

Modern World History Curriculum Maps

[Unit 1—New Ideas, New Empires \(1200-1800\)](#)

[Unit 2—Changes in European Society \(1500-1820\)](#)

[Unit 3—Industrialization and Nationalism \(1700-1920\)](#)

[Unit 4—The World at War \(1914-1945\)](#)

[Unit 5—The Contemporary World \(1945-Present\)](#)

<p>Grade: 9th Subject: Modern World History</p>	<p>Unit 1—New Ideas, New Empires (1200-1800)</p>
<p>Big Idea/Rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Major changes in Europe caused the medieval period to give way to a new period. As trade with the East increased, Europeans rediscovered the classical knowledge of ancient Greece and Rome. This knowledge led to a period of creativity and learning called the Renaissance. A new focus on the individual emerged, contributing to new ideas about religion. These ideas caused a struggle in Christianity known as the Reformation. Between 1400 and 1700, a new world opened up for Europe. Sailors set out on great voyages of discovery to lands that the people of Europe had not previously known existed. As news of the discoveries spread, countries scrambled to claim new lands, setting up colonies in hopes of gaining wealth and power. Once colonies were established, ships crossed the Atlantic in both directions laden with goods of all kinds. In Asia, the period from 1200 to 1800 was a time of great empires and shifts in power. From east of the Mediterranean Sea to India, strong Muslim rulers built large empires. In China new dynasty sought to revive the traditions neglected under the Mongols, while a military society arose in Japan.
<p>Enduring Understanding (Mastery Objective)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assess the rediscovery of classical knowledge that led to a period of creativity and learning known as the Renaissance. ● Connect the new emphasis on the individual with new ideas about religion and the Reformation. ● Identify explorations, conquests, and expansion that occurred between 1400 and 1700. ● Analyze the great empires and shifts in power that occurred in Asia from 1200 to 1800.
<p>Essential Questions (Instructional Objective)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What were the causes of the rebirth of the arts and learning known as the Renaissance? ● How and to where did Renaissance ideas spread? ● How did criticism of the Roman Catholic Church lead to the Protestant Reformation and changes in politics all across Europe? ● How did the Protestant Reformation lead to reform within the Catholic Church and a renewed zeal of Catholics everywhere? ● What inspired Europeans explore? ● What new technologies aided exploration? ● To where did voyages of discovery venture? ● Where did European exploration lead of colonization? ● How did the European explorers interact with the native people they found? ● How did the Age of Exploration lead to new patterns of trade and new economic systems? ● What did the new system of exchange between Europe and the New World consist of? ● How did the Atlantic Slave Trade develop between the 1500s and the 1800s? ● How did the Ottoman and Safavid Empires flourish under powerful rulers?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How did the Ottoman and Safavid Empires expand their territory and cultural influence? ● How did Mughal rulers create a powerful empire? ● In what ways did China prosper during the Ming and Qing dynasties? ● Why did China enter a period of isolation during the Ming and Qing dynasties? ● Why did a feudal warrior society develop in Japan during the medieval period? ● How did Korea respond to invasions?
<p>Content (Subject Matter)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Italian Renaissance ● Northern Renaissance ● Protestant Reformation ● Counter-Reformation ● Voyages of Discovery ● Conquest and Colonies ● New Patterns of Trade ● Atlantic Slave Trade ● Ottoman Empire ● Safavid Empire ● Mughal Empire ● Ming Dynasty ● Qing Dynasty ● Medieval Japan ● Medieval Korea
<p>Standards</p>	<p>New Jersey Student Learning Standards for Social Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.2.12.A.1.a—Compare and contrast the motivations for and methods by which various empires (e.g., Ming, Qing, Spanish, Mughal, or Ottoman) expanded, and assess why some were more effective than others in maintaining control of their empires. ● 6.2.12.A.2.a—Compare the principle ideas of the Enlightenment in Europe (e.g., political, social, gender, education) with similar ideas in Asia and the Muslim empires of the Middle East and North Africa. ● 6.2.12.B.1.a—Explain major changes in world political boundaries between 1450 and 1770, and assess the extent of European political and military control in Africa, Asia, and the Americas by the mid-18th century. ● 6.2.12.B.1.b—Determine the role of natural resources, climate, and topography in European exploration, colonization, and settlement patterns. ● 6.2.12.C.1.a—Compare and contrast the economic policies of China and Japan, and determine the impact these policies had on growth, the desire for colonies, and the relative positions of China and Japan within the emerging global economy. ● 6.2.12.C.1.b—Trace the movement of essential commodities (e.g., sugar, cotton) from Asia to Europe to America, and determine the impact trade on the New World’s economy and society. ● 6.2.12.C.1.c—Assess the role of mercantilism in stimulating European expansion through trade, conquest, and colonization.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.2.12.C.1.d—Determine the effects of increased global trade and the importation of gold and silver from the New World on inflation in Europe, Southwest Asia, and Africa. ● 6.2.12.C.1.e—Determine the extent to which various technologies, (e.g., printing, the marine compass, cannonry, Arabic numerals) derived from Europe’s interactions with Islam and Asia provided the necessary tools for European exploration and conquest. ● 6.2.12.D.1.a—Assess the political, social, and economic impact of the Columbian Exchange of plants, animals, ideas, and pathogens on Europeans and Native Americans. ● 6.2.12.D.1.b—Compare slavery practices and other forms of coerced labor or social bondage common in East Africa, West Africa, Southwest Asia, Europe, and the Americas. ● 6.2.12.D.1.c—Analyze various motivations for the Atlantic slave trade and the impact on Europeans, Africans, and Americans. ● 6.2.12.D.1.d—Explain how the new social stratification created by voluntary and coerced interactions among Native Americans, Africans, and Europeans in Spanish colonies laid the foundation for conflict. ● 6.2.12.D.1.e—Assess the impact of economic, political, and social policies and practices regarding African slaves, indigenous peoples, and Europeans in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. ● 6.2.12.D.1.f—Analyze the political, cultural, and moral role of Catholic and Protestant Christianity in the European colonies. ● 6.2.12.B.2.a—Relate the division of European regions during this time period into those that remained Catholic and those that became Protestant to the practice of religion in the New World. ● 6.2.12.C.2.a—Relate the development of more modern banking and financial systems to European economic influence in the world. ● 6.2.12.D.2.a—Determine the factors that led to the Renaissance and the impact on the arts. ● 6.2.12.D.2.b—Determine the factors that led to the Reformation and the impact on European politics. ● 6.2.12.D.2.c—Justify how innovations from Asian and Islamic civilizations, as well as from ancient Greek and Roman culture, laid the foundation for the Renaissance. ● 6.2.12.D.2.d—Analyze the impact of new intellectual, philosophical, and scientific ideas on how humans viewed themselves and how they viewed their physical and spiritual worlds. ● 6.2.12.D.2.e—Assess the impact of the printing press and other technologies developed on the dissemination of ideas.
Materials/Resources	<p>Ramírez, Susan Elizabeth, Peter Stearns and Sam Wineburg. <i>World History Human Legacy</i>. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chapter 15—Renaissance and Reformation ○ Chapter 16—Exploration and Expansion ○ Chapter 17—New Asian Empires
Technology Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 8.1.A Technology Operations and Concepts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 8.1.B. Creativity and Innovation ● 8.1. C. Communication and Collaboration ● 8.1. D. Digital Citizenship ● 8.1. E. Research and Information Literacy ● 8.1. F. Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, and Decision Making ● 8.1. A. Nature of Technology: Creativity and Innovation ● 8.1. B. Design: Critical Thinking, Problem Solving and Decision Making ● 8.1. C Technological Citizenship, Ethics and Society ● 8.1. D. Research and Information Fluency ● 8.1. E. Communication and Collaboration ● 8.1. F. Resources for a Technological World ● 8.1. G. The Designed World
Interdisciplinary Standards	<p>Common Core State Standards (ELA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CCRA.L.6—Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression. ● CCRA.SL.1—Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on other’s ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <p>Common Core State Standards (Writing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WHST.11-12.2—Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes. ● WHST.9-10.2—Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
21st Century Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creativity and Innovation ● Critical Thinking and Problem Solving ● Communication and Collaboration ● Information Literacy ● Media Literacy ● ICT Literacy ● Life and Career Skills
21st Century Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Civil Literacy ● Environmental Literacy ● Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy ● Global Awareness ● Health Literacy
Notes	

