

**Union County Educational Services Commission
High School Course Syllabus**

Title: 20th Century History

Timeline: Full Year; 5 Credits

Course Description:

Students in Modern World History study the major turning points that shaped the modern world, from the Renaissance through the present, including the cause and course of the World Wars I & II. They trace the rise of democratic ideas and develop an understanding of the historical roots of current world issues, especially as they pertain to international relations. They extrapolate from the American experience that democratic ideals are often achieved at a high price, remain vulnerable, and are not practiced everywhere in the world.

Scope and Sequence:

- I. Renaissance and Reformation
- II. Age of Exploration
- III. Industrialization and Nationalism
- IV. Imperialism (Asia, Africa, India, Latin America)
- V. WWI & Russian Revolution
- VI. Rise of dictatorships (Nazism and Fascism) & WWII
- VII. Cold War and Postwar Changes
- VIII. Globalization and Current World Issues

Refer to the attached curriculum map for a detailed outline of course objectives.

Curriculum Alignment:

- NJ Student Learning Standards - Social Studies
- 6.2 World History/Global Studies
 - 6.3 Active Citizenship in the 21st Century

Grading Procedures:

Do Now	10%
Participation	20%
Class Assignments	50%
Assessments	20%

Adoption Date:

Union County Educational Services Commission
Curriculum Mapping Format: 20th Century History

Unit	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Length of Unit	3 Weeks	4 Weeks	5 Weeks	6 Weeks
Topics	Renaissance and Reformation	Age of Exploration	Industrialization and Nationalism	Imperialism (Asia, Africa, India, Latin America)
Standards	<p>6.2.12.D.2.a - Determine the factors that led to the Renaissance, the significance of the location of the Italian city-states as the center of the Renaissance, and the impact on the arts.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.2.b - Determine the factors that led to the Reformation and the impact on European politics.</p>	<p>6.2.12.B.1.a - Explain major changes in world political boundaries between 1450 and 1770, and assess the extent of European political and military control in Africa, Asia, and the Americas by the mid-18th century.</p> <p>6.2.12.C.1.b - Trace the movement of essential commodities (e.g., sugar, cotton) from Asia to Europe to America, and determine the impact trade on the New World's economy and society. 6.2.12.C.1.c - Assess the role of mercantilism in stimulating European expansion through trade, conquest, and colonization.</p> <p>6.2.12.C.1.d - Determine the effects of increased global trade and the importation of gold and silver from the New World on inflation in Europe, Southwest Asia, and Africa.</p> <p>6.2.12.C.1.e - Determine the extent to which various technologies, (e.g., printing, the marine compass, cannonry, Arabic numerals) derived from</p>	<p>6.2.12.A.3.c - Analyze the relationship between industrialization and the rise of democratic and social reforms, including the expansion of parliamentary government.</p> <p>6.2.12.A.3.d - Compare and contrast the struggles for women's suffrage and workers' rights in Europe and North America, and evaluate the degree to which each movement achieved its goals. 6.2.12.A.3.e - Analyze the motives for and methods by which European nations, Japan, and the United States expanded their imperialistic practices in Africa and Asia during this era, and evaluate the impact of these actions on their relations.</p> <p>6.2.12.C.3.a - Analyze interrelationships among the "agricultural revolution," population growth, industrialization, specialization of labor, and patterns of land-holding.</p> <p>6.2.12.C.3.b - Analyze interrelationships among the Industrial Revolution, nationalism, competition for global markets, imperialism, and natural resources.</p> <p>6.2.12.C.3.c - Compare the characteristics of capitalism, communism, and socialism to determine</p>	<p>6.2.12.D.1.d - Explain how the new social stratification created by voluntary and coerced interactions among Native Americans, Africans, and Europeans in Spanish colonies laid the foundation for conflict.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.1.e - Assess the impact of economic, political, and social policies and practices regarding African slaves, indigenous peoples, and Europeans in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.1.f - Analyze the political, cultural, and moral role of Catholic and Protestant Christianity in the European colonies.</p> <p>6.2.12.C.3.e - Compare the impact of imperialism on economic development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America regarding barriers or opportunities for future development and political independence.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.3.a - Explain how individuals and groups promoted revolutionary actions and brought about change during this time period. 6.2.12.D.3.b - Explain how industrialization and urbanization affected class structure, family life, the daily lives of men, women, and children, and the environment. 6.2.12.D.3.c - Compare</p>

