

World History II semester Pacing Guide

Time Frame	SOL Objective/ Competency	Essential Understandings/Questions	Essential Knowledge/Skills
1st Quarter (First 4½ Weeks)	WHII. 1-2: The World at 1500 and the Renaissance	<p>On the world political map, where were some of the major states and empires located about 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?</p> <p>What were the artistic, literary, and intellectual ideas of the Renaissance?</p> <p>What were the regional trading patterns about 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?</p> <p>Why were the regional trading patterns important?</p> <p>What technological and scientific advancements had been made and exchanged by 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?</p>	<p>Major states and empires in the Eastern Hemisphere</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England • France • Spain • Russia • Ottoman Empire • Persia • China • Mughal India • Songhai Empire <p>Major states and empires in the Western Hemisphere</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incan Empire Aztec Empire <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 <p>Contributions of the Renaissance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accomplishments in the visual arts: Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci • Accomplishments in literature (sonnets, plays, essays): Shakespeare Accomplishments in intellectual ideas (humanism): Erasmus <p>Traditional trade patterns linking Europe with Asia and Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silk Routes across Asia to the Mediterranean basin • Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean • Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa • Northern European links with the Black Sea • 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>
	WHII.2c World Religions	<p>Where were the five world religions located around 1500 A.D. (C.E.)?</p>	<p>Location of world religions in 1500 A.D. (C.E.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judaism: Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East • Christianity: Concentrated in Europe and the Middle East • Islam: Parts of Asia, Africa, and southern Europe • Hinduism: India and part of Southeast Asia Buddhism: East and Southeast Asia <p>Advancements exchanged along trade routes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper, compass, silk, porcelain (China)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textiles, numeral system (India and Middle East) <p>Scientific knowledge—medicine, astronomy, mathematics</p>
	<p>WHII.3 The Reformation and Catholic Reformation</p>	<p>What were the problems and issues that provoked religious reforms in Western Christianity?</p> <p>What were the beliefs of Martin Luther, John Calvin, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth I?</p> <p>What were the major economic, political, and theological issues involved in the Reformation?</p> <p>What were some of the changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies during the Reformation?</p> <p>What was the role of the printing press in the spread of new ideas?</p>	<p>Conflicts that challenged the authority of the Church in Rome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchant wealth challenged the Church’s view of usury. • German and English nobility disliked Italian domination of the Church. • The Church’s great political power and wealth caused conflict. • Church corruption and the sale of indulgences were widespread and caused conflict. <p>Martin Luther (the Lutheran tradition)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views: Salvation by faith alone, Bible as the ultimate authority, all humans equal before God • Actions: 95 theses, birth of the Protestant Church <p>John Calvin (the Calvinist tradition)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views: Predestination, faith revealed by living a righteous life, work ethic • Actions: Expansion of the Protestant Movement <p>King Henry VIII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views: Dismissed the authority of the Pope in Rome • Actions: Divorced; broke with Rome; headed the national church in England; appropriated lands and wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in England <p>Queen Elizabeth I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglican Church • Tolerance for dissenters • Expansion and colonialism • 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"> • Catholic monarchy granted Protestant Huguenots freedom of worship by the Edict of Nantes (later revoked). • Cardinal Richelieu changed the focus of the Thirty Years’ War from a religious to a political conflict. <p>Catholic Reformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissenters prior to Martin Luther: Jan Huss, John Wycliffe • Counter-Reformation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Council of Trent reaffirmed most Church doctrine and practices.

			<p>— The Society of Jesus (The Jesuits) was founded to spread Catholic doctrine around the world. The Inquisition was used to reinforce Catholic doctrine</p> <p>Changing cultural values, traditions, and philosophies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of secularism • 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.
	<p>WHII.4-European Age of Discovery</p>	<p>Why were Europeans interested in discovering new lands and markets?</p> <p>Who were some important explorers?</p> <p>How did the expansion of European empires into the Americas, Africa, and Asia affect religion in those areas?</p> <p>What were the effects of European migration and settlement on the Americas, Africa, and Asia?</p> <p>What was the impact of the Columbian Exchange between European and indigenous cultures?</p> <p>What was the triangular trade?</p> <p>What was the impact of precious metal exports from the Americas?</p>	<p>Factors contributing to the European discovery of lands in the Western Hemisphere</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for gold, spices, and natural resources in Europe • Support for the diffusion of Christianity • Political and economic competition between European empires • Innovations of European and Islamic origins in navigational arts • Pioneering role of Prince Henry the Navigator <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 <p>France: Jacques Cartier</p> <p>Means of diffusion of Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration of colonists to new lands • Influence of Catholic and Protestant colonists, who carried their faith, language, and cultures to new lands Conversion of indigenous peoples <p>Americas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of overseas territorial claims and European emigration to North and South America • Demise of Aztec and Inca Empires • Legacy of a rigid class system and dictatorial rule in Latin America • Forced migration of Africans who had been enslaved • Colonies' imitation of the culture and social patterns of their parent countries <p>Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European trading posts along the coast • Trade in slaves, gold, and other resources

