

Grade 9

World History and Geography: 1500 A.D. (C.E.) to the Present

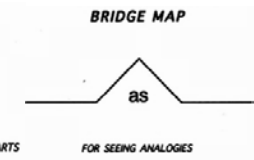
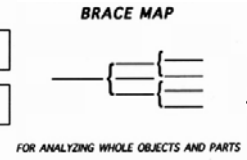
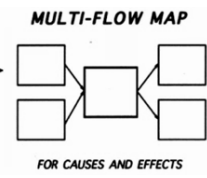
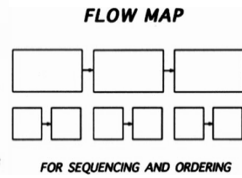
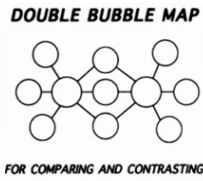
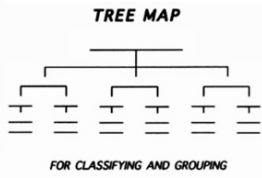
These standards enable students to examine history and geography from 1500 A.D. (C.E.) to the present, with emphasis on development of the modern world. Geographic influences on history will continue to be explored, but increasing attention will be given to political boundaries that developed with the evolution of nations. Significant attention will be given to the ways in which scientific and technological revolutions created new economic conditions that in turn produced social and political changes. Noteworthy people and events of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries will be emphasized for their strong connections to contemporary issues.

Although the study of history rests on knowledge of dates, names, places, events, and ideas, historical understanding requires students to engage in historical thinking, raise questions, and marshal evidence in support of their answers. Students engaged in historical thinking draw upon chronological thinking, historical comprehension, historical analysis and interpretation, historical research, and decision making. Students will apply these social science skills to engage in their exploration of the global challenges of the twenty-first century.

Skills

- WHII.1 The student will demonstrate skills for historical thinking, geographical analysis, economic decision making, and responsible citizenship by
- a) synthesizing evidence from artifacts and primary and secondary sources to obtain information about events and life in world history;
 - b) using geographic information to determine patterns and trends in world history;
 - c) interpreting charts, graphs, and pictures to determine characteristics of people, places, or events in world history;
 - d) evaluating sources for accuracy, credibility, bias, and propaganda;
 - e) comparing and contrasting historical, cultural, economic, and political perspectives in world history;
 - f) explaining how indirect cause-and-effect relationships impacted people, places, and events in world history;
 - g) analyzing multiple connections across time and place;
 - h) using a decision-making model to analyze and explain the incentives for and consequences of a specific choice made;
 - i) identifying the rights and responsibilities of citizens and ethical use of materials and intellectual property; and
 - j) investigating and researching to develop products orally and in writing.

Thinking Map Images for Copying and Pasting



	Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	Skill Focus and Exemplars (Instructions for linking to a Google Doc)	Resources (for instruction, assessment, and intervention)
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States, Empires, and Religions

WHII 2a,2c, 2d, 2e,5a. 15a,b

2a-By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), major states and empires had developed in various regions of the world.

2c-By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), the five world religions had spread to many areas of the Eastern Hemisphere.

2d-By 1500, regional trade patterns had developed that linked Africa,the Middle East, Asia, and Europe.

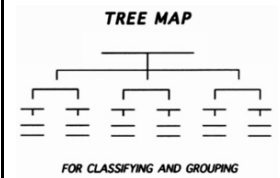
Western Europe
 England, France, Spain
 Eastern Europe/Mideast
 Russia, Ottoman
 Americas
 Incan Empire, Aztec Empire
 Far East
 China, India
 Africa
 Songhai

- Location of world religions in 1500 A.D. (C.E.):
- Judaism: Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East
 - Christianity: Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East
 - Islam: Parts of Asia, Africa, and southern Europe, Concentrated in Middle East
 - Hinduism: India and part of Southeast Asia
 - Buddhism: East and Southeast Asia

- Traditional trade patterns linking Europe with Asia and Africa:
- Silk Road across Asia to the Mediterranean basin
 - Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
 - Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa


Northern European links with the

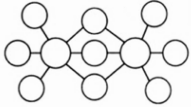
WHII.1b,e,f




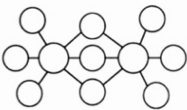
[Continents and Oceans Quiz](#)

[States, Empires, and Trade Routes Powerpoint](#)

<p>2e-By 1500 A.D. (C.E.), technological and scientific advancements had been exchanged among cultures of the world.</p> <p>5a-Between about 1500 A.D. (C.E.) and about 1800 A.D. (C.E), European nations developed empires that extended throughout Europe and the world.</p> <p>Major geographic features of Europe helped to shape these</p>	<p>Black Sea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Western European sea and river trade - South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia <p>Importance of trade patterns, exchange of products and ideas</p> <p>Products exchanged along trade routes: paper, compass, silk, porcelain (China), Textiles (India and Middle East), Gold, salt (Africa)</p> <p>Ideas exchanged along trade routes: numeral system (India and Middle East), Scientific knowledge—medicine, astronomy, mathematics</p> <p>European nations and their empires (about 1500-about 1800 A.D. (C.E.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British Empire - Spanish Empire - French Empire - Dutch Empire - Portuguese Empire - Hapsburg Empire - Russia - Prussia <p>Major Geographic Features of Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alps - Ural Mountains - Black Sea - Mediterranean Sea 	<p style="text-align: center;">BUBBLE MAP</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><small>FOR DESCRIBING USING ADJECTIVES</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Political Map Quiz Answer Sheet</p>
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<p>empires and included land and water features.</p> <p>15a-Five world religions have had a profound impact on culture and civilization.</p> <p>Five world religions have had a profound impact on culture and civilization. These religions are found worldwide, but their followers tend to be concentrated in certain geographic areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - English Channel - Iberian Peninsula - Balkan Peninsula <p>Judaism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monotheism - Ten Commandments of moral and religious conduct - Torah: Written records and beliefs of the Jews <p>Christianity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monotheism - Jesus as Son of God - Life after death - New Testament: Life and teachings of Jesus - Establishment of Christian doctrines by early church councils <p>Islam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monotheism - Muhammad, the prophet - Qur'an (Koran) - Five Pillars of Islam - Mecca and Medina <p>Buddhism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Founder: Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha) - Four Noble Truths - Eightfold Path to Enlightenment - Spread of Buddhism from India to China and other parts of Asia, resulting from Asoka's missionaries and their writings 	<p style="text-align: center;">DOUBLE BUBBLE MAP</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><small>FOR COMPARING AND CONTRASTING</small></p>	<p>World Religions Power Point</p> <p>Map of Major Religions</p> <p>Major Religion Vocabulary</p>
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	<p>Hinduism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many forms of one God - Reincarnation: Rebirth based upon karma - Karma: Knowledge that all thoughts and actions result in future consequences - Spread of Hinduism from India throughout the world 		
<p>WHII.2b, 3a, 3b, 3c</p> <p>Renaissance/Reformation</p> <p>2b-New intellectual and artistic ideas that developed during the Renaissance marked the beginning of the modern world.</p> <p>3a-Disputes over biblical interpretation and papal authority led Protestant Reformers to leave the Catholic</p>	<p>Renaissance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Rebirth” of classical knowledge; “birth” of the modern world - Spread of the Renaissance from the Italian city-states to northern Europe - Contributions of the Renaissance - Accomplishments in the visual arts: Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Albrecht Dürer - Accomplishments in literature Machiavelli, Erasmus - Accomplishments in intellectual ideas (humanism); and secularism <p>Conflicts that challenged the authority of the Church in Rome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - German and English nobility disliked Italian 	<p>WHII.1a,c,f,g,</p> 	<p>Early Renaissance Powerpoint</p> <p>High Renaissance Powerpoint</p> <p>Martin Luther Flow Map</p> <p>New Renaissance Powerpoint</p> <p>Protestant Reformation Power Point Guide</p>

