

# FAME Public Charter School

Scope and Sequence: 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> Grade History/Social Science

<b>World History</b>				
<b>Unit 1 Chapters 1-4 (32 Days)</b>				
<b>Chapter Title</b>	<b>Section Title</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>CA State Standards</b>	<b>Assessments</b>
<b>Chapter 1: Sources of Democratic Traditions</b>	Section 1: The Greek Roots of Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1 Students relate the moral and ethical principles in ancient Greek and Roman philosophy, in Judaism, and in Christianity to the development of Western political thought.</li> <li>10.1.1 Analyze the similarities and differences in Judeo-Christian and Greco-Roman views of law, reason and faith, and duties of the individual.</li> <li>10.1.2 Trace the development of the Western political ideas of the rule of law and illegitimacy of tyranny, using selections from Plato's <i>Republic</i> and Aristotle's <i>Politics</i>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1 Students relate the moral and ethical principles in ancient Greek and Roman philosophy, in Judaism, and in Christianity to the development of Western political thought.</li> <li>10.1.1 Analyze the similarities and differences in Judeo-Christian and Greco-Roman views of law, reason and faith, and duties of the individual.</li> <li>10.1.2 Trace the development of the Western political ideas of the rule of law and illegitimacy of tyranny, using selections from Plato's <i>Republic</i> and Aristotle's <i>Politics</i>.</li> </ul>	
	Section 2: The Roman Republic and Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1.1 Analyze the similarities and differences in Judeo-Christian and Greco-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1.1 Analyze the similarities and differences in Judeo-Christian and Greco-Roman views of law, reason and faith, and duties of the</li> </ul>	

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		<p>Roman views of law, reason and faith, and duties of the individual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1.2 Trace the development of the Western political ideas of the rule of law and illegitimacy of tyranny, using selections from Plato's <i>Republic</i> and Aristotle's <i>Politics</i>.</li> </ul>	<p>individual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1.2 Trace the development of the Western political ideas of the rule of law and illegitimacy of tyranny, using selections from Plato's <i>Republic</i> and Aristotle's <i>Politics</i>.</li> </ul>	
	Section 3: Principles of Judaism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1.1 Analyze the similarities and differences in Judeo-Christian and Greco-Roman views of law, reason and faith, and duties of the individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1.1 Analyze the similarities and differences in Judeo-Christian and Greco-Roman views of law, reason and faith, and duties of the individual</li> </ul>	
	Section 4: The Rise of Christianity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1.1 Analyze the similarities and differences in Judeo-Christian and Greco-Roman views of law, reason and faith, and duties of the individual</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1.1 Analyze the similarities and differences in Judeo-Christian and Greco-Roman views of law, reason and faith, and duties of the individual</li> </ul>	
	Section 5: Democratic Developments in England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.2 List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the U.S. Bill of Rights (1791).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.2 List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the U.S. Bill of Rights (1791).</li> </ul>	

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<p><b>Chapter 2: The Enlightenment and the American Revolution</b></p>	<p>Section 1: Philosophy in the Age of Reason</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 2: Enlightenment Ideas Spread</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 3: Birth of the American Republic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1.3 Consider the influence of the U.S. Constitution on political systems in the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.1.3 Consider the influence of the U.S. Constitution on political systems in the contemporary world.</li> <li>10.2.3 Understand the unique</li> </ul>	

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		<p>contemporary world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.3 Understand the unique character of the American Revolution, its spread to other parts of the world, and its continuing significance to other nations.</li> </ul>	<p>character of the American Revolution, its spread to other parts of the world, and its continuing significance to other nations.</p>	
Chapter Title	Section Title		CA State Standards	Assessments
<b>Chapter 3: The French Revolution and Napoleon</b>	Section 1: On the Eve of Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).</li> </ul>	
	Section 2: The French Revolution Unfolds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).</li> </ul>	

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		<p>Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.2.2 List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the U.S. Bill of Rights (1791).</li> <li>• 10.2.3 Understand the unique character of the American Revolution, its spread to other parts of the world, and its continuing significance to other nations.</li> <li>• 10.2.4 Explain how the ideology of the French Revolution led France to develop from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic empire.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.2.2 List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the U.S. Bill of Rights (1791).</li> <li>• 10.2.3 Understand the unique character of the American Revolution, its spread to other parts of the world, and its continuing significance to other nations.</li> <li>• 10.2.4 Explain how the ideology of the French Revolution led France to develop from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic empire.</li> </ul>	
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	<p>Section 3: Radical Days of the Revolution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).</li> <li>10.2.4 Explain how the ideology of the French Revolution led France to develop from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic empire.</li> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).</li> <li>10.2.4 Explain how the ideology of the French Revolution led France to develop from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic empire.</li> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 4: The Age of Napoleon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.4 Explain how the ideology of the French Revolution led France to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.4 Explain how the ideology of the French Revolution led France to develop from constitutional</li> </ul>	

