



# World History 11

The HCPS Office of Social Studies will build empowered and informed citizens who think critically, advocate locally, impact globally, and innovate by examining the lessons of the past and applying them to today.

## Course Overview

Modern World History focuses on developing students' understanding of world history from approximately 1300 to the present. In world history students interpret evidence and identify significant trends in order to understand major developments across the globe. Students will explore how humans have thought, behaved and interacted across the ages in order to develop an understanding of global patterns of change and continuity. Students of world history study specific people, events, and ideas by situating them in global, interregional, and regional contexts. Organizationally, world history requires students to shift between global, interregional, and regional spatial scales in order to emphasize interactions between different scales of historical study and to identify connections across time and geography.

(see subsequent pages for specifics on each unit)

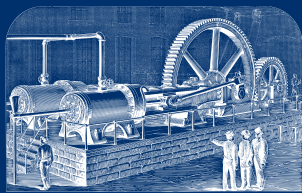


## Trade and Travel

Students will examine how trade and migration promoted interaction throughout the world. Students will analyze how trade and travel had economic, geographic, and political implications.

## Scientific & Political Revolutions

Students will examine the cultural, economic, and political benefits Europe received due to global trade. Also, students will analyze the intellectual, political, and economic foundations that contribute to the nineteenth century.



## Industrial Revolution

Students will analyze the shifting cultural norms associated with rapid economic growth and evaluate the impact of the Great Depression on the nation.

## Imperialism & Nationalism

Students will assess the progression of the United States' involvement in world affairs and evaluate the domestic changes caused by World War Two.



## WWI and Its Impact

Students will analyze the causes of the Cold War, the factors that impacted the post-war economy, how individuals and groups mobilized against inequalities, and the United States' involvement in Vietnam.

## From World War to Cold War

Students will analyze the consequences of economic shifts, evaluate the progress made toward equality, analyze how the United States prioritized key foreign policy goals during the Cold War, and analyze how the rise of conservatism influenced domestic policy.



## 20th Century China

Students will evaluate the changes associated with globalization, evaluate the political, social, and economic impacts of domestic and foreign terrorism, and analyze how political polarization altered the debates over public policy.

## The Modern World

Students will evaluate the changes associated with globalization, evaluate the political, social, and economic impacts of domestic and foreign terrorism, and analyze how political polarization altered the debates over public policy.



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## Unit 1: Trade and Travel

This unit is designed for students to examine how trade and migration promoted interaction throughout the world. Students will analyze how trade and travel had economic, geographic, and political implications. Through this study students will investigate cultural and biological exchanges amongst peoples of Europe and Africa, the impact of several significant empires, such as the Ottoman Empire and the Ming Dynasty. Through this examination students will be able to identify the many pros and cons to international trade and travel.

### Enduring Understanding:

- Cultures experience loss of stability both internally and externally.
- Religions and philosophies play a fundamental role in societies and cultures.
- Conflict often accompanies periods of societal change.
- Global and regional cooperation and conflict influence the behavior of national governments.
- The type of economic system under which people live influences the choices they make in their daily lives.
- Specific events are the causes, as well as the consequences, of larger societal changes.

### Essential Questions:

- How is power lost and gained?
- How do Empires from 1300–1700 rise and fall?
- What were the demographic, economic, political, and social impacts of the Black Death?
- What were the political, philosophical, and cultural impacts of the Renaissance?
- How did the Reformation impact the stability of western Europe?
- How does the interaction of cultures and people lead to conflict and change?

### Acquisition:

- Students will understand the changes that occurred throughout the World as a result of empires falling, the Black Death, the Renaissance, the Protestant Reformation, and the Age of Exploration.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources, examine events from multiple perspectives and view history from the lens of traditionally marginalized groups.