Grade: 9 th Subject: Modern World History	Unit 2—Changes in European Society (1500-1820)
Big Idea/Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Throughout the 1500s, global discoveries and exploration brought new wealth and prestige to Europe’s monarchs. Kings, queens, and emperors ruled with few limits on their power. Over the next here centuries, their power was challenged by internal problems, rebellions, and wars. Beginning in the late 1500s, new discoveries and the use of reason in Europe during the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment led to changing ideas about government and society. Influenced by Enlightenment ideas, British colonist in North America established a new nation—the United States. Beginning in 1789, a revolution threw France into chaos. Thousands of people, including the king and queen, died violently during that revolution. Eventually, France became a republic. After Napoleon Bonaparte took control, it became a powerful empire. Napoleon went on to dominate Europe for years.
Enduring Understanding (Mastery Objective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Describe the power of European monarchs and the various challenges they faced. ● Trace the effects of new discoveries and ideas about government and society during the Enlightenment. ● Analyze the events in France that led to a revolution a period of chaos, and the emergence of a dictator.
Essential Questions (Instructional Objective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What brought Spain from its gold age during the 1500s to the economic problems and military struggles that decreased Spanish power by the 1600s? ● How did Henry IV, Louis XIII and Louis XIV strengthen the French monarchy into the example of an absolute monarch for the rest of Europe? ● How did the English Parliament manage to place limits on the English monarchy? ● What types of struggles did the Russian czars encounter with the westernization of their empire? ● Which powerful factions battled for control of Central Europe? ● What were the remarkable discoveries of the Scientific Revolution? ● What were the new ideas about government and society during the Enlightenment? ● How did the Enlightenment lead to revolutions, independence and a new governments? ● What problems in French society led to a revolution, the formation of a new government, and the end of the monarchy? ● How did an extreme government attempt to change French society and eliminate critics? ● How did Napoleon Bonaparte rise through military ranks to become emperor over France and much of Europe? ● How did a meeting in Vienna attempt to restore order and stability to Europe after Napoleon’s defeat and exile?
Content (Subject Matter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Power of Spain ● Absolute Monarchs and France