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		<p>develop from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic empire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	<p>monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic empire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Chapter 4: Revolutions in Europe and Latin America</b></p>	<p>Section 1: An Age of Ideologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 2: Revolutions of 1830 and 1848</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	

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	Section 3: Revolts in Latin America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.2.1 Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).</li> </ul>	
<b>Unit 2: Chapters 5-10 (46 Days)</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>CA State Standards</b>	<b>Assessments</b>
<b>Chapter 5: The Industrial Revolution Begins</b>	Section 1: Dawn of the Industrial Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.3.2 Examine how scientific and technological changes and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural change (e.g., the inventions and discoveries of James Watt, Eli Whitney, Henry Bessemer, Louis Pasteur, Thomas Edison).</li> <li>• 10.3.3 Describe the growth of population, rural to urban migration, and growth of cities associated with the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.3.2 Examine how scientific and technological changes and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural change (e.g., the inventions and discoveries of James Watt, Eli Whitney, Henry Bessemer, Louis Pasteur, Thomas Edison).</li> <li>• 10.3.3 Describe the growth of population, rural to urban migration, and growth of cities associated with the Industrial Revolution.</li> </ul>	

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		Industrial Revolution.		
	Section 2: Britain Leads the Way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.1 Analyze why England was the first country to industrialize.</li> <li>10.3.2 Examine how scientific and technological changes and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural change (e.g., the inventions and discoveries of James Watt, Eli Whitney, Henry Bessemer, Louis Pasteur, Thomas Edison).</li> <li>10.3.5 Understand the connections among natural resources, entrepreneurship, labor, and capital in an industrial economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.1 Analyze why England was the first country to industrialize.</li> <li>10.3.2 Examine how scientific and technological changes and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural change (e.g., the inventions and discoveries of James Watt, Eli Whitney, Henry Bessemer, Louis Pasteur, Thomas Edison).</li> <li>10.3.5 Understand the connections among natural resources, entrepreneurship, labor, and capital in an industrial economy.</li> </ul>	
	Section 3: Social Impact of the Industrial Revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.3 Describe the growth of population, rural to urban migration, and growth of cities associated with the Industrial Revolution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.3 Describe the growth of population, rural to urban migration, and growth of cities associated with the Industrial Revolution.</li> </ul>	
	Section 4: New Ways of Thinking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.6 Analyze the emergence of capitalism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.6 Analyze the emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic</li> </ul>	

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		as a dominant economic pattern and the responses to it, including Utopianism, Social Democracy, Socialism, and Communism.	pattern and the responses to it, including Utopianism, Social Democracy, Socialism, and Communism.	
<b>Chapter 6: Life in the Industrial Age</b>				
	Section 1: The Industrial Revolution Spreads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.2 Examine how scientific and technological changes and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural change (e.g., the inventions and discoveries of James Watt, Eli Whitney, Henry Bessemer, Louis Pasteur, Thomas Edison).</li> <li>10.3.5 Understand the connections among natural resources, entrepreneurship, labor, and capital in an industrial economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.2 Examine how scientific and technological changes and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural change (e.g., the inventions and discoveries of James Watt, Eli Whitney, Henry Bessemer, Louis Pasteur, Thomas Edison).</li> <li>10.3.5 Understand the connections among natural resources, entrepreneurship, labor, and capital in an industrial economy.</li> </ul>	
	Section 2: The Rise of the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.3 Describe the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.3 Describe the growth of</li> </ul>	

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	Cities	growth of population, rural to urban migration, and growth of cities associated with the Industrial Revolution.	population, rural to urban migration, and growth of cities associated with the Industrial Revolution.	
	Section 3: Changing Attitudes and Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.2 Examine how scientific and technological changes and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural change (e.g., the inventions and discoveries of James Watt, Eli Whitney, Henry Bessemer, Louis Pasteur, Thomas Edison).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.2 Examine how scientific and technological changes and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural change (e.g., the inventions and discoveries of James Watt, Eli Whitney, Henry Bessemer, Louis Pasteur, Thomas Edison).</li> </ul>	
	Section 4: Arts in the Industrial Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.7 Describe the emergence of Romanticism in art and literature (e.g., the poetry of William Blake and William Wordsworth), social criticism (e.g., the novels of Charles Dickens), and the move away from Classicism in Europe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.7 Describe the emergence of Romanticism in art and literature (e.g., the poetry of William Blake and William Wordsworth), social criticism (e.g., the novels of Charles Dickens), and the move away from Classicism in Europe</li> </ul>	
<b>Chapter 7: Nationalism</b>	Section 1: Building a German Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a</li> </ul>	