<p>Church and establish Protestant churches.</p>	<p>domination of the Church.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Church's great political power and wealth caused conflict.- Church corruption and the sale of indulgences were widespread and caused conflict. <p>Early dissenters (John Wycliffe and Jan Huss) led early efforts to reform the Church.</p> <p>Martin Luther (the Lutheran tradition) Views:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Salvation by faith alone, Bible as the ultimate authority, all humans equal before God- Initiated the Protestant Reformation that splintered Catholic Europe- Actions: 95 theses, birth of the Protestant Church <p>John Calvin (the Calvinist tradition):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Views: Predestination (God chooses those to be saved and those to be punished)- Actions: Expansion of the Protestant Movement <p>King Henry VIII:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Views: Disagreed with the authority of the Pope in Rome- Actions: Divorced; broke ties with Papal authority;	 <p>DOUBLE BUBBLE MAP</p> <p>FOR COMPARING AND CONTRASTING</p>	<p>Protestant Reformation Power Point</p> <p>Religious and Political Division during the Reformation and Effects</p>
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<p>3b-The Reformation had its roots in disagreements about theology, but it led to important economic and political changes. Religious differences and hatreds caused war and destruction.</p> <p>3c-At first, the Reformation divided the countries of Europe on religious principles, leading to religious intolerance. Gradually, religious toleration emerged as the result of changing cultural values.</p>	<p>headed the national church in England; appropriated lands and wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in England</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Views: tolerance for dissenters, expansion, and colonialism- Actions: commissioned 39 Articles, Victory over the Spanish Armada (1588) <p>Reformation in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Princes in Northern Germany converted to Protestantism, ending the authority of the Pope in their states.- The Hapsburg family and the authority of the Holy Roman Empire continued to support the Roman Catholic Church.- Conflict between Protestants and Catholics resulted in devastating wars (e.g., Thirty Years' War). <p>Reformation in France:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- After more than thirty years of war between Catholics and Protestants, the Catholic monarchy granted Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship by the Edict of Nantes.		<p>Henry VIII PowerPoint</p> <p>Results of the 30 Years War Results of the 30 Years War-answers</p>
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	<p>The printing press was instrumental in spreading cultural ideas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cardinal Richelieu exploited the religious conflict for political ends <p>Catholic Reformation</p> <p>Counter-Reformation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Council of Trent reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices.- The Society of Jesus (The Jesuits) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the world.- The Inquisition was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine. <p>Changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Growth of secularism and skepticism in reaction against religious warfare- Growth of individualism- Eventual growth of religious tolerance <p>Role of the printing press:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Growth of literacy was stimulated by the Gutenberg printing press.- The Bible was printed in English, French, and German.- These factors had an important impact on spreading the ideas of the Reformation and the Renaissance.		
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<p>WII.4a,4b,4c,4d Exploration, Trade, and Scientific Revolution</p> <p>4a-The expanding economies of European states stimulated increased trade with markets in Asia.</p> <p>4b-European powers sought to establish empires in North, South, and Central America. European powers sought to establish economic relationships with Africa and Asia.</p> <p>4c-Europeans migrated to new colonies in the Americas, creating new cultural and social patterns.</p>	<p>Demand for gold, spices, and natural resources in Europe</p> <p>Support for the diffusion of Christianity</p> <p>Political and economic competition between European empires</p> <p>Innovations of European and Islamic origins in navigational arts</p> <p>Pioneering role of Prince Henry the Navigator</p> <p>Establishment of overseas empires and decimation of indigenous populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Portugal: Vasco da Gama - Spain: Christopher Columbus, Hernando Cortez, Francisco Pizarro, Ferdinand Magellan - England: Francis Drake - France: Jacques Cartier <p>Americas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of Spanish Empire into South and Central America - Expansion of British Empire into North America - Expansion of Portuguese Empire into South America - Expansion of French 	<p>WHII.1b,c,g,</p> <div data-bbox="1050 1234 1312 1412" data-label="Diagram"> </div>	<p>Explorer Frayer</p> <p>Exploration and Conquest Powerpoint</p> <p>Explorer Chart</p>
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Empire into North America

Africa:

- Expansion of trade between Europe and Africa (gold, slaves, and other resources)
- European trading posts along the coast

Asia:

- Colonization by small groups of merchants (India, the Indies, China)
- Establishment of trading companies (Portuguese, Dutch, British)

Demise of Aztec and Inca Empires:

- Forced migration of Africans who had been enslaved
- Colonies' imitation of the culture and social patterns of their parent countries
- Influence of Catholic and Protestant colonists who carried their faith, language, and cultures to new lands
- Religious conversion of indigenous peoples

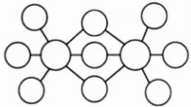
Africa:

- Expansion of the slave trade
- Introduction of firearms to African society

[North American Exploration Frayer](#)