			<p>Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonization by small groups of merchants (India, the Indies, China) <p>Influence of trading companies (Portuguese, Dutch, British)</p> <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 many 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. <p>European plantation system in the Caribbean and the Americas destroyed indigenous economics and damaged the environment.</p> <p>The triangular trade linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas. Slaves, sugar, and rum were traded.</p> <p>Export of precious metals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold and silver exported to Europe and Asia • Impact on indigenous empires of the Americas <p>Impact on Spain and international trade</p>
	<p>WHI1.5-Conquerors and Settlers and the Impact of global trade on regional civilizations after 1500 (Muslim Empires)</p>	<p>Where was the Ottoman Empire located, and how did it expand?</p> <p>What were the contributions of the Mughal emperors of India?</p> <p>How did the Mughal Empire trade with European nations?</p> <p>What did southern India trade?</p> <p>How did the Chinese and Japanese attempt to limit the influence of European merchants?</p> <p>How did Africa become involved in foreign trade?</p> <p>What were the roles of the Commercial Revolution and mercantilism in the growth of European nations?</p>	<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 other religions <p>Trade in coffee and ceramics</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>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 sub-continent.

			<p>Southern India traded silks, spices, and gems.</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>Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characterized by a powerless emperor controlled by a military leader (shogun) <p>Adopted policy of isolation to limit foreign influences</p> <p>African exports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaves (triangular trade) • Raw materials (ivory, gold) <p>African imports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufactured goods from Europe, Asia, and the Americas <p>New food products (corn, peanuts)</p> <p>Terms to know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mercantilism: An economic practice adopted by European colonial powers in an effort to become self-sufficient; based on the theory that colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country <p>Commercial Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European maritime nations competed for overseas markets, colonies, and resources. • A new economic system emerged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – New money and banking systems were created. – Economic practices such as mercantilism evolved. <p>Colonial economies were limited by the economic needs of the mother country.</p>
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Time Frame	SOL Objective/Competency	Essential Understandings/Questions	Essential Knowledge/Skills
2nd Quarter (Second 4½ Weeks)	WHII. 6: The Age of Absolutism & Enlightenment and The Scientific Revolution	<p>Who were the absolute monarchs?</p> <p>What effect did the absolute monarchs have on their countries?</p> <hr/> <p>Who were some Enlightenment thinkers, and what were their ideas?</p>	<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 • Peter the Great of Russia: Westernization of Russia