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<p><b>Triumphs in Europe</b></p>		<p>Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</p>	<p>generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</p>	
	<p>Section 2: Germany Strengthens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 3: Unifying Italy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 4: Nationalism Threatens Old Empires</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	

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		the Revolutions of 1848.		
	Section 5: Russia: Reform and Reaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.5 Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.</li> </ul>	
<b>Chapter 8: Growth of Western Democracies</b>	Section 1: Democratic Reform in Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.2 List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the U.S. Bill of Rights (1791).</li> <li>10.2.3 Understand the unique character of the American Revolution, its spread to other parts of the world, and its continuing significance to other nations.</li> <li>10.3.6 Analyze the emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic pattern and the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.2 List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the U.S. Bill of Rights (1791).</li> <li>10.2.3 Understand the unique character of the American Revolution, its spread to other parts of the world, and its continuing significance to other nations.</li> <li>10.3.6 Analyze the emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic pattern and the responses to it, including Utopianism, Social Democracy, Socialism, and Communism.</li> </ul>	

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		responses to it, including Utopianism, Social Democracy, Socialism, and Communism.		
	Section 2: Social and Economic Reform in Britain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.2 List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the U.S. Bill of Rights (1791).</li> <li>10.2.3 Understand the unique character of the American Revolution, its spread to other parts of the world, and its continuing significance to other nations.</li> <li>10.3.4 Trace the evolution of work and labor, including the demise of the slave trade and the effects of immigration, mining and manufacturing, division of labor, and the union movement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.2.2 List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the U.S. Bill of Rights (1791).</li> <li>10.2.3 Understand the unique character of the American Revolution, its spread to other parts of the world, and its continuing significance to other nations.</li> <li>10.3.4 Trace the evolution of work and labor, including the demise of the slave trade and the effects of immigration, mining and manufacturing, division of labor, and the union movement.</li> </ul>	
	Section 3: Division and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.4 Trace the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.4 Trace the evolution of work</li> </ul>	

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	Democracy	<p>evolution of work and labor, including the demise of the slave trade and the effects of immigration, mining and manufacturing, division of labor, and the union movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.6 Analyze the emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic pattern and the responses to it, including Utopianism, Social Democracy, Socialism, and Communism.</li> </ul>	<p>and labor, including the demise of the slave trade and the effects of immigration, mining and manufacturing, division of labor, and the union movement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.6 Analyze the emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic pattern and the responses to it, including Utopianism, Social Democracy, Socialism, and Communism.</li> </ul>	
	Section 4: Expansion of the United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.4 Trace the evolution of work and labor, including the demise of the slave trade and the effects of immigration, mining and manufacturing, division of labor, and the union movement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.3.4 Trace the evolution of work and labor, including the demise of the slave trade and the effects of immigration, mining and manufacturing, division of labor, and the union movement.</li> </ul>	
<b>Chapter 9: The New Imperialism</b>	Section 1: Building Overseas Empires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.1 Describe the rise of industrial economies and their link to imperialism and colonial-ism (e.g., the role played by national security and strategic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.1 Describe the rise of industrial economies and their link to imperialism and colonial-ism (e.g., the role played by national security and strategic advantage; moral issues raised by the search for national hegemony, Social</li> </ul>	

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		<p>advantage; moral issues raised by the search for national hegemony, Social Darwinism, and the missionary impulse; material issues such as land, resources, and technology).</p>	<p>Darwinism, and the missionary impulse; material issues such as land, resources, and technology).</p>	
	<p>Section 2: The Partition of Africa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> <li>10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> <li>10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 3: European Claims in Muslim Regions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> <li>10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and</li> </ul>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</li> </ul>	<p>the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</p>	
	Section 4: The British Take Over India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> <li>10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> <li>10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</li> </ul>	
	Section 5: China and New Imperialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> <li>10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> <li>10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses</li> </ul>	

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		<p>perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</li> </ul>	<p>by the people under colonial rule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Chapter 10: New Global Patterns</b></p>	<p>Section 1: Japan Modernizes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.1 Describe the rise of industrial economies and their link to imperialism and colonial-ism (e.g., the role played by national security and strategic advantage; moral issues raised by the search for national hegemony, Social Darwinism, and the missionary impulse; material issues such as land, resources, and technology).</li> <li>10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.1 Describe the rise of industrial economies and their link to imperialism and colonial-ism (e.g., the role played by national security and strategic advantage; moral issues raised by the search for national hegemony, Social Darwinism, and the missionary impulse; material issues such as land, resources, and technology).</li> <li>10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> </ul>	