### Experience 1: Eurasian and African Empires

- Essential Question:
  - How do Empires from 1300–1700 rise and fall?
- Main Ideas:
  - Achievements of the Ottoman Empire
  - Factors that led to and effects of the rise and fall of the Mongol Empire, Ming China, and Mughal Empire
  - Causes and effects of Islamic expansion and Eurasian trade routes on political and cultural life in West African Kingdoms

### Experience 2: The Black Death and Its Consequences

- Essential Question:
  - What were the demographic, economic, political, and social impacts of the Black Death?
- Main Ideas:
  - Analyzing the interregional impacts of the bubonic plague

### Experience 3: The Renaissance in Europe

- Essential Question:
  - What were the political, philosophical, and cultural impacts of the Renaissance?
- Main Ideas:
  - Evaluating the impact of technology and the Renaissance on the stability of Western Europe

### Experience 4: The Protestant Reformation

- Essential Question:
  - How did the Reformation impact the stability of western Europe?
- Main Ideas:
  - Evaluating the impact of the Reformation on the stability of Western Europe

### Experience 5: Exploration and the Rise of International Trade

- Essential Question:
  - How does the interaction of cultures and people lead to conflict and change?
- Main Ideas:
  - Explaining the causes and consequences of European exploration and colonization of the Americas
  - Assessing the ways in which the Columbian Exchange and trans-Atlantic slave trade affected Europe, Asia, Africa, and the indigenous peoples of the Americas
  - Explaining how plantation production of sugar and tobacco and the mining of silver in the Americas impacted the economies of Europe, South America, and East Asia and global labor systems

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## Unit 2: Scientific & Political Revolutions

This unit is designed for students to examine the intellectual, political, and economic foundations that contribute to the 19th century. Students will examine the spread of democratized ideas and revolutions throughout the world and describe how politics changed in western nations. Students will assess the impact of revolutionary reaction and nationalism in the spread of democracy.

### Enduring Understanding:

- Conflict often accompanies periods of societal change.
- Global and regional cooperation and conflict influence the behavior of national governments.
- Cultures experience conflict both internally and externally.
- The advancement of technology contributes to a global perspective.
- Specific events are the causes, as well as the consequences, of larger societal changes.
- The number and degree of rights and responsibilities exercised by a governed people are dependent upon the type of political system under which they live.
- Religions and philosophies play a fundamental role in societies and cultures

### Essential Questions:

- How did changes in western political and social thought lead to revolutionary upheaval?
- How did ideas of the Enlightenment lead to political and social changes in America and France?
- How did the actions of Napoleon create changes in Europe and the world?
- How did nationalism and revolutionary ideas lead to revolution and the creation of nation-states in Latin America?
- Students will know how the political and social revolutions impacted the World.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources, examine events from multiple perspectives and view history from the lens of traditionally marginalized groups.
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### Acquisition:

- Students will know how the political and social revolutions impacted the World.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources and examine events from multiple perspectives.

### Experience 1: Revolutions, Enlightenment, and Rise of Democratic Principles

- Essential Question:
  - How do Empires from 1300–1700 rise and fall?
- Main Ideas:
  - How the interregional spread of political ideas such as self-government and liberty in Europe and America served as a catalyst for global changes
  - Explaining how the English Civil War and the Revolution of 1688 affected government, religion, economy, and society in Britain as well as the American colonies

### Experience 2: American and French Revolutions

- Essential Question:
  - How did ideas of the Enlightenment lead to political and social changes in America and France?
- Main Ideas:
  - Comparing the causes, character, and consequences of the American and French Revolutions
  - Evaluating the impact of the end of the trans-Atlantic trade of enslaved persons on Africa, the Americas, and Europe

### Experience 3: The Napoleonic Era and its Consequences

- Essential Question:
  - How did the actions of Napoleon create changes in Europe and the world?
- Main Ideas:
  - Comparing the causes, character, and consequences of the American and French Revolutions
  - Evaluating the impact of the end of the trans-Atlantic trade of enslaved persons on Africa, the Americas, and Europe

### Experience 4: Latin American and Caribbean Revolutions

- Essential Question:
  - How did nationalism and revolutionary ideas lead to revolution and the creation of nation-states in Latin America?
- Main Ideas:
  - Analyzing how democratic ideals led to revolutions in Haiti, Mexico, and throughout South America
  - Assessing the successes and failures of democracy in Latin American countries following independence

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## Unit 3: Industrial Revolution

This unit is designed for students to study the cultural, economic, and political benefits that Europe received due to global trade and industrialization. Students will analyze how Europe benefited intellectually, politically, and economically through global interaction.