[Conquest of the Americas Timeline Answers](#)

[Conquest of the Americas Timeline](#)

<p>4d-The discovery of the Americas by Europeans resulted in an exchange of products and resources between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of families as a result of the slave trade - Loss of fittest members of society to the slave trade <p>Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European influence was not welcomed - Conflict over attempts to spread Christianity - Restrictions on European trade and cultural influence <p>Columbian Exchange:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Western Hemisphere agricultural products, such as corn, potatoes, and tobacco, changed European lifestyles. - European horses and cattle changed the lifestyles of American Indians. - European diseases, such as smallpox, killed more than half of American Indians. <p>Impact of the Columbian Exchange:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of labor to grow cash crops led to the use of African slaves. - Slavery was based on race. - European plantation system in the Caribbean and the Americas destroyed indigenous economics and damaged the environment. 	<p>DOUBLE BUBBLE MAP</p>  <p>FOR COMPARING AND CONTRASTING</p>	
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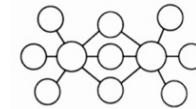
4e-European exploration of new lands and cultures raised new questions about nature and society and encouraged a new emphasis on experimental technology. With its emphasis on reasoned observation and systematic measurement, the Scientific Revolution changed the way people viewed the world and their place in it.

- Export of precious metals:
- Gold and silver exported to Europe and Asia
 - Impact on indigenous empires of the Americas
 - Impact on Spain and international trade

- Triangular Trade:
- Linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas
 - Slaves, sugar, and rum were traded.

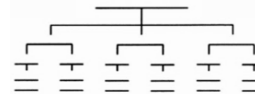
- Pioneers of the Scientific Revolution:
- Nicolaus Copernicus developed heliocentric theory.
 - Johannes Kepler discovered planetary motion.
 - Galileo Galilei used telescope to support heliocentric theory.
 - Kepler discovered laws of planetary motion.
 - Isaac Newton formulated law of gravity.
 - William Harvey discovered circulation of the blood.
 - Importance of the Scientific Revolution
 - Emphasis on reason and systematic observation of nature
 - Formulation of the scientific method
 - Expansion of scientific knowledge

DOUBLE BUBBLE MAP



FOR COMPARING AND CONTRASTING

TREE MAP



FOR CLASSIFYING AND GROUPING

[Columbian Exchange](#)

[Columbian Exchange Answers](#)

[Scientific Revolution Powerpoint](#)

[Scientific Revolution Chart 1](#)

[Scientific Revolution Chart 2](#)

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	Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	Skill Focus and Exemplars (Instructions for linking to a Google Doc)	Resources (for instruction, assessment, and intervention)
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<p>Q 2</p>	<p>WII 5b,5c,5d,5e,5f,5g,5h</p> <p>Absolutism, Enlightenment, English Civil War, French Revolution, Development of Italy and Russia</p> <p>5b-The efforts of Habsburg rulers failed to restore Catholic unity across Europe.</p> <p>5c-The Age of Absolutism takes its name from a series of European monarchs who increased the power of their central governments.</p>	<p>Social and Cultural Patterns in the Habsburg Empire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very diverse empire that included many ethnic and cultural groups, which often resulted in conflict - Focus on protection of Catholicism from Islamic influence and Protestant influence - Development of nationalism within the diverse groups in the empire <p>Charles V:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ruled the largest collection of European lands since Charlemagne - Failed efforts to unite Europe under a Catholic empire - Abdication of throne, division of empire <p>Characteristics of absolute monarchies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - centralization of power - concept of rule by divine right <p>Absolute monarchs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Louis XIV of France: Palace of Versailles as a symbol of royal power <p>The Enlightenment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - emphasized reason, analysis, and individualism - stimulated religious pluralism 	<p>WHII.1a,b,c,e,f,g,i,j</p>	
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<p>WHII.6a,b,c,d,e,f</p> <p>Ottomans, Mughal, China, and Japan</p> <p>6a-Between about 1500 A.D. (C.E.)and about 1800 A.D. (C.E), Asian nations developed empires that extended throughout Asia and the world.</p> <p>Major geographic features of Asia helped to shape these empires and included land and water features.</p> <p>6b-The Ottoman Empire emerged as a political and economic power following the conquest of Constantinople.</p> <p>The Ottomans brought much of Muslim territory in Southwest Asia and North Africa under their rule.</p>	<p>Asian Empires from about 1500 A.D. (C.E.) to about 1800 A.D. (C.E.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ottoman Empire - Mughal Empire - Chinese dynasties - Japanese shogunate <p>Major Geographic Features of Asia</p> <p>Asia Minor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indian subcontinent - Himalayan Mountains - Indian Ocean - South China Sea - Arabian Peninsula <p>Original location of the Ottoman Empire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asia Minor <p>Expansion and extent of the Ottoman Empire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Southwest Asia - Southeastern Europe, Balkan Peninsula - North Africa <p>Development of the Ottoman Empire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capital at Constantinople renamed Istanbul - Islamic religion as a unifying force that accepted tolerated other religions - Trade in coffee and ceramics <p>Social and Cultural Patterns:</p>	<p>WHII.1b,e,f,h,</p>	
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<p>6c-Descendants of the Mongols, the Muslim Mughal (Mogul) rulers, established an empire in northern India.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hagia Sophia - Mosques and religious complexes built by Sinan - Developments in architecture, calligraphy, manuscript painting, textiles, and ceramics 		
<p>The Mughal Empire traded with European nations.</p>	<p>Location of the Mughal Empire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North India <p>Contributions of Mughal rulers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spread of Islam into India - Art and architecture: Taj Mahal - Establishment of European trading outposts - Influence of Indian textiles on British textile industry 		
<p>Much of southern India remained independent and continued international trade.</p>	<p>Trade with European nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Portugal, England, and the Netherlands competed for the Indian Ocean trade by establishing coastal ports on the Indian subcontinent. - Southern India traded silks, spices, and gems. 		
<p>6d-China sought to limit the influence and activities of European merchants.</p>	<p>China:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of foreign enclaves to control trade - Imperial policy of controlling foreign influences and trade - Increase in European demand for Chinese goods (tea, porcelain) 		
<p>6e-The reunification of Japan established the Tokugawa</p>	<p>Japan:</p>		

Shogunate, that governed for more than 250 years.