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monarchy in England ● Rulers of Russia ● Conflict in Central Europe ● Scientific Revolution ● Enlightenment ● French Revolution ● French Republic ● Napoleon Bonaparte ● Napoleon’s Defeat ● Congress of Vienna
<p>Standards</p>	<p>New Jersey Student Learning Standards for Social Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.2.12.B.1.a—Explain major changes in world political boundaries between 1450 and 1770, and assess the extent of European political and military control in Africa, Asia, and the Americas by the mid-18th century. ● 6.2.12.C.1.c—Assess the role of mercantilism in stimulating European expansion through trade, conquest, and colonization. ● 6.2.12.C.1.d—Determine the effects of increased global trade and the importation of gold and silver from the New World on inflation in Europe, Southwest Asia, and Africa. ● 6.2.12.D.1.a—Assess the political, social, and economic impact of the Columbian Exchange of plants, animals, ideas, and pathogens on Europeans and Native Americans. ● 6.2.12.D.1.f—Analyze the political, cultural, and moral role of Catholic and Protestant Christianity in the European colonies. ● 6.2.12.A.2.a—Compare the principle ideas of the Enlightenment in Europe (e.g., political, social, gender, education) with similar ideas in Asia and the Muslim empires of the Middle East and North Africa.. ● 6.2.12.A.2.b—Determine the reasons for, and the consequences of, the rise of powerful, centralized nation states in Europe (i.e., the French absolute monarchy and the English limited monarchy). ● 6.2.12.D.2.d—Analyze the impact of new intellectual, philosophical, and scientific ideas on how humans viewed themselves and how they viewed their physical and spiritual worlds. ● 6.2.12.D.2.e—Assess the impact of the printing press and other technologies developed on the dissemination of ideas. ● 6.2.12.A.3.a—Explain how and why various ideals (e.g., liberty, popular sovereignty, natural rights, democracy, nationalism) became driving forces for reforms and revolutions, their influence on Latin American independence movements, and evaluate their impact on government, society, and economic opportunities. ● 6.2.12.A.3.b—Relate the responses of various governments to pressure for self-government or self-determination to subsequent reform or revolution. ● 6.2.12.A.3.c—Analyze the relationship between industrialization and the rise of democratic and social reforms, including the expansion of parliamentary government.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.2.12.C.3.d—Determine how, and the extent to which, scientific and technological changes, transportation, and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural changes. ● 6.2.12.D.3.a—Explain how individuals and groups promoted revolutionary actions and brought about change during this time period.
Materials/Resources	<p>Ramírez, Susan Elizabeth, Peter Stearns and Sam Wineburg. <i>World History Human Legacy</i>. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chapter 18—The Monarchs of Europe ○ Chapter 19—Enlightenment and Revolution ○ Chapter 20—The French Revolution and Napoleon
Technology Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 8.1.A Technology Operations and Concepts ● 8.1.B. Creativity and Innovation ● 8.1. C. Communication and Collaboration ● 8.1. D. Digital Citizenship ● 8.1. E. Research and Information Literacy ● 8.1. F. Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, and Decision Making ● 8.1. A. Nature of Technology: Creativity and Innovation ● 8.1. B. Design: Critical Thinking, Problem Solving and Decision Making ● 8.1. C Technological Citizenship, Ethics and Society ● 8.1. D. Research and Information Fluency ● 8.1. E. Communication and Collaboration ● 8.1. F. Resources for a Technological World ● 8.1. G. The Designed World
Interdisciplinary Standards	<p>Common Core State Standards (ELA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CCRA.L.6—Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression. ● CCRA.SL.1—Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on other’s ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <p>Common Core State Standards (Writing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WHST.11-12.2—Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes. ● WHST.9-10.2—Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
21st Century Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creativity and Innovation ● Critical Thinking and Problem Solving ● Communication and Collaboration ● Information Literacy ● Media Literacy ● ICT Literacy ● Life and Career Skills

21st Century Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Civil Literacy● Environmental Literacy● Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy● Global Awareness● Health Literacy
Notes	