They will describe the origins of industrialization in regions throughout the world. Students will use this knowledge to make connections between industrialization and continuing major developments in science and technology.

### Enduring Understanding:

- Conflict often accompanies periods of societal change.
- Global and regional cooperation and conflict influence the behavior of national governments.
- Cultures experience conflict both internally and externally.
- The advancement of technology contributes to a global perspective.
- Specific events are the causes, as well as the consequences, of larger societal changes.
- The number and degree of rights and responsibilities exercised by a governed people are dependent upon the type of political system under which they live.
- Religions and philosophies play a fundamental role in societies and cultures.
- Geographical and environmental factors impact human development.

### Essential Questions:

- What allowed the Industrial Revolution to begin in England ahead of other regions of the world?
- How did industrialization develop differently throughout the world in the 18th and 19th centuries?
- How did technological developments relate to industrialization?
- What were the impacts of the Industrial Revolution on various regions of the world?
- What were the social, cultural, and ideological responses to the Industrial Revolution?

### Acquisition:

- Students will know the impact of the Industrial Revolution across the World.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources and examine events from multiple perspectives.

### Experience 1: Science and Technology Spur the Industrial Revolution

- Essential Question:
  - What allowed the Industrial Revolution to begin in England ahead of other regions of the world?
  - How did industrialization develop different throughout the world in the 18th and 19th centuries?
  - How did technological developments relate to industrialization?
- Main Ideas:
  - Analyzing how scientific and technological advancements in communication, transportation, and agriculture led to the early Industrial Revolution in England
  - Examining how the factory system and capitalism changed economic relationships
  - Comparing the internal and external geographic, economic, technological, energy and political factors that resulted in industrialization in Western European countries and the United States with those of Russia and Japan

### Experience 2: The Impact of the Industrial Revolution

- Essential Question:
  - What were the impacts of the Industrial Revolution on various regions of the world?
- Main Ideas:
  - Explaining how industrialization led to demographic changes, migration, urbanization, disease, pollution, women's suffrage, and the emergence of new social classes
  - Analyzing the causes of the economic gap between industrialized and non-industrialized countries and regions by comparing the positions of Britain, China, the African continent, and India at the end of the 19th Century

### Experience 3: Reactions to the Industrial Revolution

- Essential Question:
  - What were the social, cultural, and ideological responses to the Industrial Revolution?
- Main Ideas:
  - Analyzing the impacts of Socialist and Marxist beliefs and programs on politics, industry, and labor relations in late 19th century Europe

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## Unit 4: Imperialism & Nationalism

This unit is designed for students to examine the growth of nationalism and imperialism as a result of the Industrial Revolution. Students will analyze the impact of these concepts on global power and their role in producing conflict. Students will be able to explain how countries with industrial dominance were able to create imperial empires throughout the world. A connection between industrialization and imperialism will lead students to examine how countries like Russia, Japan, and the Ottoman Empire reacted to European imperialism.

### Enduring Understanding:

- Conflict often accompanies periods of societal change.
- Global and regional cooperation and conflict influence the behavior of national governments.
- Cultures experience conflict both internally and externally.
- Religions and philosophies play a fundamental role in societies and cultures.
- The number and degree of rights and responsibilities exercised by a governed people are dependent upon the type of political system under which they live.
- Specific events are the causes, as well as the consequences, of larger societal changes.
- The type of economic system under which people live influences the choices they make in their daily lives.
- Geographical and environmental factors impact human development

### Essential Questions:

- How and why were industrialized nations able to create imperial empires throughout the world?
- What were the impacts and reactions to imperialism in Africa, Asia, and Latin America?
- How did the Ottoman Empire, Russia, and Japan attempt to meet the challenges of Western imperialism?
- How does nationalism impact culture and change throughout the world?