The reunification of Japan brought with it an emphasis on the reestablishment of order in social, political, and international relations following a century of civil war and turmoil.

6f-Between about 1500 A.D. (C.E.) and about 1800 A.D. (C.E.), the major Asian empires had a variety of political and economic systems.

- Characterized by a powerless emperor controlled by a military leader (shogun)
- Adopted policy of isolation to limit foreign influences

Ottoman Empire:

- Political System: centralized bureaucratic government ruled by a sultan (political and religious leader)
- Economic System: Located at the crossroads of trade between Europe and Asia, economy based on trade and agriculture

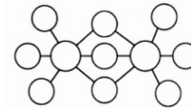
Mughal Empire:

- Political System: centralized bureaucratic government ruled by a Muslim emperor
- Economic System: Dependence on trade with foreign nations (Europe), economy based on trade and agriculture

China:

- Political System: centralized bureaucratic government ruled by a Qing (Manchu) dynasty emperor
- Economic System: economy based largely on agriculture, resistance to trade with European nations

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FOR COMPARING AND CONTRASTING

[China and Japan Power Point](#)

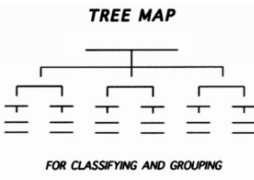
[Political and Economic Systems Chart](#)

[Political and Economic Systems](#)

Japan:

- Political System: government ruled by a powerful shogun, had a powerless emperor
- Economic System: reliance on maritime trade within the empire, desire to expand to find resources

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	<p>WII.7a,b,c,d African Empires</p> <p>7a-Between about 1500 A.D. (C.E.) and about 1800 A.D. (C.E), African societies maintained empires throughout West Africa, East Africa, and South Africa.</p> <p>Major geographic features of Africa helped to shape these empires and included land and water features.</p> <p>7b-Between about 1500 A.D. (C.E.) and about 1800 A.D. (C.E), the empires of Africa developed social and cultural patterns as a result of indigenous traditions and interactions with foreign nations.</p>	<p>Major Societies in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Songhai - Kongo - Asante - Zulu - Ethiopia <p>Major Geographic Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sahara Desert - Niger River - Congo River - Horn of Africa - Cape of Good Hope <p>Social and Cultural Patterns in West Africa:</p> <p>Songhai:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - While Islam was practiced by rulers, most people remained loyal to their indigenous religions. - Because of trade relationships with foreign nations and empires, Songhai was a cultural 	<p style="text-align: center;">TREE MAP</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">FOR CLASSIFYING AND GROUPING</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">African Empires Activity</p> <p style="text-align: center;">African Empires Tree Map</p>

<p>7c-Between about 1500 A.D. (C.E.) and about 1800 A.D. (C.E), the empires of Africa developed social and cultural patterns as a result of indigenous traditions and interactions with foreign nations.</p> <p>7d-Between about 1500 A.D. (C.E.) and about 1800 A.D. (C.E.), the major African empires had a variety of political and economic systems.</p>	<p>center of Africa, including cities like Timbuktu.</p> <p>Asante (Ashanti):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practice of indigenous religion and use of indigenous language - Threats from European invasion and other African empires created a militaristic society. <p>Social and Cultural Patterns in East Africa:</p> <p>Ethiopia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influence of Christianity, Judaism, and Islam through trade - Differences in religion and European interaction caused conflict <p>Social and Cultural Patterns in Central and Southern Africa</p> <p>Kongo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Portuguese missionaries were successful in converting rulers to Christianity, resulting in the conversion of the entire kingdom. - The art of the Kongo was elaborate, using wood, cloth, and terra cotta. <p>Zulu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of indigenous religion, 		
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characterized by ancestral spirits and the use of magic

- History passed through oral traditions in the indigenous language.

Political and Economic Systems in African Societies:

Songhai:

- Political System: ruled by an absolute monarch who commanded the military and controlled an imperial bureaucracy-
- Economic System: economy based on trade of slaves and gold to North Africa across the Sahara Desert and overseas

Asante (Ashanti):

- Political System: elimination of clan tradition in favor of a unified government under a central leader
- Economic System: economy based on trade of slaves and gold to North Africa across the Sahara Desert and overseas

Ethiopia:

- Political System: ruled by a monarchy centered in Christianity
- Economic System: economy based on trade of gold, ivory, and frankincense across the Sahara Desert

		<p>and overseas</p> <p>Kongo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political System: ruled by a monarch with centralized power over a bureaucracy - Economic System: economy based on agriculture, metallurgy, and trade of ivory and slaves <p>Zulu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political System: ruled by a monarch with centralized power over a bureaucracy - Economic System: economy based entirely on agriculture and livestock 		
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	Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	Skill Focus and Exemplars (Instructions for linking to a Google Doc)	Resources (for instruction, assessment, and intervention)
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<p>Q 3</p>	<p>WHII.8a,b,c</p> <p>Industrialization</p> <p>8a-The Industrial Revolution began in England and spread to the rest of western Europe and the United States.</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution began in England because of its abundant resources, available capital, and development of entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Advancements in technology influenced the start of the Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>8b-Agricultural economies were based on the family unit. The Industrial Revolution had a significant impact on the structure and function of the Family.</p>	<p>Industrial Revolution originated in England because of its natural resources (e.g., coal, iron ore) and the invention and improvement of the steam engine</p> <p>(resources) role of cotton textile, iron, and steel industries (resources)</p> <p>relationship to the British Enclosure Movement (entrepreneurship)</p> <p>rise of the factory system and demise of cottage industries (entrepreneurship)</p> <p>rising economic powers that wanted to control raw materials and markets throughout the world (capital)</p> <p>Technological advances that produced the Industrial Revolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - James Hargreaves: spinning jenny - James Watt: steam engine - Eli Whitney: cotton gin - Henry Bessemer: process for making steel <p>Advancements in science and medicine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Edward Jenner: development of smallpox vaccination - Louis Pasteur: discovery of 	<p>WHII.1e,f,g,</p>	<p>Industrial Revolution Powerpoint</p> <p>Inventions Project</p>
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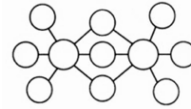
<p>The Industrial Revolution placed new demands on the labor of men, women, and children. The Industrial Revolution impacted society through advancements in science and medicine.</p>	<p>bacteria</p> <p>Impacts of the Industrial Revolution on industrialized countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - population increase increased standards of living for many but not all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved transportation - urbanization - environmental pollution - increased education - dissatisfaction of working class with working conditions - growth of the middle class - the nature of work in the factory system - family-based cottage industries displaced by the factory system - harsh working conditions with men competing with women and children for wages - child labor that kept costs of production low and profits high - owners of mines and factories who exercised considerable control over the lives of their laborers - social effects of the Industrial Revolution - women and children entering the workplace as cheap labor - introduction of reforms to end child labor - expansion of education 	<p>Create your own Slide Lecture - Industrialization</p>
<p>There were many social effects of the Industrial Revolution.</p>		
<p>8c-Technology developed during the Industrial Revolution. The development of new products</p>		