<p>Grade: 9th Subject: Modern World History</p>	<p>Unit 3—Industrialization and Nationalism (1700-1920)</p>
<p>Big Idea/Rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment led people to develop new ways of doing things. Among these new ways were processes and machines for raising crops, making cloth, and other jobs. These developments led to dramatic changes in industry and the world of work. Because so much changed, this era is called the Industrial Revolution. It began in Great Britain and then spread to other parts of the world. During the 1700s and 1800s, the Industrial Revolution changed practically everything about the world of work. Many of the changes were technological advances. As the rate of advances increased, many other aspects of daily life besides work were also transformed. Major reforms took place in Europe and the Americas during the 1800s. Both Great Britain and France made democratic reforms. In Latin America, colonies won independence from Europe. The United States abolished slavery after a bloody Civil War. In the 1800s, nationalism sparked revolutions across Europe. New nations, such as Germany and Italy, formed along cultural lines. Absolute monarchies fell. These nationalist revolutions forever changed the map of Europe—and Europe’s balance of power.
<p>Enduring Understanding (Mastery Objective)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examine how new processes and machines led to dramatic changes in industry—a period in history known as the Industrial Revolution. ● Define the far-reaching effects of the Industrial Revolution, including its effects on daily life. ● Define the reforms that took place in Europe and the Americas during the 1800s. ● Determine how nationalism led to revolutions across Europe, causing monarchies to fall and dramatically changing the map of Europe.
<p>Essential Questions (Instructional Objective)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What conditions in Great Britain led to the rapid growth of the textile industry in the 1700s? ● How did the huge changes in the textile industry spread to many other industries? ● How did the Industrial Revolution change how people worked in factories? ● How did the Industrial Revolution change what life was like in factory towns? ● What new ideas about economics did the Industrial Revolution inspire? ● What were the technological breakthroughs during the Industrial Age in electric power, transportation and communication? ● How did advances in science, medicine and the social sciences lead to new theories about the natural world and the human mind? ● How did advances in science, medicine and the social sciences lead to an improved quality of life and longer life spans? ● How did cities grow and change during the late 1800s? ● How did education, leisure time activities and the arts reflect changing times?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What democratic reforms were passed in Great Britain that changed the way people lived and worked? ● How did opposing groups in France struggle to determine what kind of government France would have during the 1800s? ● How did revolutionary ideas take hold in Latin America resulting in colonies fighting for independence from Europe? ● Why did Italian states rebel against Austria and unify as the Kingdom of Italy in the 1800s? ● How did Otto von Bismarck transform German from a loose confederation of separate states into a powerful empire in the late 1800s? ● How did nationalism break down the Austrian Hapsburg Empire and the Ottoman Empire? ● Why did the Russians rebel against the absolute power of the czar?
<p>Content (Subject Matter)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industrial Revolution ● Factories ● Workers ● Technological Advances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electric Power ○ Transportation ○ Communication ○ Science ○ Medicine ○ Social Sciences ● Urbanization ● British Empire Reform ● French Revolution & Chang ● Latin American Independence ● Italian Unification ● German Unification ● Austro-Hungarian Empire ● Ottoman Empire ● Russian Revolution
<p>Standards</p>	<p>New Jersey Student Learning Standards for Social Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.2.12.A.2.a—Compare the principle ideas of the Enlightenment in Europe (e.g., political, social, gender, education) with similar ideas in Asia and the Muslim empires of the Middle East and North Africa. ● 6.2.12.C.2.a—Relate the development of more modern banking and financial systems to European economic influence in the world. ● 6.2.12.D.2.d—Analyze the impact of new intellectual, philosophical, and scientific ideas on how humans viewed themselves and how they viewed their physical and spiritual worlds. ● 6.2.12.D.2.e—Assess the impact of the printing press and other technologies developed on the dissemination of ideas. ● 6.2.12.A.3.a—Explain how and why various ideals (e.g., liberty, popular sovereignty, natural rights, democracy, nationalism) became driving forces for reforms and revolutions, their influence on Latin American independence

movements, and evaluate their impact on government, society, and economic opportunities.

- 6.2.12.A.3.b—Relate the responses of various governments to pressure for self-government or self-determination to subsequent reform or revolution.
- 6.2.12.A.3.c—Analyze the relationship between industrialization and the rise of democratic and social reforms, including the expansion of parliamentary government.
- 6.2.12.A.3.d—Compare and contrast the struggles for women’s suffrage and workers’ rights in Europe and North America, and evaluate the degree to which each movement achieved its goals.
- 6.2.12.A.3.e—Analyze the motives for and methods by which European nations, Japan, and the United States expanded their imperialistic practices in Africa and Asia during this era, and evaluate the impact of these actions on their relations.
- 6.2.12.B.3.b—Relate the role of geography to the spread of independence movements in Latin America.
- 6.2.12.C.3.a—Analyze interrelationships among the “agricultural revolution,” population growth, industrialization, specialization of labor, and patterns of land-holding.
- 6.2.12.C.3.b—Analyze interrelationships among the Industrial Revolution, nationalism, competition for global markets, imperialism, and natural resources.
- 6.2.12.C.3.c—Compare the characteristics of capitalism, communism, and socialism to determine why each system emerged in different world regions.
- 6.2.12.C.3.d—Determine how, and the extent to which, scientific and technological changes, transportation, and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural changes.
- 6.2.12.C.3.e—Compare the impact of imperialism on economic development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America regarding barriers or opportunities for future development and political independence..
- 6.2.12.D.3.a—Explain how individuals and groups promoted revolutionary actions and brought about change during this time period.
- 6.2.12.D.3.b—Explain how industrialization and urbanization affected class structure, family life, and the daily lives of men, women, and children.
- 6.2.12.D.3.d—Analyze the extent to which racism was both a cause and consequence of imperialism, and evaluate the impact of imperialism from multiple perspectives.
- 6.2.12.D.3.e—Analyze the impact of the policies of different European colonizers on indigenous societies, and explain the responses of these societies to imperialistic rule.
- 6.2.12.A.4.a—Explain the differences between socialism, communism, and fascism and explain the reasons for their spread in Europe and Asia.
- 6.2.12.A.4.b—Compare the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India.
- 6.2.12.B.4.c—Explain how the disintegration of the Ottoman empire and the mandate system led to the creation of new nations in the Middle East.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.2.12.D.4.a—Analyze the extent to which nationalism, industrialization, territory disputes, imperialism, militarism, and alliances led to World War I.
Materials/Resources	<p>Ramírez, Susan Elizabeth, Peter Stearns and Sam Wineburg. <i>World History Human Legacy</i>. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chapter 21—The Industrial Revolution ○ Chapter 22—Life in the Industrial Age ○ Chapter 23—Reforms, Revolutions, and War ○ Chapter 24—Nationalism in Europe ○ Chapter 25—The Age of Imperialism
Technology Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 8.1.A Technology Operations and Concepts ● 8.1.B. Creativity and Innovation ● 8.1. C. Communication and Collaboration ● 8.1. D. Digital Citizenship ● 8.1. E. Research and Information Literacy ● 8.1. F. Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, and Decision Making ● 8.1. A. Nature of Technology: Creativity and Innovation ● 8.1. B. Design: Critical Thinking, Problem Solving and Decision Making ● 8.1. C Technological Citizenship, Ethics and Society ● 8.1. D. Research and Information Fluency ● 8.1. E. Communication and Collaboration ● 8.1. F. Resources for a Technological World ● 8.1. G. The Designed World
Interdisciplinary Standards	<p>Common Core State Standards (ELA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CCRA.L.6—Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression. ● CCRA.SL.1—Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on other’s ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <p>Common Core State Standards (Writing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WHST.11-12.2—Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes. ● WHST.9-10.2—Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
21st Century Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creativity and Innovation ● Critical Thinking and Problem Solving ● Communication and Collaboration ● Information Literacy ● Media Literacy ● ICT Literacy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Life and Career Skills
21st Century Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Civil Literacy● Environmental Literacy● Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy● Global Awareness● Health Literacy
Notes	