### Acquisition:

- Students will know the impact of nationalism and how it will impact imperialism throughout the World.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources, examine events from multiple perspectives and view history from the lens of traditionally marginalized groups

### Experience 1: Causes and Rationale of Imperialism

- Essential Question:
  - How and why were industrialized nations able to create imperial empires throughout the world?
- Main Ideas:
  - Explaining how the need for raw materials, new markets, and cheap labor led to imperialism in Africa and Asia
  - Analyzing how Social Darwinism and scientific racism were used to justify western imperialism throughout the non-western world
  - Examining how warfare, technology, and/or diplomacy were employed by industrialized nations to establish and strengthen control over colonial possessions

### Experience 2: Examples of Imperialism

- Essential Question:
  - What were the impacts and reactions to imperialism in Africa, Asia, and Latin America?
- Main Ideas:
  - Examining the influence of European ideology, culture, and religious norms on the creation of new political relationships, national identities, and social systems on the peoples of Africa, India, and China
  - Explaining the impact of the Berlin Conference on the political geography of Africa

### Experience 3: Attempts to Meet the Challenges of Western Imperialism

- Essential Question:
  - How did the Ottoman Empire, Russia, and Japan attempt to meet the challenges of Western imperialism?
- Main Ideas:
  - Comparing the methods and effectiveness of military, political, and religious resistance movements in German Southeast Africa/Tanganyika, Samori Ture in French West Africa/Guinea, Asante in Gold Coast/Ghana, and Menelik II in Ethiopia
  - Examining the creation of, and relationships among, those within the South African caste system
  - Analyzing how and why Qing/Manchu China resisted industrialization and trade with Europe and the effectiveness of the Taiping Uprising and the Boxer Rebellion in resisting economic imperialism

### Experience 4: The Development and Impact of Nationalism

- Essential Question:
  - How does nationalism impact culture and change throughout the world?
- Main Ideas:
  - Assessing the social, economic, and intellectual origins and significant events that led to the development of Indian Nationalism
  - Evaluating the impact of nationalism on the development of Western (Germany, Italy) and non-Western (China, India, Egypt, Mexico, or Argentina) nations
  - Analyzing how nationalism was a source of tension and conflict in the Ottoman Empire

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## Unit 5: World War I and its Impact

This unit will examine the events surrounding the onset and the combat fighting of World War I. Specific attention will be paid to the causes, events, and consequences of World War I. Students will engage in research and analysis of the socio-cultural outcomes of the War and write a persuasive paper. In addition, students will investigate the course of events leading up to the Russian Revolution, as well as the Revolution's consequences.

### Enduring Understanding:

- Conflict often accompanies periods of societal change.
- Global and regional cooperation and conflict influence the behavior of national governments.
- The type of economic system under which people live influences the choices they make in their daily lives.
- Cultures experience conflict both internally and externally.
- Global and regional cooperation can lead to the advancement of political, economic, and cultural institutions.
- Specific events are the causes, as well as the consequences, of larger societal changes.
- The number and degree of rights and responsibilities exercised by a governed people are dependent upon the type of political system under which they live.
- The advancement of technology contributes to a global perspective.
- Geographical and environmental factors impact human development.
- Religions and philosophies play a fundamental role in societies and cultures.

### Essential Questions:

- What were the M.A.I.N. and immediate causes of World War I? What were the course of events and political outcomes of World War I?
- Was World War I inevitable?
- What were the cultural impacts of World War I? How did World War I impact women in general, and specifically the suffrage movement?
- What were the causes and consequences of the fall of the Romanov Dynasty and the Russian Revolutions of 1917?