		<p>How did philosophers of the Enlightenment influence thinking on political issues?</p> <p>How did the Enlightenment promote revolution in the American colonies?</p> <p>Who were some composers, artists, philosophers, and writers of the period?</p> <p>What improved technologies and institutions were important to European economies?</p> <hr/> <p>How did the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution promote the development of the rights of Englishmen?</p> <hr/> <p>What were some new scientific theories and discoveries?</p> <p>What were some of the effects of these new theories?</p>	<hr/> <p>The Enlightenment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applied reason to the human world, as well as to the rest of the natural world • Stimulated religious tolerance • Fueled democratic revolutions around the world <p>Enlightenment thinkers and their ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Hobbes’ <i>Leviathan</i>: Humans exist in a primitive “state of nature” and consent to government for self-protection. • John Locke’s <i>Two Treatises on Government</i>: People are sovereign and consent to government for protection of natural rights to life, liberty, and property. • Montesquieu’s <i>The Spirit of Laws</i>: The best form of government includes a separation of powers. • Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s <i>The Social Contract</i>: Government is a contract between rulers and the people. • Voltaire: Religious toleration should triumph over religious fanaticism; separation of church and state. <p>Influence of the Enlightenment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political philosophies of the Enlightenment fueled revolution in the Americas and France. • Thomas Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence incorporated Enlightenment ideas. • The Constitution of the United States of America and Bill of Rights incorporated Enlightenment ideas. <p>Representative composers, artists, philosophers, and writers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johann Sebastian Bach: Baroque composer • Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart: Classical composer • Voltaire: Philosopher • Miguel de Cervantes: Novelist • Eugène Delacroix: Painter (transition to the Romantic School of the nineteenth century) <p>New schools of art and forms of literature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painting depicted classical subjects, public events, natural scenes, and living people (portraits). • New forms of literature evolved, such as the novel (e.g., Cervantes’ <i>Don Quixote</i>). <p>Technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-weather roads improved year- round transport and trade. • New designs in farm tools increased productivity (agricultural revolution). • Improvements in ship design lowered the cost of transport. <hr/> <p>Development of the rights of Englishmen</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oliver Cromwell and the execution of Charles I • The restoration of Charles II • Development of political parties/factions • Glorious Revolution (William and Mary) • Increase of parliamentary power and decrease of royal power • English Bill of Rights of 1689 <hr/> <p>Pioneers of the scientific revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nicolaus Copernicus developed heliocentric theory. • Johannes Kepler discovered planetary motion. • Galileo Galilei used telescope to support heliocentric theory. • Isaac Newton formulated law of gravity. • William Harvey discovered circulation of the blood. <p>Importance of the scientific revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on reason and systematic observation of nature • Formulation of the scientific method • Expansion of scientific knowledge
	WHII.6: The impacts of the Enlightenment with regards to the French Revolution	How did the ideas of the Enlightenment contribute to causing the French Revolution?	<p>Causes of the French Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence of Enlightenment ideas • Influence of the American Revolution <p>Events of the French Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storming of the Bastille • Reign of Terror <p>Outcomes of the French Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of the absolute monarchy of Louis XVI • Rise of Napoleon
	WHII. 7-8: The Age of Napoleon and Latin American revolutions	<p>What were the characteristics of the colonial system in Latin America in the nineteenth century?</p> <p>How did Spain and Portugal maintain control of their Latin American domains?</p> <p>How did the American and French Revolutions influence Latin American independence movements?</p> <p>What were the contributions of Toussaint L'Ouverture and Simón Bolívar to revolutions in Latin America?</p> <p>How did the Monroe Doctrine impact revolutions in Latin America?</p>	<p>Characteristics of the colonial system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonial governments mirrored the home governments. • Catholicism had a strong influence on the development of the colonies. • A major element of the economy was the mining of precious metals for export. • Major cities were established as outposts of colonial authority. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Havana – Mexico City – Lima – São Paulo – Buenos Aires <p>Rigid class structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viceroy / colonial officers • Creoles • Mestizos

		<p>What was the legacy of Napoleon?</p> <p>What was the significance of the Congress of Vienna?</p> <p>How did nationalism and democracy influence national revolutions?</p>	<p>Influence of the American and French Revolutions on Latin America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaves in Haiti rebelled, abolished slavery, and won independence. • Father Miguel Hidalgo started the Mexican independence movement. • French, Spanish, and Portuguese colonies gained independence. <p>Selected countries that gained independence during the 1800s</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico • Haiti • Colombia • Venezuela • Brazil <p>Contributions of Toussaint L'Ouverture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former slave who led Haitian rebellion against French • Defeated the armies of three foreign powers: Spain, France, and Britain <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>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. <p>The United States would regard as a threat to its own peace and safety any attempt by European powers to impose their system on any independent state in the Western Hemisphere.</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>In contrast to continental Europe, the United Kingdom expanded political rights through legislative means and made slavery illegal in the British Empire.</p>
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	WHIL.8: The Unification of Italy and Germany	<p>What events led to the unification of Italy?</p> <p>What role did Otto von Bismarck play in the unification of Germany?</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. 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 <i>Realpolitik</i>, which justifies all means to achieve and hold power. <p>The Franco-Prussian War led to the creation of the German state.</p>
Time Frame	SOL Objective/Competency	Essential Understandings/Questions	Essential Knowledge/Skills
3rd Quarter (Third 4½ Weeks)	WHIL.9: The Industrial Revolution and its impacts / Development of different economic systems	<p>Why did the Industrial Revolution originate in England?</p> <p>Why did the spread of industrialism to Europe and the United States accelerate colonialism and imperialism?</p> <p>How did the Industrial Revolution produce changes in culture and society?</p> <p>What was the role of capitalism and market competition in the Industrial Revolution?</p> <p>What were some theories opposed to capitalism?</p> <p>How did the Industrial Revolution impact the lives of women, children, and the family?</p> <p>How did the Industrial Revolution affect slavery?</p> <p>Why did workers organize into labor unions?</p>	<p>Industrial Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originated in England because of its natural resources (e.g., coal, iron ore) and the invention and improvement of the steam engine Spread to Europe and the United States Role of cotton textile, iron, and steel industries Relationship to the British Enclosure Movement Rise of the factory system and demise of cottage industries Rising economic powers that wanted to control raw materials and markets throughout the world <p>Technological advances that produced the Industrial Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spinning jenny: James Hargreaves Steam engine: James Watt Cotton gin: Eli Whitney Process for making steel: Henry Bessemer <p>Advancements in science and medicine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of smallpox vaccination: Edward Jenner Discovery of bacteria: Louis Pasteur <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 Improved transportation Urbanization Environmental pollution Increased education Dissatisfaction of working class with working conditions Growth of the middle class <p>Capitalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adam Smith's <i>The Wealth of Nations</i> 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