Grade: 9 th Subject: Modern World History	Unit 4—The World at War (1914-1945)
Big Idea/Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A variety of powerful forces—including growing nationalism, a tangle of alliances, and decades of rivalry and competition—create conditions that transformed a single assassination into a worldwide war. After years of unprecedented bloodshed and political upheaval the warring nations finally reached an uneasy peace. World War I left millions of people dead and the map of Europe transformed. With Europe in chaos, nationalism spread to parts of the world that had long been under imperialist control, and a new generation of strong leaders promised power and glory. By the end of the 1930s, these leaders’ aggressive actions had the world on the brink of another devastating global war. The aggression of tyrants in Europe and Asia exploded in another world war in 1939. At first, the Axis armies of Germany, Japan, and Italy gained territory and inflicted great suffering. But after years of conflict, the Allies, led by Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union, prevailed.
Enduring Understanding (Mastery Objective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Analyze the causes, battles and effects of World War I. ● Analyze how different nations’ leaders dealt with social, political, and economic chaos during the period between World War I and World War II. ● Detail events that led up to World War II, the battles involving the Allies and Axis Powers, and the war’s effects.
Essential Questions (Instructional Objective)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How did an assassination draw the nations of Europe into what would be called “The War to End All Wars” in 1914? ● What new types of warfare and new war technologies were created in World War I? ● What were the effects of the new types of warfare and new war technologies of World War I? ● How did war and social unrest combine to push Russia to revolution? ● How did Russia’s exit from the war become a major turning point in world history? ● How did the United States’ entry into the conflict allow the Allies to prevail after several years of bloody stalemate? ● Why was peace so difficult to establish after the war? ● What effect did rising nationalism have in Asia and Africa after World War I? ● What caused the economic unrest that spread around the globe? ● What were the effects of the economic unrest that spread around the globe? ● How did Japan modernize and emerge from World War I as one of the world’s leading powers? ● How did political and social unrest following World War I aid totalitarian dictators in their rise to power? ● How did the appeasement of an increasingly aggressive Adolf Hitler backfire and lead to the outbreak of World War II for European leaders?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How did the Allies recover from their difficulties of the early years of the war? ● How did the German Nazi government end up murdering 6 million European Jews and 5 million others throughout Europe? ● How did the Allies finally triumph over the Axis Powers in Europe and Asia?
<p>Content (Subject Matter)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● World War I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Causes ○ Type of Warfare ○ Technology ○ Armistice ○ Treaty of Versailles ● Russian Revolution ● Unrest in Asia & Africa ● Great Depression ● Japanese Imperialism ● European Totalitarian Dictators ● World War II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Axis Aggression ○ Allied Response ○ Holocaust ○ End of the War
<p>Standards</p>	<p>New Jersey Student Learning Standards for Social Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.2.12.A.3.b—Relate the responses of various governments to pressure for self-government or self-determination to subsequent reform or revolution. ● 6.2.12.A.3.e—Analyze the motives for and methods by which European nations, Japan, and the United States expanded their imperialistic practices in Africa and Asia during this era, and evaluate the impact of these actions on their relations. ● 6.2.12.B.3.a—Assess the impact of imperialism by comparing and contrasting the political boundaries of the world in 1815 and 1914. ● 6.2.12.C.3.c—Compare the characteristics of capitalism, communism, and socialism to determine why each system emerged in different world regions. ● 6.2.12.C.3.e—Compare the impact of imperialism on economic development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America regarding barriers or opportunities for future development and political independence. ● 6.2.12.D.3.a—Explain how individuals and groups promoted revolutionary actions and brought about change during this time period. ● 6.2.12.D.3.c—Compare and contrast China’s and Japan’s views of and responses to imperialism, and determine the effects of imperialism on the development and prosperity of each country in the 20th century. ● 6.2.12.D.3.d—Analyze the extent to which racism was both a cause and consequence of imperialism, and evaluate the impact of imperialism from multiple perspectives.