### Acquisition:

- Students will know the cultural and political impacts of World War One and the Russian Revolution.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources, examine events from multiple perspectives and view history from the lens of traditionally marginalized groups.

### Experience 1: Causes of World War I

- Essential Question:
  - What were the M.A.I.N. and immediate causes of World War I?
- Main Ideas:
  - Evaluating how growing tensions among rival European states and empires, compounded by nationalism, militarism, imperial competition, and alliance systems led to the outbreak of war

### Experience 2: World War I and its Outcomes

- Essential Question:
  - What were the course of events and political outcomes of World War I?
  - Was World War I inevitable?
- Main Ideas:
  - Assessing the effectiveness of the major strategies and turning points of the war
  - Analyzing how scientific and technological inventions impacted civilian populations and military personnel
  - Analyzing the effect of media to promote ideologies through propaganda on the war
  - Evaluating the contributions to, and impact of World War I on, colonial peoples in South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East
  - Evaluating the experience of the Armenian people within the Ottoman Empire
  - Assessing the global effects of the influenza pandemic
  - Assessing the effectiveness of the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations, and reparations on the balance of power in and geography of Europe
  - Assessing the effectiveness of the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations, and reparations on the balance of power in and geography of Europe
  - Explaining how the collapse of the German, Austrian, Russian, and Ottoman empires led to the eventual creation of new states in Europe and the Middle East.
  - Explaining how the mandate system altered patterns of European colonial rule in Africa and the Middle East and led to the rise of pan-Arabism and pan-Africanism and other nationalist struggles for independence.

(Experiences 3–4 on the next page)

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### Enduring Understanding:

- Conflict often accompanies periods of societal change.
- Global and regional cooperation and conflict influence the behavior of national governments.
- The type of economic system under which people live influences the choices they make in their daily lives.
- Cultures experience conflict both internally and externally.
- Global and regional cooperation can lead to the advancement of political, economic, and cultural institutions.
- Specific events are the causes, as well as the consequences, of larger societal changes.
- The number and degree of rights and responsibilities exercised by a governed people are dependent upon the type of political system under which they live.
- The advancement of technology contributes to a global perspective.
- Geographical and environmental factors impact human development.
- Religions and philosophies play a fundamental role in societies and cultures.

### Essential Questions:

- What were the M.A.I.N. and immediate causes of World War I? What were the course of events and political outcomes of World War I?
- Was World War I inevitable?
- What were the cultural impacts of World War I? How did World War I impact women in general, and specifically the suffrage movement?
- What were the causes and consequences of the fall of the Romanov Dynasty and the Russian Revolutions of 1917?

### Acquisition:

- Students will know the cultural and political impacts of World War One and the Russian Revolution.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources, examine events from multiple perspectives and view history from the lens of traditionally marginalized groups.

(Unit 5 continued)

### Experience 3: Cultural Impact of WWI and Women's Suffrage

- Essential Question:
  - What were the cultural impacts of World War I?
  - How did World War I impact women in general, and specifically the suffrage movement?
- Main Ideas:
  - Assessing the impact of World War One on the women's suffrage movement worldwide

### Experience 4: Russian Revolution

- Essential Question:
  - What were the causes and consequences of the fall of the Romanov Dynasty and the Russian Revolutions of 1917?
- Main Ideas:
  - Explaining the domestic and international causes of the Russian Revolutions and its impact on World War One

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## Unit 6: From World War to Cold War

This unit was designed for students to discover the economic, political, social, and historical impact of World War II and the Cold War, including the examination of how cooperation and conflict took place during each struggle. Students will analyze the Great Depression and other factors that led nations to turn towards authoritarian governments in the twentieth century. They will examine military conflicts during World War II and the division of "East" and "West" during the Cold War. They will be able to explain the impact of the end of World War II and the struggle for democracy.