		<p>Europe’s interactions with Islam and Asia provided the necessary tools for European exploration and conquest.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.1.a - Assess the political, social, and economic impact of the Columbian Exchange (e.g., plants, animals, ideas, pathogens) on Europeans and Native Americans.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.1.b - Compare slavery practices and other forms of coerced labor or social bondage common in East Africa, West Africa, Southwest Asia, Europe, and the Americas.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.1.c - Analyze various motivations for the Atlantic slave trade and the impact on Europeans, Africans, and Americans.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.1.d - Explain how the new social stratification created by voluntary and coerced interactions among Native Americans, Africans, and Europeans in Spanish colonies laid the foundation for conflict.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.1.e - Assess the impact of economic, political, and social policies and practices regarding African slaves, indigenous peoples, and Europeans in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.1.f - Analyze the political, cultural, and moral role of Catholic and Protestant Christianity in the European</p>	<p>why each system emerged in different world regions. 6.2.12.C.3.d - Determine how, and the extent to which, scientific and technological changes, transportation, and new forms of energy brought about massive social, economic, and cultural changes.</p> <p>6.2.12.C.3.e - Compare the impact of imperialism on economic development in Africa, Asia, and Latin America regarding barriers or opportunities for future development and political independence.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.3.a - Explain how individuals and groups promoted revolutionary actions and brought about change during this time period.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.3.b - Explain how industrialization and urbanization affected class structure, family life, the daily lives of men, women, and children, and the environment.</p>	<p>and contrast China’s and Japan’s views of and responses to imperialism, and determine the effects of imperialism on the development and prosperity of each country in the 20th century.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.3.d - Analyze the extent to which racism was both a cause and consequence of imperialism, and evaluate the impact of imperialism from multiple perspectives.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.3.e - Analyze the impact of the policies of different European colonizers on indigenous societies, and explain the responses of these societies to imperialistic rule.</p>
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		colonies.		
Big Idea(s)	The Renaissance influenced modern architecture and works.	Spain and Portugal influence exploration and the modern world.	Industrialization modernized the world.	Throughout history, larger countries have dominated smaller countries for economic gain.
Content	Artists (Michelangelo, Da Vinci, Raphael) Architecture, Shift towards humanism Luther and Protestant Reformation	Explorers Destinations and Expansion Triangular Trade Columbian Exchange (Colonial Latin America)	Industrial Revolution (shift from Agrarian Revolution) Revolutions due to Industrial Revolution	Colonial Rule in Southeast Asia Empire Building in Africa British Rule in India Nation Building in Latin America
Skills	Analysis of primary and secondary sources Picture analysis Critical thinking/ DBQ questions Note taking	Analysis of primary and secondary sources Picture analysis Critical thinking/ DBQ questions Note taking	Analysis of primary and secondary sources Picture analysis Critical thinking/ DBQ questions Note taking	Analysis of primary and secondary sources Picture analysis Critical thinking/ DBQ questions Note taking
Amistad and Holocaust		Transatlantic Slave Trade		