- 6.2.12.D.3.e—Analyze the impact of the policies of different European colonizers on indigenous societies, and explain the responses of these societies to imperialistic rule.
- 6.2.12.A.4.a—Explain the differences between socialism, communism, and fascism and explain the reasons for their spread in Europe and Asia.
- 6.2.12.A.4.c—Analyze the motivations, causes, and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Roma (gypsies), and Jews, as well as the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.
- 6.2.12.A.4.d—Assess government responses to incidents of ethnic cleansing and genocide.
- 6.2.12.B.4.a—Determine the geographic impact of World War I by comparing and contrasting the political boundaries of the world in 1914 and 1939.
- 6.2.12.B.4.b—Determine how geography impacted military strategies and major turning points during World War II.
- 6.2.12.B.4.c—Explain how the disintegration of the Ottoman empire and the mandate system led to the creation of new nations in the Middle East.
- 6.2.12.B.4.d—Explain the intended and unintended consequences of new national boundaries established by the treaties that ended World War II.
- 6.2.12.C.4.a—Analyze government responses to the Great Depression and their consequences, including the growth of fascist, socialist, and communist movements and the effects on capitalist economic theory and practice.
- 6.2.12.C.4.b—Compare and contrast World Wars I and II in terms of technological innovations (i.e., industrial production, scientific research, war tactics) and social impact (i.e., national mobilization, loss of life, and destruction of property).
- 6.2.12.C.4.c—Assess the short- and long-term demographic, social, economic, and environmental consequences of the violence and destruction of the two World Wars.
- 6.2.12.C.4.d—Analyze the ways in which new forms of communication, transportation, and weaponry affected relationships between governments and their citizens and bolstered the power of new authoritarian regimes during this period.
- 6.2.12.D.4.a—Analyze the extent to which nationalism, industrialization, territory disputes, imperialism, militarism, and alliances led to World War I.
- 6.2.12.D.4.b—Analyze the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations from the perspectives of different nations.
- 6.2.12.D.4.c—Assess the causes of revolution in the 20th century (i.e., in Russia, China, India, and Cuba), and determine the impact on global politics.
- 6.2.12.D.4.d—Analyze the extent to which the legacy of World War I, the global depression, ethnic and ideological conflicts, imperialism, and traditional political or economic rivalries caused World War II.
- 6.2.12.D.4.e—Compare how Allied countries responded to the expansionist actions of Germany and Italy.
- 6.2.12.D.4.f—Explain the role of colonial peoples in the war efforts of the Allies and the Central/Axis Powers in both World Wars.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.2.12.D.4.g—Analyze the role of racial bias, nationalism, and propaganda in mobilizing civilian populations in support of “total war”. ● 6.2.12.D.4.h—Assess the extent to which world war, depression, nationalist ideology, communism, and liberal democratic ideals contributed to the emergence of movements for national self-rule or sovereignty in Africa and Asia. ● 6.2.12.D.4.i—Compare and contrast the actions of individuals as perpetrators, bystanders, and rescuers during events of persecution or genocide, and describe the long-term consequences of genocide for all involved. ● 6.2.12.D.4.j—Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women were transformed during this time period. ● 6.2.12.D.4.k—Assess the cultural impact of World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II by analyzing the values and social ideas in the arts.
Materials/Resources	<p>Ramírez, Susan Elizabeth, Peter Stearns and Sam Wineburg. <i>World History Human Legacy</i>. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chapter 26—World War I ○ Chapter 27—The Interwar Years ○ Chapter 28—World War II
Technology Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 8.1.A Technology Operations and Concepts ● 8.1.B. Creativity and Innovation ● 8.1. C. Communication and Collaboration ● 8.1. D. Digital Citizenship ● 8.1. E. Research and Information Literacy ● 8.1. F. Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, and Decision Making ● 8.1. A. Nature of Technology: Creativity and Innovation ● 8.1. B. Design: Critical Thinking, Problem Solving and Decision Making ● 8.1. C Technological Citizenship, Ethics and Society ● 8.1. D. Research and Information Fluency ● 8.1. E. Communication and Collaboration ● 8.1. F. Resources for a Technological World ● 8.1. G. The Designed World
Interdisciplinary Standards	<p>Common Core State Standards (ELA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CCRA.L.6—Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression. ● CCRA.SL.1—Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on other’s ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <p>Common Core State Standards (Writing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WHST.11-12.2—Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WHST.9-10.2—Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
21st Century Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creativity and Innovation ● Critical Thinking and Problem Solving ● Communication and Collaboration ● Information Literacy ● Media Literacy ● ICT Literacy ● Life and Career Skills
21st Century Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Civil Literacy ● Environmental Literacy ● Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy ● Global Awareness ● Health Literacy
Notes	