			<p>wealth in society</p> <p>Socialism and communism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karl Marx's <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> (written with Friedrich Engels) and <i>Das Kapital</i> • Response to the injustices of capitalism <p>Importance to communists of redistribution of wealth</p> <p>The nature of work in the factory system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <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>Social effects of the Industrial Revolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and children entering the workplace as cheap labor • Introduction of reforms to end child labor • Expansion of education • Women's increased demands for suffrage <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>WHIL.9: The Age of Imperialism</p>	<p>Why did European countries participate in imperialism and a race for colonies?</p> <p>What were some responses of colonized peoples to European imperialism?</p>	<p>Nationalism motivated European nations to compete for colonial possessions. European economic, military, and political power forced colonized countries to trade on European terms. 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> <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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suez Canal • East India Company's domination of Indian states • America's opening of Japan to trade <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)
	WHIL.10-11: WWI and the Russian Revolution and their effects	<p>What were the factors that produced World War I?</p> <p>What were the major events of the war?</p> <p>Who were the major leaders?</p> <p>What were the outcomes and global effects of World War I?</p> <p>What were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles?</p> <p>Why did Russia erupt in revolution while fighting in World War I?</p> <p>How did communism rise in Russia?</p> <p>What was the League of Nations and why did it fail?</p> <p>Why was the mandate system created?</p>	<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 <p>Rise of communism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolshevik Revolution and civil war • Vladimir Lenin's New Economic Policy • Joseph Stalin, Lenin's successor <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 enforce its decisions <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. • After the war, the "mandate system" gave Great Britain and France control over the lands that became Iraq, Transjordan, and Palestine (British controlled) and Syria and Lebanon (French controlled). • The division of the Ottoman Empire through the mandate system planted the seeds for future conflicts in the Middle East.
	WHIL.11: The Interwar Period	<p>Why did the world experience depression in the 1930s?</p> <p>What political changes resulted from the worldwide depression?</p> <p>Why did dictatorial governments emerge in Germany, Italy, Japan, and the U.S.S.R. after World War I?</p> <p>How did these regimes affect the world following World War I?</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 • 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 <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
Time Frame	SOL Objective/Competency	Essential Understandings/Questions	Essential Knowledge/Skills
4th Quarter (Last 4½ Weeks)	WHII.12 World War II (causes, leaders, events, results)	<p>What were the causes of World War II?</p> <p>What were the major events of World War II?</p> <p>Who were the major leaders of World War II?</p> <p>Why did the Holocaust occur?</p> <p>What are other examples of genocide in the twentieth century?</p> <p>What were the outcomes of World War II?</p> <p>What were the war crimes trials?</p> <p>How did the Allies promote reconstruction of the defeated powers?</p> <p>What were the international cooperative</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 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>Major leaders of the war</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franklin D. Roosevelt: U.S. president

		<p>organizations created after World War II?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Terms to know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • genocide: The systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious, or cultural group <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 • Final solution: Extermination camps, gas chambers <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, monks, minorities, and other educated individuals by Pol Pot in Cambodia • Tutsi minority by Hutu in Rwanda <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 power in postwar Europe
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	<p>WHIL.13 Effects of WWII and the Beginnings of the Cold War</p>	<p>What events led to the Cold War?</p> <p>What was the impact of nuclear weapons?</p> <p>What were the causes and consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union?</p> <p>How did the Cold War influence conflicts in Eastern Asia after World War II?</p> <p>What was the policy of containment?</p> <p>What roles did Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Deng Xiaoping play in major events in the second half of the twentieth century?</p>	<p>Beginning of the Cold War (1945–1948)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Yalta Conference and the Soviet control of Eastern Europe • 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>Characteristics of the Cold War (1948–1989)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) vs. Warsaw Pact • Korean War • Vietnam War • Berlin and significance of Berlin Wall • Cuban Missile Crisis • Nuclear weapons and the theory of deterrence <p>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>Terms to know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • containment: A policy for preventing the expansion of communism <p>Conflicts and revolutionary movements in China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Division of China into two nations at the end of the Chinese civil war