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		Spain, Portugal, and the United States.		
	Section 2: Imperialism in Southeast Asia and the Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> <li>• 10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</li> <li>• 10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> <li>• 10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</li> <li>• 10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</li> </ul>	
	Section 3: Self-Rule for Canada, Australia and New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</li> <li>• 10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in</li> </ul>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</li> </ul>	<p>China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</p>	
	<p>Section 4: Economic Imperialism in Latin America</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> <li>10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</li> <li>10.8.5 Analyze the Nazi policy of pursuing racial purity, especially against the European Jews; its transformation into the Final Solution; and the Holocaust that resulted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.2 Discuss the locations of the colonial rule of such nations as England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and the United States.</li> <li>10.4.3 Explain imperialism from the perspective of the colonizers and the colonized and the varied immediate and long-term responses by the people under colonial rule.</li> <li>10.8.5 Analyze the Nazi policy of pursuing racial purity, especially against the European Jews; its transformation into the Final Solution; and the Holocaust that resulted in the murder of six million Jewish civilians.</li> </ul>	

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		in the murder of six million Jewish civilians.		
<p><b><u>UNIT 3: Chapters 11-14 (46 days)</u></b></p> <p><b>Chapter 11: World War 1 and the Russian Revolution</b></p>	Section 1: The Great War Begins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.5.1 Analyze the arguments for entering into war presented by leaders from all sides of the Great War and the role of political and economic rivalries, ethnic and ideological conflicts, domestic discontent and disorder, and propaganda and nationalism in mobilizing the civilian population in support of "total war."</li> <li>10.5.2 Examine the principal theaters of battle, major turning points, and the importance of geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes (e.g., topography, waterways, distance, climate).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.5.1 Analyze the arguments for entering into war presented by leaders from all sides of the Great War and the role of political and economic rivalries, ethnic and ideological conflicts, domestic discontent and disorder, and propaganda and nationalism in mobilizing the civilian population in support of "total war"</li> <li>10.5.2 Examine the principal theaters of battle, major turning points, and the importance of geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes (e.g., topography, waterways, distance, climate).</li> </ul>	
	Section 2: A New Kind of War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.5.2 Examine the principal theaters of battle, major turning points, and the importance of geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes (e.g., topography, waterways,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.5.2 Examine the principal theaters of battle, major turning points, and the importance of geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes (e.g., topography, waterways, distance, climate).</li> <li>10.5.4 Understand the nature of the</li> </ul>	

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		<p>distance, climate).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.5.4 Understand the nature of the war and its human costs (military and civilian) on all sides of the conflict, including how colonial peoples contributed to the war effort.</li> <li>• 10.5.5 Discuss human rights violations and genocide, including the Ottoman government's actions against Armenian citizens.</li> </ul>	<p>war and its human costs (military and civilian) on all sides of the conflict, including how colonial peoples contributed to the war effort.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.5.5 Discuss human rights violations and genocide, including the Ottoman government's actions against Armenian citizens.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 3: Winning the War</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.5.1 Analyze the arguments for entering into war presented by leaders from all sides of the Great War and the role of political and economic rivalries, ethnic and ideological conflicts, domestic discontent and disorder, and propaganda and nationalism in mobilizing the civilian population in support of "total war"</li> <li>• 10.5.2 Examine the principal theaters of battle, major turning points, and the importance of geographic factors in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.5.1 Analyze the arguments for entering into war presented by leaders from all sides of the Great War and the role of political and economic rivalries, ethnic and ideological conflicts, domestic discontent and disorder, and propaganda and nationalism in mobilizing the civilian population in support of "total war"</li> <li>• 10.5.2 Examine the principal theaters of battle, major turning points, and the importance of geographic factors in military decisions and outcomes (e.g., topography, waterways, distance, climate).</li> <li>• 10.5.3 Explain how the Russian</li> </ul>	

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		<p>military decisions and outcomes (e.g., topography, waterways, distance, climate).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.5.3 Explain how the Russian Revolution and the entry of the United States affected the course and outcome of the war.</li> </ul>	<p>Revolution and the entry of the United States affected the course and outcome of the war.</p>	
	<p>Section 4: Making the Peace</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.5.4 Understand the nature of the war and its human costs (military and civilian) on all sides of the conflict, including how colonial peoples contributed to the war effort.</li> <li>• 10.6.1 Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders, the terms and influence of the Treaty of Versailles and Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the causes and effects of the United States's rejection of the League of Nations on world politics.</li> <li>• 10.6.2 Describe the effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement, the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.5.4 Understand the nature of the war and its human costs (military and civilian) on all sides of the conflict, including how colonial peoples contributed to the war effort.</li> <li>• 10.6.1 Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders, the terms and influence of the Treaty of Versailles and Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the causes and effects of the United States's rejection of the League of Nations on world politics.</li> <li>• 10.6.2 Describe the effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement, the international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East.</li> </ul>	