<p>Grade: 9th Subject: Modern World History</p>	<p>Unit 5—The Contemporary World (1945-Present)</p>
<p>Big Idea/Rationale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● World War II left behind enormous destruction and a world order dominated by two nations: the United States and the Soviet Union. In the years to come, the bitter rivalry between these two superpowers would affect not only Europe and North America, but the world. Following World War II, the nations of Asia worked to win political and economic independence. Their efforts were complicated by Cold War tensions, religious and ethnic conflicts, and struggles for political power. Despite these obstacles, some nations achieved great success in building strong, vibrant economies, and improved the lives of people throughout the region. After World War II, many countries in Africa and the Middle East struggled for independence from European rule. After they gained that independence, they faced other challenges created by political, religious, and economic issues. Latin America has experienced many political and economic shifts since 1945. Revolutions and repressive governments have coincided with shifts toward government-controlled economies or more open market economies. In recent years, Latin America has made great strides toward democracy but still faces many economic and political challenges. The world today is changing at a rapid rate. People are working together to promote economic development, eliminate threats to global security, protect the environment, and advance science and technology.
<p>Enduring Understanding (Mastery Objective)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Examine how World War II gave way to new alliances, a new war and a rivalry between two superpowers. ● Examine the challenges and economic growth in India, Southeast Asia, China and the Pacific Rim following World War II. ● Analyze how many countries in Africa and the Middle East struggled to gain their independence after World War II, and the political, religious, and economic issues that followed. ● Examine the political and economic problems in Latin America from 1945 to the present. ● Dissect the economic, environmental, and technological changes and challenges in the world today.
<p>Essential Questions (Instructional Objective)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How did an alliance during World War II transform into an era of conflict and confrontation called the Cold War? ● In what areas did the Soviet Union and the United States compete for power and influence? ● How did the Cold War bring tremendous economic and social change to North America, Western Europe, and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union? ● What caused the Soviet Union collapse in 1991? ● What changes did the collapse of the Soviet Union bring to Europe? ● How did India gain its independence from Great Britain? ● What types of conflict and challenges were faced in the post-Britain Indian subcontinent?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How did many Southeast Asian nations achieve independence after being under colonial domination for so long? ● What changes have occurred in China since becoming a Communist nation in 1949? ● What types of market reforms have led to a rapidly growing economy for China today? ● How did the nations of the Asian Pacific Rim undergo remarkable economic growth after World War II, and what challenges remain? ● How did almost all countries in Africa gain independence from ruling European powers? ● Why did newly independent African nations struggle with poverty, conflict and ineffective governments? ● How did the democratic elections held in African nations work out in recent years? ● What caused the rise of nationalism in North Africa and the Middle East? ● How did the rise of nationalism in North Africa and the Middle East lead to independence and conflicts with the West? ● What were the issues in the Middle East led to conflicts between Israel and its neighbors? ● What were the issues in the Middle East led to conflicts between Iran and Iraq? ● What caused the revolutions in Central America after World War II? ● Why did the Central American revolutions after World War II involve intervention by the United States? ● What led military leaders to seize power and install repressive regimes in Latin America? ● What caused the repressive regimes in Latin America to fall in the 1980s? ● How did moderate elected leaders achieve a measure of political and economic progress? ● How do trade and culture link economies and lives around the world? ● In what ways are people and countries working together to protect human rights, solve the problem of poverty and disease and adjust to new patterns of migration? ● How has terrorism, the potential use of weapons of mass destruction, and ethnic and religious tensions threatened security around the world? ● How are people working together to protect the environment and using science and technology to improve living conditions around the world?
<p>Content (Subject Matter)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Beginnings of the Cold War ● Superpower Rivalries ● Changing Societies ● After the Cold War ● South Asia after Empire ● Independence Struggles in Southeast Asia ● Communist China ● Rise of Pacific Rim Economies ● African Nations Gain Independence

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post-Colonial Africa ● Nationalism in North Africa and the Middle East ● Conflicts in the Middle East ● Revolution and Intervention ● The Rise of Dictatorships ● Democratic and Economic Reforms ● Trade and Globalization ● Social Challenges ● Threats to World Security ● Environment and Technology
<p>Standards</p>	<p>New Jersey Student Learning Standards for Social Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.2.12.A.4.b—Compare the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India. ● 6.2.12.A.4.c—Analyze the motivations, causes, and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Roma (gypsies), and Jews, as well as the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese. ● 6.2.12.B.4.c—Explain how the disintegration of the Ottoman empire and the mandate system led to the creation of new nations in the Middle East. ● 6.2.12.B.4.d—Explain the intended and unintended consequences of new national boundaries established by the treaties that ended World War II. ● 6.2.12.C.4.d—Analyze the ways in which new forms of communication, transportation, and weaponry affected relationships between governments and their citizens and bolstered the power of new authoritarian regimes during this period. ● 6.2.12.D.4.c—Assess the causes of revolution in the 20th century (i.e., in Russia, China, India, and Cuba), and determine the impact on global politics. ● 6.2.12.D.4.h—Assess the extent to which world war, depression, nationalist ideology, communism, and liberal democratic ideals contributed to the emergence of movements for national self-rule or sovereignty in Africa and Asia. ● 6.2.12.D.4.i—Compare and contrast the actions of individuals as perpetrators, bystanders, and rescuers during events of persecution or genocide, and describe the long-term consequences of genocide for all involved. ● 6.2.12.D.4.j—Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women were transformed during this time period. ● 6.2.12.D.4.k—Analyze how the arts represent the changing values and ideals of society. ● 6.2.12.A.5.a—Explain how and why differences in ideologies and policies between the United States and the USSR resulted in a cold war, the formation of new alliances (e.g., NATO, SEATO, Warsaw Pact), and periodic military clashes (e.g., Korean War, conflicts in the Middle East). ● 6.2.12.A.5.b—Analyze the structure and goals of the United Nations and evaluate the organization’s ability to solve or mediate international conflicts. ● 6.2.12.A.5.c—Explain how World War II led to aspirations for self-determination, and compare and contrast the methods used by African and Asian countries to achieve independence.