<p>created a higher demand for labor.</p> <p>Later reforms would try improved working conditions and to eliminate the practice of slavery.</p> <p>Workers organized labor unions to fight for improved working conditions and workers' rights.</p> <p>Capitalism and market competition fueled the Industrial Revolution. Wealth increased the standard of living for some.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - women's increased demands for suffrage <p>Impact of the Industrial Revolution on slavery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cotton gin increased demand for slave labor on American plantations. - The United States and Britain outlawed the slave trade and then slavery. <p>The rise of labor unions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encouraged worker-organized strikes to demand increased wages and improved working conditions - Lobbied for laws to improve the lives of workers, including women and children - Wanted workers' rights and collective bargaining between labor and management <p>Capitalism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adam Smith's The Wealth of Nations - Role of market competition and entrepreneurial abilities - Impact on standard of living and the growth of the middle class - Dissatisfaction with poor working conditions and the unequal distribution of wealth in society 		
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Socialism and communism:

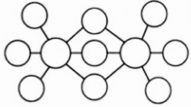
- Karl Marx's The Communist Manifesto (written with Friedrich Engels) and Das Kapital
- Response to the injustices of capitalism
- Importance to communists of redistribution of wealth

DOUBLE BUBBLE MAP



FOR COMPARING AND CONTRASTING

<p><i>WHII.8d,e,f WHII.9b</i></p> <p>Nationalism, Unification of Germany and Italy, Latin American Revolutions</p> <p>8d-The French Revolution left a powerful legacy for world history: secular society, nationalism, and democratic ideas.</p> <p>Napoleon’s attempt to unify Europe under French domination was unsuccessful.</p> <p>The Congress of Vienna attempted to restore Europe as it had been before the French Revolution and Napoleonic conquests.</p> <p>8e-f The national unification of Italy and Germany altered the balance of power in Europe and touched off new rivalries with other European states.</p>	<p>Legacy of Napoleon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unsuccessful attempt to unify Europe under French domination - Napoleonic Code - Awakening of feelings of national pride and growth of nationalism <p>Legacy of the Congress of Vienna:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Balance of power” doctrine - Restoration of monarchies - New political map of Europe - New political philosophies (liberalism, conservatism) <p>National pride, economic competition, and democratic ideals stimulated the growth of nationalism.</p> <p>The terms of the Congress of Vienna led to widespread discontent in Europe, especially in Italy and the German states. Unsuccessful revolutions of 1848 increased nationalistic tensions.</p> <p>Unification of Italy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Count Cavour unified Northern Italy. - Giuseppe Garibaldi joined southern Italy to northern Italy. 		<p>Napoleon Research Project</p> <p>Age of Napoleon Packet</p>
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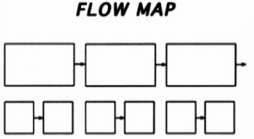
<p>9b-The American and French Revolutions took place in the late 1700s. Within twenty years, the ideas and examples of these revolutions influenced the people of Latin America to establish independent nations, most notably in Haiti and Mexico.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Papal States (including Rome) became the last to join Italy. <p>Unification of Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Otto von Bismarck led Prussia in the unification of Germany through war and by appealing to nationalist feelings. - Bismarck's actions were seen as an example of Realpolitik, which justifies all means to achieve and hold power. - The Franco-Prussian War led to the creation of the German state. 	<p>DOUBLE BUBBLE MAP</p>  <p>FOR COMPARING AND CONTRASTING</p>	<p>Italian Unification frayer</p> <p>Italian Unification Narrative</p> <p>Unification of Germany Narrative</p> <p>German Unification Powerpoint</p>
<p>Latin America is located in the Western Hemisphere, south of the United States. It includes Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean Islands.</p>	<p>Causes of Revolutions in Latin America:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rigid social class system established by colonial powers - Centralized rule by colonial powers - Increase of nationalism - Increasingly educated creole middle class - Influence of the Enlightenment, American and French Revolutions on 		

		<p>Latin America</p> <p>Contributions of Toussaint L'Ouverture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Former slave who led Haitian rebellion against the French - Defeated the armies of three foreign powers: Spain, France, and Britain - Enslaved Haitians rebelled, abolished slavery, and won independence. <p>Contributions of Simón Bolívar:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Native resident who led revolutionary efforts - Liberated the northern areas of Latin America <p>Effects of Latin American Revolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies gained independence. - Selected countries gained independence during the 1800s (Mexico, Haiti, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil) 		<p>Latin American Revolutions Frayer</p> <p>Latin American Revolution Narrative</p> <p>Latin American Revolution Powerpoint</p>
	<p>WHII.9a,c,d,e</p> <p>Imperialism</p> <p>9a-Between 1776 and 1900, the United States went through a</p>	<p>Location of the United States</p> <p>The United States is located on the continent of North America in the Western Hemisphere, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.</p>	<p>WHII.1b,c,e,g,i</p>	

<p>period of major territorial expansion to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific.</p>	<p>American Expansion, 1776-1900:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The United States expanded from the original 13 colonies to include land all the way to the Pacific Ocean.- The United States expanded through economic, political, and military means.- The largest piece of territory was acquired through the Louisiana Purchase from France.		
<p>The Industrial Revolution led to economic prosperity, which facilitated the entrance of the United States into global politics.</p>	<p>Changing Role of the United States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Industrial Revolution made the United States a leading world economic power beginning in the 19th century.- This new status will encouraged the United States to become increasingly involved in global politics from that point forward.		
<p>9c-The Monroe Doctrine was issued in 1823, alerting European powers that the American continents should not be considered for any future colonization.</p> <p>Newly independent nations in Latin America had the challenge of coordinating their political and social systems.</p>	<p>Impact of the Monroe Doctrine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Monroe Doctrine was issued by President James Monroe in 1823.- Latin American nations were acknowledged to be independent.- The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by European		