### Enduring Understanding:

- Specific events are the causes, as well as the consequences, of larger societal changes.
- Religions and philosophies play a fundamental role in societies and cultures.
- The type of economic system under which people live influences the choices they make in their daily lives.
- Cultures experience conflict both internally and externally.
- Global and regional cooperation and conflict influence the behavior of national governments.
- Conflict often accompanies periods of societal change.
- The number and degree of rights and responsibilities exercised by a governed people are dependent upon the type of political system under which they live.

### Essential Questions:

- What were the global causes and consequences of the Great Depression?
- How does economic decline impact political power?
- How did World War II grow into a global conflict?
- What were the course of events and outcomes of World War II?
- Is there any such thing as a winnable war?
- How did the world respond to the division of "East" and "West" after World War II?
- What were the events and global effects of the Cold War?

### Acquisition:

- Students will know how the political and economic changes of the 1920's and 1930's led to World War II. Students will also know how World War II led to the Cold War.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources, examine events from multiple perspectives and view history from the lens of traditionally marginalized groups.

### Experience 1: The Great Depression

- Essential Question:
  - What were the global causes and consequences of the Great Depression? How does economic decline impact political power?
- Main Ideas:
  - Analyzing the political and economic causes of the Depression
  - Comparing the impact of the Depression on the economies and societies in different countries, including its impact on colonial peoples of Africa and Asia

### Experience 2: Causes of World War II

- Essential Question:
  - How did World War II grow into a global conflict?
- Main Ideas:
  - Explaining the rise of authoritarian leaders and how they utilized technology and propaganda to seize power in Italy, Germany, Spain, the Soviet Union, and Japan
  - Examining how the quest for territory and Western appeasement led to the expansion of German, Italian, and Japanese power

(Experiences 3–4 on the next page)

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### Enduring Understanding:

- Specific events are the causes, as well as the consequences, of larger societal changes.
- Religions and philosophies play a fundamental role in societies and cultures.
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### Essential Questions:

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- Is there any such thing as a winnable war?
- How did the world respond to the division of "East" and "West" after World War II?
- What were the events and global effects of the Cold War?

### Acquisition:

- Students will know how the political and economic changes of the 1920's and 1930's led to World War II. Students will also know how World War II led to the Cold War.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources, examine events from multiple perspectives and view history from the lens of traditionally marginalized groups.

(Unit 5 continued)

### Experience 3: WWII and its Outcomes

- Essential Question:
  - What were the course of events and outcomes of World War II?
  - Is there any such thing as a winnable war?
- Main Ideas:
  - Assessing the effectiveness of the political leadership, major strategies, and turning points of the war
  - Comparing how scientific and technological innovations impacted civilians on the home front and military personnel on the battlefield in Great Britain, Europe, the Soviet Union, and Japan
  - Analyzing the contributions to and impact of World War Two on colonial peoples in South Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Caribbean
  - Analyzing the systematic and state-sponsored atrocities perpetrated by governments in Europe and Asia during World War Two
  - Evaluating the cause, course, and consequences of the Holocaust
  - Identifying how global networks were accelerated by the creation of the United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank
  - Assessing the impact of World War Two on the formation of new states such as Israel, and the continued development of national identities in India, China, and the Pan African movement

### Experience 4: Causes, Events, and Effects of the Cold War

- Essential Question:
  - How did the world respond to the division of "East" and "West" after World War II?
  - What were the events and global effects of the Cold War?
- Main Ideas:
  - Analyzing the political, economic, and ideological factors that led to the Cold War
  - Describing the reactions of the Soviet Union to the tools of the Western policy of Containment
  - Analyzing how Mohandas Gandhi in India, Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya, Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, and Ahmed ben Bella in Algeria achieved colonial independence
  - Explaining how Soviet and American relations influenced indirect conflicts in Asia, Africa, and the Americas
  - Comparing resistance movements in Eastern Europe, Taiwan, India, and Pakistan
  - Examining how the internal policies of Mikhail Gorbachev, leadership, revolt, and economic decline in Eastern Europe, and political and economic pressure from Western powers contributed to the decline of the Soviet Union

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## Unit 7: 20th Century China

This unit was created for students to understand the impacts of post-World War II and the Cold War on twentieth century China. Students will analyze how the conflict between democracy and communism impacted China. They will also be able to explain how human rights were violated in China during this time. Students will read Red Scarf Girl in order to gain a better understanding of how communism in China impacted the Chinese citizens, specifically a teenage girl growing up during the Cultural Revolution.