Unit	Unit 5	Unit 6	Unit 7	Unit 8
Length of Unit	6 Weeks	6 Weeks	5 Weeks	5 Weeks
Topics	WWI & Russian Revolution	Rise of Dictatorships (Nazism and Fascism) & WWII	Cold War and Postwar Changes	Globalization and Current World Issues
Standards	<p>6.2.12.D.4.a - Analyze the extent to which nationalism, industrialization, territory disputes, imperialism, militarism, and alliances led to World War I.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.4.f - Explain the role of colonial peoples in the war efforts of the Allies and the Central/Axis Powers in both World Wars.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.4.g - Analyze the role of racial bias, nationalism, and propaganda in mobilizing civilian populations in support of “total war”.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.4.h - Assess the extent to which world war, depression, nationalist ideology, communism, and liberal democratic ideals contributed to the emergence of movements for national self-rule or sovereignty in Africa and Asia.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.4.i - Compare and contrast the actions of individuals as perpetrators, bystanders, and rescuers during events of persecution or genocide, and describe the long-term consequences of genocide for all involved.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.4.j - Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women were transformed during this</p>	<p>6.2.12.D.4.a - Analyze the extent to which nationalism, industrialization, territory disputes, imperialism, militarism, and alliances led to World War I.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.4.f - Explain the role of colonial peoples in the war efforts of the Allies and the Central/Axis Powers in both World Wars.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.4.g - Analyze the role of racial bias, nationalism, and propaganda in mobilizing civilian populations in support of “total war”.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.4.h - Assess the extent to which world war, depression, nationalist ideology, communism, and liberal democratic ideals contributed to the emergence of movements for national self-rule or sovereignty in Africa and Asia.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.4.i - Compare and contrast the actions of individuals as perpetrators, bystanders, and rescuers during events of persecution or genocide, and describe the long-term consequences of genocide for all involved.</p> <p>6.2.12.D.4.j - Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women were transformed during this</p>	<p>6.2.12.A.5.a - Explain how and why differences in ideologies and policies between the United States and the USSR resulted in a cold war, the formation of new alliances (e.g., NATO, SEATO, Warsaw Pact), and periodic military clashes (e.g., Korean War, conflicts in the Middle East).</p> <p>6.2.12.B.5.a - Determine the impact of geography on decisions made by the Soviet Union and the United States to expand and protect their spheres of influence.</p> <p>6.2.12.B.5.b - Analyze the reasons for the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, and evaluate the impact of these events on changing national boundaries in Eastern Europe and Asia</p>	<p>6.2.12.A.5.d - Analyze the causes and consequences of mass killings (e.g., Cambodia, Rwanda, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Somalia, Sudan), and evaluate the responsibilities of the world community in response to such events.</p> <p>6.2.12.A.6.a - Evaluate the role of international cooperation and multinational organizations in attempting to solve global issues.</p> <p>6.2.12.A.6.b - Analyze the relationships and tensions between national sovereignty and global interest in matters such as territory, economic development, use of natural resources, and human rights.</p> <p>6.2.12.A.6.c - Analyze why terrorist movements have proliferated, and evaluate their impact on governments, individuals, and societies.</p> <p>6.2.12.A.6.d - Assess the effectiveness of responses by governments and international organizations to tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences.</p>

	time period. 6.2.12.D.4.k - Assess the cultural impact of World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II by analyzing the values and social ideas in the arts.	time period. 6.2.12.D.4.k - Assess the cultural impact of World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II by analyzing the values and social ideas in the arts.		
Big Idea(s)	Causes of Conflict	Conflict and Genocide.	Containment of Communism and Spread of Democracy	Globalization, Trade and Human Life (Genocide/ Human Trafficking)
Content	Motives of War (Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, Nationalism) Outcome of War Slate Set for WWII	Fascism (Mussolini in Italy) Nazism (Hitler in Germany) State of German Affairs that Led to War Holocaust Main Battles (Invasion of Poland, D-day, taking of Berlin)	Communism vs Democracy Berlin Wall Cuban Missile Crisis Arms/ Space Race New Structure of Eastern Europe (satellite states) Steps Democratic States Take to Stop Communism	Urbanization Developing and Developed Countries Human Trafficking Genocides of Rwanda Sudan, Nanking, Armenians, and Native Americans Current Issues Plaguing the United States
Skills	Analysis of primary and secondary sources Picture analysis Critical thinking analysis questions Note taking WWI alliance debate Map analysis	Analysis of primary and secondary sources Picture analysis Critical thinking analysis questions Note taking WWII project (soldier journals) Map analysis	Analysis of primary and secondary sources Picture analysis Critical thinking analysis questions Note taking Comparison of governments	Analysis of primary and secondary sources Picture analysis Critical thinking analysis questions Note taking Current events Globalization project
Amistad and Holocaust	Genocide (Armenian)	Holocaust		Genocide (Africa)