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Conflicts and revolutionary movements in Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of French Imperialism • 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>Indira Gandhi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War • Developed nuclear program <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 <p>Mikhail Gorbachev</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasnost and perestroika • Fall of the Berlin Wall • Last president of Soviet Union <p>Deng Xiaoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformed Communist China's economy to a market economy leading to rapid economic growth <p>Continued communist control of government</p>
	<p>WHIL.15 The Cold War and its effects</p>	<p>What events led to the Cold War?</p> <p>What was the impact of nuclear weapons?</p> <p>What were the causes and consequences of the collapse of the Soviet Union?</p> <p>How did the Cold War influence conflicts in Eastern Asia after World War II?</p> <p>What was the policy of containment?</p> <p>What roles did Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, Mikhail Gorbachev, and Deng</p>	<p>Beginning of the Cold War (1945–1948)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Yalta Conference and the Soviet control of Eastern Europe • 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>Characteristics of the Cold War (1948–1989)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) vs. Warsaw Pact • Korean War • Vietnam War • Berlin and significance of Berlin Wall • Cuban Missile Crisis

		<p>Xiaoping play in major events in the second half of the twentieth century?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear weapons and the theory of deterrence <p>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>Terms to know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • containment: A policy for preventing the expansion of communism <p>Conflicts and revolutionary 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 <p>Conflicts and revolutionary movements in Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of French Imperialism • 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>Indira Gandhi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closer relationship between India and the Soviet Union during the Cold War • Developed nuclear program <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 <p>Mikhail Gorbachev</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glasnost and perestroika • Fall of the Berlin Wall • Last president of Soviet Union <p>Deng Xiaoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformed Communist China's economy to a market economy leading to
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			<p>rapid economic growth</p> <p>Continued communist control of government</p>
	<p>WHII.14 Regional Independence Movements following WWII</p>	<p>Who was a leader of the Indian independence movement, and what tactics did he use?</p> <p>What were the outcomes of the Indian independence movement?</p> <p>Why did independence movements in Africa gain success after World War II?</p> <p>What was Jomo Kenyatta's leadership role in Kenya?</p> <p>What was Nelson Mandela's leadership role in South Africa?</p> <p>What were the results of the United Nations' decision to end the mandate system in terms of states created (locations) and their subsequent problems?</p> <p>What was the role of Golda Meir and Gamal Abdul Nasser in the creation of the states in the Middle East?</p>	<p>Regional setting for the Indian independence movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian sub-continent • British India • India • Pakistan (formerly West Pakistan) • Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) • Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) <p>Evolution of the Indian independence movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British rule in India • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — World's largest democratic nation — Federal system, giving many powers to the states <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>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 • 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 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"> • Jordan (originally Transjordan) • Palestine (a part became independent as the State of Israel) <p>Golda Meir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister of Israel • 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 • Nationalized Suez Canal • Established relationship with Soviet Union • Built Aswan High Dam
	<p>WHII.16 Global Systems (Developed/Developing Nations, refugees, religious conflicts, new technology, terrorism)</p>	<p>What are some challenges faced by the contemporary world?</p> <p>What new technologies have created opportunities and challenges?</p> <p>How does the developing world compare with the developed world in terms of economic, social, and population characteristics?</p> <p>What impact are economic development and rapid population growth having on the environment?</p> <p>What are the links between economic and political freedom?</p> <p>How is economic interdependence changing the world?</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 access to computers and instantaneous communications • Genetic engineering and bioethics <p>Contrasts between developed and developing nations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic locations of major developed and developing countries • Economic conditions

		<p>What are some examples of international terrorism in our world today that have impacted developed and developing nations?</p> <p>How has terrorism impacted developed and developing nations in the contemporary world?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social conditions (literacy, access to health care) • Population size and rate of growth <p>Factors affecting environment and society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development • Rapid population growth <p>Environmental challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution • Loss of habitat • Global climate change <p>Social challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Poor health • Illiteracy • Famine • Migration <p>Relationship between economic and political freedom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free market economies produce rising standards of living and an expanding middle class, which produces growing demands for political freedoms and individual rights. Recent examples include Taiwan and South Korea. <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>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
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