<p>9d-Industrial nations in Europe needed natural resources and markets to expand their economies.</p> <p>These nations competed to control Africa, Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands in order to secure their own economic and political success.</p> <p>Imperialism spread economic, political, and social philosophies of Europe and the United States throughout the world.</p>	<p>powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Newly independent Latin American nations had to assimilate European, African, and Native American cultures into one cohesive society. <p>Forms of imperialism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonies - Protectorates - Spheres of influence <p>Imperialism in Africa and Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European domination - European conflicts carried to the colonies - Christian missionary efforts - Spheres of influence in China - Suez Canal - East India Company's domination of Indian states - America's opening of Japan to trade <p>Imperialism in the Pacific Islands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European and American domination - Motivated by a desire to control islands on the way to Asia for refueling and supplies - Colonial powers wanted to control trade and production of raw materials in the islands 		<p>Imperialism Narrative</p> <p>Imperialism Essential Questions</p> <p>Imperialism Cartoon (for essential questions)</p>
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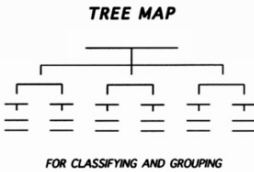
<p>Resistance to imperialism took many forms, including armed conflict and intellectual movements.</p>	<p>Imperialism in Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Became a colony of Britain - Originated as a penal colony for Britain - Australia provided Britain with resources and other benefits <p>Responses of colonized peoples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Armed conflicts (e.g., events leading to the Boxer Rebellion in China) - Rise of nationalism (e.g., first Indian nationalist party founded in the mid-1800s) 		
<p>9e-Industrialization in European nations was a driving force behind the competition for overseas colonies.</p>	<p>Industrialization in European nations was a driving force behind the competition for overseas colonies.</p>		
<p>This colonization resulted in rising nationalism among colonies and increased the drive for independence.</p>	<p>This colonization resulted in rising nationalism among colonies and increased the drive for independence.</p>		
	<p>Relationship between industrialization, imperialism, and nationalism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic advantage and competition motivated European nations to compete for colonial possessions resulting in nationalism in the colonies. - European economic, military, and political 		

		<p>power forced colonized countries to trade on European terms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Industrially produced goods flooded colonial markets and displaced their traditional industries. - Colonized peoples resisted European domination and responded in diverse ways to Western influences. 		
	<p>WHII.10a,b,c,d</p> <p>World War I</p> <p>10a-World War I (1914-1918) was caused by competition among industrial nations in Europe and a failure of diplomacy.</p> <p>10b-Battles of World War I extended across the Eastern and Western</p>	<p>Causes of World War I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alliances that divided Europe into competing camps - Nationalistic feelings - Diplomatic failures - Imperialism - Competition over colonies - Militarism <p>Major events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assassination of Austria's Archduke Ferdinand - United States enters the war - Russia leaves the war <p>Major leaders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Woodrow Wilson - Kaiser Wilhelm II <p>Major Battles of World War I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tannenberg - Battle of the Marne 	<p>WHII.1a,b,c,d,f,g,j</p> <p>FLOW MAP</p>  <p>FOR SEQUENCING AND ORDERING</p>	<p>Spark of WWI Powerpoint</p> <p>Spark of WWI powerpoint FIB</p> <p>Causes of WWI Notes</p> <p>World War I Powerpoint</p>