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		international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East.		
	Section 5: Revolution and Civil War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.7.1 Understand the causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution, including Lenin's use of totalitarian means to seize and maintain control (e.g., the Gulag).</li> <li>10.7.2 Trace Stalin's rise to power in the Soviet Union and the connection between economic policies, political policies, the absence of a free press, and systematic violations of human rights (e.g., the Terror Famine in Ukraine).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.7.1 Understand the causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution, including Lenin's use of totalitarian means to seize and maintain control (e.g., the Gulag).</li> <li>10.7.2 Trace Stalin's rise to power in the Soviet Union and the connection between economic policies, political policies, the absence of a free press, and systematic violations of human rights (e.g., the Terror Famine in Ukraine).</li> </ul>	
<b>Chapter 12: Nationalism and Revolution Around the World</b>	Section 1: Struggle in Latin America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</li> <li>10.6.2 Describe the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</li> <li>10.6.2 Describe the effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement, the</li> </ul>	

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		effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement, the international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East.	international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East.	
	Section 2: Nationalism in Africa and the Middle East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</li> <li>10.6.2 Describe the effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement, the international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</li> <li>10.6.2 Describe the effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement, the international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East.</li> </ul>	
	Section 3: India Seeks Self Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and</li> </ul>	

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		<p>as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</p>	<p>religion.</p>	
	<p>Section 4: Upheavals in China</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</li> <li>• 10.8.1 Compare the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930s, including the 1937 Rape of Nanking, other atrocities in China, and the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939.</li> <li>• 10.9.4 Analyze the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, and the subsequent political and economic upheavals in China (e.g., the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and the Tiananmen Square uprising).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.4.4 Describe the independence struggles of the colonized regions of the world, including the roles of leaders, such as Sun Yat-sen in China, and the roles of ideology and religion.</li> <li>• 10.8.1 Compare the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930s, including the 1937 Rape of Nanking, other atrocities in China, and the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939.</li> <li>• 10.9.4 Analyze the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, and the subsequent political and economic upheavals in China (e.g., the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and the Tiananmen Square uprising).</li> </ul>	

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	Section 5: Conflicting Forces in Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.8.1 Compare the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930s, including the 1937 Rape of Nanking, other atrocities in China, and the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.8.1 Compare the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930s, including the 1937 Rape of Nanking, other atrocities in China, and the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939.</li> </ul>	
<b>Chapter 13: The Rise of Totalitarianism</b>	Section 1: Postwar Social Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.6.3 Understand the widespread disillusionment with prewar institutions, authorities, and values that resulted in a void that was later filled by totalitarians.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.6.3 Understand the widespread disillusionment with prewar institutions, authorities, and values that resulted in a void that was later filled by totalitarians.</li> </ul>	
	Section 2: The Western Democracies Stumble	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.6.1 Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders, the terms and influence of the Treaty of Versailles and Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the causes and effects of the United States's rejection of the League of Nations on world politics.</li> <li>10.6.2 Describe the effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement, the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.6.1 Analyze the aims and negotiating roles of world leaders, the terms and influence of the Treaty of Versailles and Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, and the causes and effects of the United States's rejection of the League of Nations on world politics.</li> <li>10.6.2 Describe the effects of the war and resulting peace treaties on population movement, the international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East.</li> <li>10.6.4 Discuss the influence of</li> </ul>	

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		<p>international economy, and shifts in the geographic and political borders of Europe and the Middle East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.6.4 Discuss the influence of World War I on literature, art, and intellectual life in the West (e.g., Pablo Picasso, the "lost generation" of Gertrude Stein, Ernest Hemingway).</li> </ul>	<p>World War I on literature, art, and intellectual life in the West (e.g., Pablo Picasso, the "lost generation" of Gertrude Stein, Ernest Hemingway).</p>	
	Section 3: Fascism in Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.6.3 Understand the widespread disillusionment with prewar institutions, authorities, and values that resulted in a void that was later filled by totalitarians.</li> <li>10.7.3 Analyze the rise, aggression, and human costs of totalitarian regimes (Fascist and Communist) in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union, noting especially their common and dissimilar traits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.6.3 Understand the widespread disillusionment with prewar institutions, authorities, and values that resulted in a void that was later filled by totalitarians.</li> <li>10.7.3 Analyze the rise, aggression, and human costs of totalitarian regimes (Fascist and Communist) in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union, noting especially their common and dissimilar traits.</li> </ul>	
	Section 4: The Soviet Union Under Stalin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.7.2 Trace Stalin's rise to power in the Soviet Union and the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.7.2 Trace Stalin's rise to power in the Soviet Union and the connection between economic</li> </ul>	