### Enduring Understanding:

- Conflict often accompanies periods of societal change.
- Global and regional cooperation and conflict influence the behavior of national governments.
- Cultures experience conflict both internally and externally.
- Specific events are the causes, as well as the consequences, of larger societal changes.
- The type of economic system under which people live influences the choices they make in their daily lives.

### Essential Questions:

- How did the Communists come to power in China?
- How did China influence Asian affairs in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s?
- Why was Mao Zedong successful during the Cultural Revolution?
- How did China seek a greater role in the world during the 1950s-1980s?
- How did the Cultural Revolution impact the lives of Chinese citizens?
- How does Red Scarf Girl speak to the consequences of the Cultural Revolution?
- How did the Communists come to power in China?
- How did China influence Asian affairs in the 20th Century?
- Why was Mao Zedong successful during the Cultural Revolution?
- How did China seek a greater role in the world during the 20th Century?
- How did the Cultural Revolution impact the lives of Chinese citizens?

### Acquisition:

- Students will know how communism impacted China and will relate information learned throughout the unit to Red Scarf Girl. Students will also apply knowledge gained from unit seven to a research project.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources, examine events from multiple perspectives and view history from the lens of traditionally marginalized groups.

### Experience 1: Chinese Regional and Cold War Impact

- Essential Question:
  - How did the Communists come to power in China?
  - How did China influence Asian affairs in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s?
- Main Ideas:
  - Analyzing the causes, leadership, events, and consequences of the Chinese Communist Revolution

### Experience 2: China's Communist Rule

- Essential Question:
  - Why was Mao Zedong successful during the Cultural Revolution?
  - How did China seek a greater role in the world during the 1950s-1980s?
- Main Ideas:
  - Analyzing how the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square impacted the course of Chinese domestic and foreign policy

### Experience 3: Red Scarf Girl

- Essential Question:
  - How did the Cultural Revolution impact the lives of Chinese citizens?
  - How does Red Scarf Girl speak to the consequences of the Cultural Revolution?
- Main Ideas:
  - Analyzing how the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square impacted the course of Chinese domestic and foreign policy

### Experience 4: Modern China Research Project

- Students will complete a research project aligned to the essential questions and main ideas of the whole unit.

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IN THEIR LEARNING AND CAN  
celebrate WHAT THEY SEE.

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## Unit 8: The Modern World

This unit was created for students to examine the meaning of globalization and its impact on the world. Students will analyze the end of the Cold War, including the collapse of the Soviet Union and the demand for democracy throughout Europe. Students will also discover colonial decolonization throughout the world. Students will investigate several human rights violations that have occurred throughout the twentieth century and how international organizations have been designed to respond to human rights violations, environmental disasters, regional conflicts, and international law.

### Enduring Understanding:

- Conflict often accompanies periods of societal change.
- Global and regional cooperation and conflict influence the behavior of national governments.
- The type of economic system under which people live influences the choices they make in their daily lives.
- Cultures experience conflict both internally and externally.
- Specific events are the causes, as well as the consequences, of larger societal changes.
- The number and degree of rights and responsibilities exercised by a governed people are dependent upon the type of political system under which they live.
- Religions and philosophies play a fundamental role in societies and cultures.
- Global and regional cooperation can lead to the advancement of political, economic, and cultural institutions.
- The advancement of technology contributes to a global perspective.