<p>fronts.</p> <p>These battles employed many deadly technological advancements.</p> <p>10c-The war transformed European and American life, wrecked the economies of Europe, and planted the seeds for a second world</p> <p>The League of Nations was intended to provide a forum for resolving</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gallipoli - Somme - Verdun <p>Technological Advancements used in World War I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submarine - Poison gas - Tanks - Machine gun - Trench warfare - Propaganda <p>Outcomes and global effect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonies' participation in the war, which increased demands for independence - End of the Russian Imperial, Ottoman, German, and Austro-Hungarian empires - Enormous cost of the war in lives, property, and social disruption <p>Treaty of Versailles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forced Germany to accept responsibility for war and loss of territory and to pay reparations - Limited the German military <p>League of Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International cooperative organization - Established to prevent future wars - United States not a member - Failure of League because it did not have power to 		
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<p>The “mandate system” gave broad authority to the mandate powers regarding preparation for self-rule.</p> <p>10d-Tsarist Russia entered World War I as an absolute monarchy with sharp class divisions between the nobility and the peasants. The grievances of workers and peasants were not resolved by the Tsar. Inadequate administration in World War I led to revolution and an unsuccessful provisional government. A second revolution by the Bolsheviks created the communist state that ultimately became the U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).</p>	<p>enforce its decisions</p> <p>The mandate system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During World War I, Great Britain and France agreed to divide large portions of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between themselves. - The division of the Ottoman Empire through the mandate system planted the seeds for future conflicts in the Middle East. <p>Causes of 1917 revolutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defeat in war with Japan in 1905 - Landless peasantry - Incompetence of Tsar Nicholas II - Military defeats and high casualties in World War I - Rise of communism- A consequence of the Russian Revolution - Bolshevik Revolution and civil war - Vladimir Lenin’s New Economic Policy - Joseph Stalin, Lenin’s successor 		<p>Lenin and Stalin Notes</p>
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	<p>WHII.10e,f</p> <p>Interwar Period</p> <p>10e-A period of uneven prosperity in the decade following World War I (the 1920s) was followed by worldwide depression in the 1930s that had an impact on many European societies.</p> <p>10f-A communist dictatorship was continued by Joseph Stalin in the Soviet Union.</p>	<p>Causes of worldwide depression:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - German reparations - Expansion of production capacities and dominance of the United States in the global economy - High protective tariffs - Excessive expansion of credit - Stock Market Crash of 1929 <p>Impact of worldwide depression:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High unemployment in industrial countries - Bank failures and collapse of credit - Collapse of prices in world trade - Nazi Party's growing importance in Germany; Nazi Party's blame of European Jews for economic collapse <p>U.S.S.R. during the Interwar Period: Joseph Stalin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entrenchment of communism - Stalin's policies: Five-year plans, collectivization of farms, state industrialization, secret police 	<p>WHII.1a,e,f,g,j</p>	<p>Between the Wars PowerPoint</p>
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	<p>Depression weakened Western democracies, making it difficult for them to challenge the threat of totalitarianism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Great Purge <p>Germany during the Interwar Period: Adolf Hitler:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inflation and depression - Democratic government weakened - Anti-Semitism - Extreme nationalism - National Socialism (Nazism) - German occupation of nearby countries - Final solution: Extermination camps, gas chambers <p>Italy during the Interwar Period: Benito Mussolini:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rise of fascism - Ambition to restore the glory of Rome - Invasion of Ethiopia <p>Japan during the Interwar Period: Hirohito and Hideki Tojo:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Militarism - Industrialization of Japan, leading to drive for raw materials - Invasion of Korea, Manchuria, and the rest of China 		
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	Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge	Skill Focus and Exemplars (Instructions for linking to a Google)	Resources (for instruction, assessment, and
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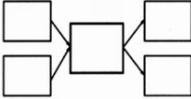
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<p>Q 4</p>	<p>WHII.11a,b,c,d,e</p> <p>World War II</p> <p>11a-Many economic and political causes led to World War II.</p> <p>11b-Leadership was essential to the Allied victory.</p>	<p>Economic and political causes of World War II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aggression by the totalitarian powers of Germany, Italy, Japan - Nationalism - Failures of the Treaty of Versailles - Weakness of the League of Nations - Appeasement - Tendencies towards isolationism and pacifism in Europe and the United States <p>Major leaders of the war:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Franklin D. Roosevelt: U.S. president - Harry Truman: U.S. president after death of President Roosevelt - Dwight D. Eisenhower: Allied commander in Europe - Douglas MacArthur: U.S. general - George C. Marshall: U.S. general - Winston Churchill: British prime minister- Joseph Stalin: Soviet dictator - Adolf Hitler: Nazi dictator of Germany - Hideki Tojo: Japanese general - Hirohito: Emperor of Japan 	<p>WHII.1a,c,d,e,f,i,</p>	<p>World War Two, Cold War, Post Modern World PowerPoint</p> <p>The world goes back to war powerpoint</p> <p>The World goes back to war FIB</p>
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<p>11c-Major theaters of war included Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Pacific Islands.</p> <p>11d-There had been a climate of hatred against Jews in Europe and Russia for centuries.</p> <p>Despite the lessons learned from the Holocaust, other instances of genocide have occurred in the second half of the twentieth and into the twenty-first century.</p>	<p>Major events of the war (1939-1945):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - German invasion of Poland - Fall of France - Battle of Britain - German invasion of the Soviet Union - Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor - D-Day (Allied invasion of Europe) - Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki <p>Terms to know genocide: The systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group</p> <p>Elements leading to the Holocaust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Totalitarianism combined with nationalism - History of anti-Semitism - Defeat in World War I and economic depression blamed on German Jews - Hitler's belief in the master race - Anti-Semitic Nazi propaganda <p>Other examples of genocide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Armenians by leaders of the Ottoman Empire - Peasants, government and military leaders, and members of the elite in the Soviet Union by Joseph Stalin - Artists, technicians, former government officials, 		
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<p>11e-The outcomes of World War II included the war crimes trials, the division of Europe, plans to rebuild Germany and Japan, and the establishment of international cooperative organizations.</p>	<p>monks, minorities, and other educated individuals by Pol Pot in Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Muslim and Croats by Bosnian Serbs in former Yugoslavia - Tutsi minority by Hutu in Rwanda - Darfuri civilians by Sudanese government <p>Outcomes of World War II:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of empires by European powers - Establishment of two major powers in the world: The United States and the U.S.S.R. - War crimes trials - Division of Europe, Iron Curtain - Establishment of the United Nations - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Marshall Plan - Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact - <p>Efforts for reconstruction of Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Democratic government installed in West Germany and West Berlin - Germany and Berlin divided among the four Allied powers - Emergence of West Germany as economic 		
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	<p>The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was issued in 1948 to protect the “inherent dignity and...the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family....”</p>	<p>power in postwar Europe</p> <p>Efforts for reconstruction of Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United States occupation of Japan under MacArthur’s administration - Democracy and economic development Elimination of Japan’s military offensive capabilities; guarantee of Japan’s security by the United States - Emergence of Japan as dominant economy in Asia <p>International Cooperative Organizations</p> <p>International Cooperative Organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United Nations - North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) - Warsaw Pact <p>The Universal Declaration of Human Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established and adopted by members of the United Nations - Provided a code of conduct for the treatment of people under the protection of their government 		
	<p>WHII.12a,b,c,d</p> <p>Cold War</p>	<p>Causes of the Cold War (1945–1948):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Yalta Conference and 	<p>WHII.1a,c,d,e,f,g,i,</p>	<p>World War Two, Cold War, Post Modern World PowerPoint Cold War PowerPoint FIB</p>

<p>12a-b-Competition between the United States and the U.S.S.R. laid the foundation for the Cold War.</p>	<p>the Soviet control of Eastern Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rivalry between the United States and the U.S.S.R. - Democracy and the free enterprise system vs. dictatorship and communism - President Truman and the Policy of Containment - Eastern Europe: Soviet satellite nations, the Iron Curtain 	<p>MULTI-FLOW MAP</p>  <p>FOR CAUSES AND EFFECTS</p>	
<p>The Cold War influenced the policies of the United States and the U.S.S.R. towards other nations and conflicts around the world.</p>	<p>Events of the Cold War (1948–1989):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of Opposing Alliances: North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) vs. Warsaw Pact - Korean War - Vietnam War - Berlin and significance of Berlin Wall - Cuban Missile Crisis - Development of nuclear weapons and the theory of deterrence - 		
<p>The presence of nuclear weapons has influenced patterns of conflict and cooperation since 1945.</p>	<p>Causes of the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soviet economic collapse - Nationalism in Warsaw Pact countries - Tearing down of Berlin Wall - Breakup of the Soviet Union - Expansion of NATO 		
<p>Communism failed as an economic system in the Soviet Union and elsewhere.</p>			
<p>12c-After World War II, the United States pursued a policy of containment against communism. This policy included the development of regional alliances against Soviet and Chinese aggression. The</p>			