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		<p>connection between economic policies, political policies, the absence of a free press, and systematic violations of human rights (e.g., the Terror Famine in Ukraine).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.7.3 Analyze the rise, aggression, and human costs of totalitarian regimes (Fascist and Communist) in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union, noting especially their common and dissimilar traits.</li> </ul>	<p>policies, political policies, the absence of a free press, and systematic violations of human rights (e.g., the Terror Famine in Ukraine).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.7.3 Analyze the rise, aggression, and human costs of totalitarian regimes (Fascist and Communist) in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union, noting especially their common and dissimilar traits.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 5: Hitler and the Rise of Nazi Germany</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.5.5 Discuss human rights violations and genocide, including the Ottoman government's actions against Armenian citizens.</li> <li>• 10.7.3 Analyze the rise, aggression, and human costs of totalitarian regimes (Fascist and Communist) in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union, noting especially their common and dissimilar traits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.5.5 Discuss human rights violations and genocide, including the Ottoman government's actions against Armenian citizens.</li> <li>• 10.7.3 Analyze the rise, aggression, and human costs of totalitarian regimes (Fascist and Communist) in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union, noting especially their common and dissimilar traits.</li> </ul>	

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<p><b>Chapter 14: World War 2 and its Aftermath.</b></p>	<p>Section 1: From Appeasement to War</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.8.1 Compare the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930s, including the 1937 Rape of Nanking, other atrocities in China, and the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.8.1 Compare the German, Italian, and Japanese drives for empire in the 1930s, including the 1937 Rape of Nanking, other atrocities in China, and the Stalin-Hitler Pact of 1939.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 2: The Axis Advances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.8.3 Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers on a map and discuss the major turning points of the war, the principal theaters of conflict, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on the importance of geographic factors.</li> <li>10.8.5 Analyze the Nazi policy of pursuing racial purity, especially against the European Jews; its transformation into the Final Solution; and the Holocaust that resulted in the murder of six million Jewish civilians.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.8.3 Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers on a map and discuss the major turning points of the war, the principal theaters of conflict, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on the importance of geographic factors.</li> <li>10.8.5 Analyze the Nazi policy of pursuing racial purity, especially against the European Jews; its transformation into the Final Solution; and the Holocaust that resulted in the murder of six million Jewish civilians.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 3: The Allies Turn the Tide</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.8.3 Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers on a map</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.8.3 Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers on a map and discuss the major turning points of</li> </ul>	

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		<p>and discuss the major turning points of the war, the principal theaters of conflict, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on the importance of geographic factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.8.4 Describe the political, diplomatic, and military leaders during the war (e.g., Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Emperor Hirohito, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Joseph Stalin, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower).</li> </ul>	<p>the war, the principal theaters of conflict, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on the importance of geographic factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.8.4 Describe the political, diplomatic, and military leaders during the war (e.g., Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Emperor Hirohito, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Joseph Stalin, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower).</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 4: Victory in Europe, the Pacific</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.8.3 Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers on a map and discuss the major turning points of the war, the principal theaters of conflict, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on the importance of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.8.3 Identify and locate the Allied and Axis powers on a map and discuss the major turning points of the war, the principal theaters of conflict, key strategic decisions, and the resulting war conferences and political resolutions, with emphasis on the importance of geographic factors.</li> <li>• 10.8.4 Describe the political, diplomatic, and military leaders during the war (e.g., Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano</li> </ul>	

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		<p>geographic factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.8.4 Describe the political, diplomatic, and military leaders during the war (e.g., Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Emperor Hirohito, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Joseph Stalin, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower).</li> <li>10.8.6 Discuss the human costs of the war, with particular attention to the civilian and military losses in Russia, Germany, Britain, the United States, China, and Japan.</li> </ul>	<p>Roosevelt, Emperor Hirohito, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Joseph Stalin, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight Eisenhower).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.8.6 Discuss the human costs of the war, with particular attention to the civilian and military losses in Russia, Germany, Britain, the United States, China, and Japan.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 5: The End of World War 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.1 Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.</li> <li>10.9.2 Analyze the causes of the Cold War, with the free world on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.1 Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.</li> <li>10.9.2 Analyze the causes of the Cold War, with the free world on one side and Soviet client states on the other, including competition for influence in such places as Egypt, the Congo, Vietnam, and Chile.</li> </ul>	