### Essential Questions:

- What factors led to the end of the Cold War?
- Was the fall of the Soviet Union caused more by internal issues or external pressure?
- What were the political impacts of decolonization?
- Why were newly independent countries usually less successful than their former imperial powers in developing a modern economy and ensuring rights for their people?
- What were the successes and failures in the pursuit of democracy?
- What were the successes and failures in the pursuit of human rights at the end of the twentieth century?
- What are the economic, environmental, political, and cultural impacts of globalization?
- Is globalization a net positive or negative?

### Acquisition:

- Students will know the impact of the fall of the Soviet Union, and the impact of globalization in the modern world.
- Students will be able to analyze primary and secondary sources, examine events from multiple perspectives and view history from the lens of traditionally marginalized groups.

### Experience 1: The End of the Cold War

- Essential Question:
  - What factors led to the end of the Cold War?
  - Was the fall of the Soviet Union caused more by internal issues or external pressure?
- Main Ideas:
  - Explaining how the end of the Cold War and the post-Mao liberalization of the Chinese economy removed barriers to globalization
  - Analyzing the relationship between globalization and the growth of multinational corporations
  - Evaluating the impact of the European Union (EU), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank on trade and regional development, and global economic interdependence
  - Assessing the impact of digital communication and industrial technologies (outsourcing, containerization, global banking, and automation) on regional and global labor markets

### Experience 2: Post-Colonial Development

- Essential Question:
  - What were the political impacts of decolonization?
  - Why were newly independent countries usually less successful than their former imperial powers in developing a modern economy and ensuring rights for their people?
- Main Ideas:
  - Describing the factors that led to the end of Apartheid
  - Evaluate the impact of self-rule in post-Colonial Africa
  - Analyzing the causes of the economic gap between industrialized and non-industrialized countries and regions by comparing the positions of Britain, China, the African continent, and India at the end of the 19th Century

(Experiences 3–4 on the next page)

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- What were the successes and failures in the pursuit of human rights at the end of the twentieth century?
- What are the economic, environmental, political, and cultural impacts of globalization?
- Is globalization a net positive or negative?

### Acquisition:

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(Unit 8 continued)

### Experience 3: Development of Democracy and the Struggle for Human Rights

- Essential Question:
  - What were the successes & failures in the pursuit of democracy?
  - What were the successes & failures in the pursuit of human rights at the end of the 20th century?
- Main Ideas:
  - Analyzing how people have sought to gain access to democracy and human rights in Argentina, Guatemala, and Nicaragua
  - Examining the political, social, and economic factors that promoted and impeded the development of democracy in Egypt, Iraq, and Iran
  - Comparing and contrasting the causes and consequences of genocides and ethnic cleansings in South East Asia, Africa, and the Middle East
  - Examining the role of the World Court, the United Nations and NGOs (Red Cross, Doctors without Borders, UNICEF) in responding to conflicts in Africa, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia
  - Comparing the outcomes of non-state aligned violence as a tool for political change in Northern Ireland, Spain, Russia, the Middle East, and Peru
  - Examining the range of responses to non-state aligned violence in Europe, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East

### Experience 4: Globalization

- Essential Question:
  - What are the economic, environmental, political, and cultural impacts of globalization?
  - Is globalization a net positive or negative?
- Main Ideas:
  - Explaining how industrialization led to demographic changes, migration, urbanization, disease, pollution, women's suffrage, and the emergence of new social classes and its impact
  - Comparing how globalization contributed to urbanization, population changes, and regional migration in the developing and the developed world
  - Analyzing how globalization challenged and reinforced local traditions regarding class, race, and gender roles
  - Evaluating how new communications technologies globalized popular and consumer culture
  - Comparing regional, interregional, and global efforts to address resource scarcity, access to clean

All HCPS Social Studies Frameworks are built to align with the Maryland State Social Studies Standards and MSDE State Frameworks. Information on the standards and frameworks can be found on the MSDE website (<https://marylandpublicschools.org>).