- 6.2.12.A.5.d—Analyze the causes and consequences of mass killings (e.g., Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Somalia, and Sudan), and evaluate the responsibilities of the world community in response to such events.
- 6.2.12.A.5.e—Assess the progress of human and civil rights around the world since the 1948 U.N. Declaration of Human Rights.
- 6.2.12.B.5.a—Determine the impact of geography on decisions made by the Soviet Union and the United States to expand and protect their spheres of influence.
- 6.2.12.B.5.b—Analyze the reasons for the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, and evaluate the impact of these events on changing national boundaries in Eastern Europe and Asia.
- 6.2.12.B.5.c—Determine the impact of migration on way of life (e.g., social, economic, and political structures) in countries of origin and in adopted countries.
- 6.2.12.B.5.d—Analyze post-independence struggles in South Asia, including the struggle over the partitioning of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan, as well as later tensions over Kashmir.
- 6.2.12.B.5.e—Assess the role of boundary disputes and limited natural resources as sources of conflict.
- 6.2.12.C.5.a—Explain how and why Western European countries and Japan achieved rapid economic recovery after World War II.
- 6.2.12.C.5.b—Compare and contrast free market capitalism, Western European democratic socialism, and Soviet communism.
- 6.2.12.C.5.c—Assess the impact of the international arms race, the space race, and nuclear proliferation on international politics from multiple perspectives.
- 6.2.12.C.5.d—Determine the challenges faced by developing nations in their efforts to compete in a global economy.
- 6.2.12.C.5.e—Assess the reasons for and consequences of the growth of communism and shift toward a market economy in China.
- 6.2.12.C.5.f—Assess the impact of the European Union on member nations and other nations.
- 6.2.12.C.5.g—Evaluate the role of the petroleum industry in world politics, the global economy, and the environment.
- 6.2.12.D.5.a—Relate the lingering effects of colonialism to the efforts of Latin American, African, and Asian nations to build stable economies and national identities.
- 6.2.12.D.5.b—Assess the impact of Gandhi’s methods of civil disobedience and passive resistance in India, and determine how his methods were later used by people from other countries.
- 6.2.12.D.5.c—Assess the influence of television, the Internet, and other forms of electronic communication on the creation and diffusion of cultural and political information, worldwide.
- 6.2.12.D.5.d—Analyze how feminist movements and social conditions have affected the lives of women in different parts of the world, and evaluate

	<p>women’s progress toward social equality, economic equality, and political equality in various countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6.2.12.A.6.a—Evaluate the role of international cooperation and multinational organizations in attempting to solve global issues. ● 6.2.12.A.6.b—Analyze the relationships and tensions between national sovereignty and global interest in matters such as territory, economic development, use of natural resources, and human rights. ● 6.2.12.A.6.c—Analyze why terrorist movements have proliferated, and evaluate their impact on governments, individuals, and societies. ● 6.2.12.A.6.d—Assess the effectiveness of responses by governments and international organizations to tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences. ● 6.2.12.B.6.a—Determine the global impact of increased population growth, migration, and changes in urban-rural populations on natural resources and land use. ● 6.2.12.C.6.a—Evaluate efforts of governmental, nongovernmental, and international organizations to address economic imbalances and social inequalities. ● 6.2.12.C.6.b—Compare and contrast demographic trends in industrialized and developing nations, and evaluate the potential impact of these trends on the economy, political stability, and use of resources. ● 6.2.12.C.6.c—Assess the role government monetary policies, central banks, international investment, and exchange rates play in maintaining stable regional and global economies. ● 6.2.12.C.6.d—Determine how the availability of scientific, technological, and medical advances impacts the quality of life in different countries. ● 6.2.12.D.6.a—Assess the role of increased personal and business electronic communications in creating a “global” culture, and evaluate the impact on traditional cultures and values.
<p>Materials/Resources</p>	<p>Ramírez, Susan Elizabeth, Peter Stearns and Sam Wineburg. <i>World History Human Legacy</i>. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chapter 29—Europe and North America ○ Chapter 30—Asia ○ Chapter 31—Africa and the Middle East ○ Chapter 32— Latin America ○ Chapter 33—Today’s World
<p>Technology Standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 8.1.A Technology Operations and Concepts ● 8.1.B. Creativity and Innovation ● 8.1. C. Communication and Collaboration ● 8.1. D. Digital Citizenship ● 8.1. E. Research and Information Literacy ● 8.1. F. Critical Thinking, Problem Solving, and Decision Making ● 8.1. A. Nature of Technology: Creativity and Innovation ● 8.1. B. Design: Critical Thinking, Problem Solving and Decision Making ● 8.1. C Technological Citizenship, Ethics and Society ● 8.1. D. Research and Information Fluency

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 8.1. E. Communication and Collaboration ● 8.1. F. Resources for a Technological World ● 8.1. G. The Designed World
Interdisciplinary Standards	<p>Common Core State Standards (ELA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CCRA.L.6—Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression. ● CCRA.SL.1—Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on other’s ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. <p>Common Core State Standards (Writing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WHST.11-12.2—Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes. ● WHST.9-10.2—Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
21st Century Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creativity and Innovation ● Critical Thinking and Problem Solving ● Communication and Collaboration ● Information Literacy ● Media Literacy ● ICT Literacy ● Life and Career Skills
21st Century Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Civil Literacy ● Environmental Literacy ● Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy ● Global Awareness ● Health Literacy
Notes	