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		<p>one side and Soviet client states on the other, including competition for influence in such places as Egypt, the Congo, Vietnam, and Chile.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.9.3 Understand the importance of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which established the pattern for America's postwar policy of supplying economic and military aid to prevent the spread of Communism and the resulting economic and political competition in arenas such as Southeast Asia (i.e., the Korean War, Vietnam War), Cuba, and Africa.</li> <li>• 10.9.8 Discuss the establishment and work of the United Nations and the purposes and functions of the Warsaw Pact, SEATO, NATO, and the Organization of American States.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.9.3 Understand the importance of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which established the pattern for America's postwar policy of supplying economic and military aid to prevent the spread of Communism and the resulting economic and political competition in arenas such as Southeast Asia (i.e., the Korean War, Vietnam War), Cuba, and Africa.</li> <li>• 10.9.8 Discuss the establishment and work of the United Nations and the purposes and functions of the Warsaw Pact, SEATO, NATO, and the Organization of American States.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>UNIT 4: Chapter 15-19 (56 Days)</u></b></p>				

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<b>Chapter 15: The Cold War</b>				
	Section 1: The Cold War Unfolds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 10.9.1 Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.</li><li>• 10.9.2 Analyze the causes of the Cold War, with the free world on one side and Soviet client states on the other, including competition for influence in such places as Egypt, the Congo, Vietnam, and Chile.</li><li>• 10.9.5 Describe the uprisings in Poland (1952), Hungary (1956), and Czechoslovakia (1968) and those countries' resurgence in the 1970s and 1980s as people in Soviet satellites sought freedom from Soviet control.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 10.9.1 Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.</li><li>• 10.9.2 Analyze the causes of the Cold War, with the free world on one side and Soviet client states on the other, including competition for influence in such places as Egypt, the Congo, Vietnam, and Chile.</li><li>• 10.9.5 Describe the uprisings in Poland (1952), Hungary (1956), and Czechoslovakia (1968) and those countries' resurgence in the 1970s and 1980s as people in Soviet satellites sought freedom from Soviet control.</li></ul>	

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	Section 2: The Industrialized Democracies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.1 Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.</li> <li>10.9.3 Understand the importance of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which established the pattern for America's postwar policy of supplying economic and military aid to prevent the spread of Communism and the resulting economic and political competition in arenas such as Southeast Asia (i.e., the Korean War, Vietnam War), Cuba, and Africa.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.1 Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.</li> <li>10.9.3 Understand the importance of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which established the pattern for America's postwar policy of supplying economic and military aid to prevent the spread of Communism and the resulting economic and political competition in arenas such as Southeast Asia (i.e., the Korean War, Vietnam War), Cuba, and Africa.</li> </ul>	
	Section 3: Communism Spreads in East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.3 Understand the importance of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which established the pattern</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.3 Understand the importance of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which established the pattern for America's postwar policy of supplying economic and</li> </ul>	

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		<p>for America's postwar policy of supplying economic and military aid to prevent the spread of Communism and the resulting economic and political competition in arenas such as Southeast Asia (i.e., the Korean War, Vietnam War), Cuba, and Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.4 Analyze the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, and the subsequent political and economic upheavals in China (e.g., the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and the Tiananmen Square uprising).</li> </ul>	<p>military aid to prevent the spread of Communism and the resulting economic and political competition in arenas such as Southeast Asia (i.e., the Korean War, Vietnam War), Cuba, and Africa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.4 Analyze the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, and the subsequent political and economic upheavals in China (e.g., the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and the Tiananmen Square uprising).</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 4: War in Southeast Asia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.3 Understand the importance of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which established the pattern for America's postwar policy of supplying economic and military aid to prevent the spread of Communism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.3 Understand the importance of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, which established the pattern for America's postwar policy of supplying economic and military aid to prevent the spread of Communism and the resulting economic and political competition</li> </ul>	

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		and the resulting economic and political competition in arenas such as Southeast Asia (i.e., the Korean War, Vietnam War), Cuba, and Africa.	in arenas such as Southeast Asia (i.e., the Korean War, Vietnam War), Cuba, and Africa.	
	Section 5: The End of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.5 Describe the uprisings in Poland (1952), Hungary (1956), and Czechoslovakia (1968) and those countries' resurgence in the 1970s and 1980s as people in Soviet satellites sought freedom from Soviet control.</li> <li>10.9.7 Analyze the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union, including the weakness of the command economy, burdens of military commitments, and growing resistance to Soviet rule by dissidents in satellite states and the non-Russian Soviet republics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.5 Describe the uprisings in Poland (1952), Hungary (1956), and Czechoslovakia (1968) and those countries' resurgence in the 1970s and 1980s as people in Soviet satellites sought freedom from Soviet control.</li> <li>10.9.7 Analyze the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union, including the weakness of the command economy, burdens of military commitments, and growing resistance to Soviet rule by dissidents in satellite states and the non-Russian Soviet republics.</li> </ul>	
<b>Chapter 16: New Nations Emerge</b>	Section 1: Independent Nations of South Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the</li> </ul>	

