pre-World War II & the Rise of Dictators (1930-1939)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain why and how fascism increased throughout Europe. 2. Describe how fascist nations attempted to gain power. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assess the global impact of post-World War I economic, social, and political turmoil including disarmament, worldwide depression, and rise of militarism and totalitarianism in Europe and Asia. b. Analyze the causes of World War II including appeasement, Axis expansion, and the role of the Allies. c. Dictatorships
World War II (1939-1945)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain how Germany took over most of Europe. 2. Explain how Japan took over most of the Pacific. 3. Explain how the Allies got involved and what their impact. 4. Describe what post-war Europe and Japan were like. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Analyze the causes of World War II including appeasement, Axis expansion, and the role of the Allies. b. Analyze the consequences of World War II including atomic weapons; civilian and military loss; the Holocaust and its impact; the United Nations. c. Analyze the impact of U.S. participation in World War II with an emphasis on events on the home front to support the war

		<p>effort, including the mobilization of women and minorities in the workplace.</p> <p>d. Explain the internment of Japanese-Americans.</p>
Holocaust (1939-1945)	<p>1. Understand the causes and effects of the Holocaust.</p>	<p>a. Describe the impact of the Holocaust.</p> <p>b. Analyze the results of the Holocaust in terms of oppression and violation of human rights.</p> <p>c. Understand the exploitation of other people such as Armenia, Rwanda, Bosnia, and Iraq.</p>

4th Quarterly Assessment/ Final Exam