<p>Cold War led to armed conflict in Korea and Vietnam.</p> <p>Communism continues to influence China and Vietnam today.</p> <p>World leaders made major contributions to events in the second half of the twentieth century.</p>	<p>Terms to know</p> <p>containment: A policy for preventing the expansion of communism:</p> <p>Major movements in China:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese civil war - Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi): Nationalist China (island of Taiwan) - Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong): Communist China (mainland China) - Continuing conflict between the two Chinas - Communist China's participation in Korean War - Conflicts and revolutionary movements in Vietnam <p>Role of French Imperialism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leadership of Ho Chi Minh - Vietnam as a divided nation - Influence of policy of containment - The United States and the Vietnam War - Vietnam as a reunited communist country today <p>Margaret Thatcher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - British prime minister - Free trade and less government regulation of business - Close relationship with United States and U.S. foreign policy - Assertion of United Kingdom's military power 		
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		<p>Mikhail Gorbachev:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Glasnost and perestroika - Fall of the Berlin Wall - Last president of Soviet Union <p>Ronald Reagan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic Defense Initiative (Star Wars) - Fall of the Berlin Wall - Conservative economic policy 		
	<p>WHII. 13a,b,c</p> <p>Independence Movements</p> <p>13a-British policies and India's demand for self-rule led to the rise of the Indian independence movement, resulting in the creation of new states in the Indian subcontinent.</p>	<p>Regional setting for the Indian independence movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indian subcontinent British India - India Pakistan (formerly West Pakistan) Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) - Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) <p>Evolution of the Indian independence movement</p> <p>British rule in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indian National Congress - Leadership of Mohandas Gandhi - Role of civil disobedience and passive resistance - Political division along Hindu-Muslim lines — Pakistan/India - Republic of India - World's largest democratic nation - Federal system, giving many powers to the states 	<p>WHII.1e,f,i</p>	<p>World War Two, Cold War, Post Modern World PowerPoint Independence Movements Powerpoint FIB</p>

<p>The Republic of India, a democratic nation, developed after the country gained independence.</p>	<p>Indian democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Jawaharlal Nehru, a close associate of Gandhi, supported western-style industrialization.- 1950 Constitution sought to prohibit caste discrimination.- Ethnic and religious differences caused problems in the development of India as a democratic nation.- New economic development has helped to ease financial problems of the nation		
<p>13b-The charter of the United Nations guaranteed colonial populations the right to self-determination. Independence movements in Africa challenged European imperialism.</p>	<p>The independence movement in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Right to self-determination (U.N. charter) Peaceful and violent revolutions after World War II- Pride in African cultures and heritage- Resentment of imperial rule and economic exploitation- Loss of colonies by Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal; influence of superpower rivalry during the Cold War- <p>Examples of independence movements and subsequent development efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- West Africa: Peaceful transition		

<p>13c-The mandate system established after World War I was phased out after World War II. With the end of the mandates, new states were created in the Middle East.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Algeria: War of Independence from France - Kenya (Britain): Violent struggle under leadership of Jomo Kenyatta - South Africa: Black South Africans' struggle against apartheid led by Nelson Mandela, who became the first black president of the Republic of South Africa <p>Mandates in the Middle East:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established by the League of Nations - Granted independence after World War II - Resulted in Middle East conflicts created by nationalist aspirations, limited resources, and religious differences <p>French mandates in the Middle East:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Syria - Lebanon <p>British mandates in the Middle East:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palestine (included the land that became Jordan and Israel) - Iraq <p>Golda Meir:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prime Minister of Israel - Became a leader during the Mandate period and Prime Minister of Israel in 1969. 		
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After initial setbacks, led Israel to victory in Yom Kippur War - Sought support of United States <p>Gamal Abdul Nasser:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President of Egypt - Gained full independence from Britain in 1956 and became the leader of Pan-Arab nationalism. - Nationalized Suez Canal - Established relationship with Soviet Union - Built Aswan High Dam 		
	<p><i>WHII. 14a,b,c,d</i></p> <p>Modern World</p> <p>14a-Developed and developing nations face many challenges. These include migrations, ethnic and religious conflicts, and the impact of new technologies.</p>	<p>Migrations of refugees and others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refugees as an issue in international conflicts - Migrations of “guest workers” to European cities - <p>Ethnic and religious conflicts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Middle East - Northern Ireland - Balkans - Horn of Africa - South Asia <p>Impact of new technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Widespread but unequal 	<p>WHII.1c,e,f,</p>	<p>World War Two, Cold War, Post Modern World PowerPoint Modern World PowerPoint FIB</p>

<p>14b Developed and developing nations are characterized by different levels of economic development, population characteristics, and social conditions</p>	<p>access to computers and instantaneous communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genetic engineering and bioethics - Social media allows for instant communication and the rapid spread of ideas 	<p>Contrasts between developed and developing nations:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geographic locations of major developed and developing countries - Economic conditions - Social conditions (literacy, access to health care) - Population size and rate of growth - 	<p>Economic development and the rapid growth of population are having an impact on the environment.</p>	<p>Factors affecting environment and society :</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic development - Rapid population growth - Environmental challenges - Pollution - Loss of habitat - Global climate change - Social challenges - Poverty - Poor health - Illiteracy - Famine - Migration 	<p>Sound economic conditions contribute to a stable democracy, and political freedom helps foster economic development.</p>	<p>Relationship between economic and political freedom:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Free market economies historically have produced rising standards of living
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<p>14c-The countries of the world are increasingly dependent on each other for raw materials, markets, and financial resources, although there is still a difference between the developed and developing nations.</p>	<p>and an expanding middle class, which produces growing demands for political freedoms and individual rights. Recent examples include Taiwan and South Korea.</p> <p>Economic interdependence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Role of rapid transportation, communication, and computer networks - Rise and influence of multinational corporations - Changing role of international boundaries - Regional integration, e.g., European Union - Trade agreements, e.g., North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), World Trade Organization (WTO) - International organizations, e.g., United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF) 		
<p>14d-Both developed and developing nations of the world have faced challenges brought about by increased terrorism.</p> <p>Terrorism is the use of violence to achieve political ends.</p>	<p>Examples of international terrorism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Munich Olympics - Terrorist attacks in the United States (e.g., 9/11/2001) motivated by extremism (Osama bin Laden). - Car bombings - Suicide bombers - Airline hijackers 		

		<p>Governmental responses to terrorist activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Surveillance- Review of privacy rights- Security at ports and airports- Identification badges and photos- Interrogations and detentions of suspected terrorists		
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