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		<p>military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> </ul>	<p>international relationships in which they are involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> </ul>	
	Section 2: New Nations of Southeast Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</li> <li>10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</li> <li>10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> <li>10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	

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		<p>population patterns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>		
	<p>Section 3: African Nations Gain Independence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</li> <li>• 10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> <li>• 10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</li> <li>• 10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> <li>• 10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	

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	Section 4: The Modern Middle East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.6 Understand how the forces of nationalism developed in the Middle East, how the Holocaust affected world opinion regarding the need for a Jewish state, and the significance and effects of the location and establishment of Israel on world affairs.</li> <li>10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.6 Understand how the forces of nationalism developed in the Middle East, how the Holocaust affected world opinion regarding the need for a Jewish state, and the significance and effects of the location and establishment of Israel on world affairs.</li> <li>10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	
<b>Chapter 17: Regional Conflicts</b>	Section 1: Conflicts Divide Nations			
	Section 2: Struggles in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and</li> </ul>	

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		<p>significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> <li>10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	<p>economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> <li>10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 3: Conflicts in the Middle East</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.6 Understand how the forces of nationalism developed in the Middle East, how the Holocaust affected world opinion regarding the need for a Jewish state, and the significance and effects of the location and establishment of Israel on world affairs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.6 Understand how the forces of nationalism developed in the Middle East, how the Holocaust affected world opinion regarding the need for a Jewish state, and the significance and effects of the location and establishment of Israel on world affairs.</li> <li>10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their</li> </ul>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</li> <li>• 10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> <li>• 10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	<p>geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> <li>• 10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Chapter 18: The Developing World</b></p>	<p>Section 1: The Challenges of Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</li> </ul>	

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		<p>relationships in which they are involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> </ul>	
	Section 2: Africa Seeks a Better Future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</li> <li>10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</li> <li>10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> </ul>	
	Section 3: China and India: Two Giants of Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.4 Analyze the Chinese Civil War, the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.9.4 Analyze the Chinese Civil War, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, and</li> </ul>	

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		<p>rise of Mao Tse-tung, and the subsequent political and economic upheavals in China (e.g., the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and the Tiananmen Square uprising).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	<p>the subsequent political and economic upheavals in China (e.g., the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and the Tiananmen Square uprising).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 4: Latin America Builds Democracy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.9.1 Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.</li> <li>• 10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.9.1 Compare the economic and military power shifts caused by the war, including the Yalta Pact, the development of nuclear weapons, Soviet control over Eastern European nations, and the economic recoveries of Germany and Japan.</li> <li>• 10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which</li> </ul>	

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		<p>geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> <li>• 10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	<p>they are involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> <li>• 10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Chapter 19: The World Today</b></p>	<p>Section 1: Industrialized Nations After the Cold War</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.9.7 Analyze the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union, including the weakness of the command economy, burdens of military commitments, and growing resistance to Soviet rule by dissidents in satellite</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.9.7 Analyze the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union, including the weakness of the command economy, burdens of military commitments, and growing resistance to Soviet rule by dissidents in satellite states and the non-Russian Soviet republics.</li> <li>• <b>10.11 Students analyze the integration of countries into</b></li> </ul>	

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		<p>states and the non-Russian Soviet republics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>10.11 Students analyze the integration of countries into the world economy and the information, technological, and communications revolutions (e.g., television, satellites, computers).</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>the world economy and the information, technological, and communications revolutions (e.g., television, satellites, computers).</b></p>	
	Section 2: Globalization	<p><b>10.11 Students analyze the integration of countries into the world economy and the information, technological, and communications revolutions (e.g., television, satellites, computers).</b></p>	<p><b>10.11 Students analyze the integration of countries into the world economy and the information, technological, and communications revolutions (e.g., television, satellites, computers).</b></p>	
	Section 3: Social and Environmental Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> </ul>	

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		<p>religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	
	<p>Section 4: Security in a Dangerous World</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</li> <li>10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> <li>10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10.10.1 Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.</li> <li>10.10.2 Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.</li> <li>10.10.3 Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.</li> </ul>	

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		whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.		
	Section 5: Advances in Science and Technology	<b>10.11 Students analyze the integration of countries into the world economy and the information, technological, and communications revolutions (e.g., television, satellites, computers).</b>	<b>10.11 Students analyze the integration of countries into the world economy and the information, technological, and communications revolutions (e.g., television, satellites, computers).</b>	