

**Modern World History  
Grade 11  
Essential Curriculum  
2019-2020**

**Unit 1: Revolutions and their Consequences 1750-1890**

**SS.MWH.10.01 Evaluate the political, economic, social and geographic status of empires and kingdoms (Mongol, Ottoman, West African, Mughal, Western Europe, The Americas) in the world from 1300-1750.**

SS.MWH.10.01.a Comparing factors that led to the rise and fall of empires and kingdoms between 1300-1750.

**SS.MWH.10.02 Analyze how the interregional spread of political ideas such as self-government and liberty in Europe and America served as a catalyst for global change.**

SS.MWH.10.02.a Describing Enlightenment ideas about human/natural rights and government including democratic ideas.

SS.MWH.10.02.b Comparing the causes, character and consequences of the French Revolution.

SS.MWH.10.02.c Evaluating the impact of the end of the Trans-Atlantic trade of enslaved persons on Africa, the Americas, and Europe.

**SS.MWH.10.03 Assess the global impact of democracy on the regional creation of nation-states in the Americas.**

SS.MWH.10.02.a Explaining the impact of the American Revolution on the spread of democratic ideals in the Americas.

SS.MWH.10.02.b Analyzing the extent to which democratic ideas led to revolutions. (Haiti, Mexico, and throughout South America)\*

SS.MWH.10.02.b.1 Examining the ideas of social equality, democracy, human/natural rights, liberty, constitutionalism, and nationalism.

SS.MWH.10.02.d Assessing the successes and failures of democracy in Latin American countries following independence.

**SS.MWH.10.04 Analyze the regional causes and interregional growth of industrialization.**

SS.MWH.10.04.a Analyzing how scientific and technological advancements in communication, transportation, and agriculture led to the Early Industrial Revolution in England.

SS.MWH.10.04.b Assessing how the factory system and capitalism changed economic relationships.

SS.MWH.10.04.c Comparing the internal and external geographic, economic, technological, political, and energy factors that resulted in industrialization in Western European countries and the United States with those of Russia and/or Japan.

SS.MWH.10.04.c.1 Evaluating the impact of labor systems on individual freedoms in the United States and/or Western Europe with those of Russia and/or Japan.

**SS.MWH.10.05 Identify the immediate and long term regional, interregional, and global effects of industrialization.**

SS.MWH.10.05.a Analyzing the impacts of Socialist and Marxist beliefs and programs on politics, industry, and labor relations in late 19th century Europe.

SS.MWH.10.05.b Explaining how industrialization led to demographic changes, migration, urbanization, pollution/disease, women's suffrage, and the emergence of new social classes.

SS.MWH.10.05.c Analyzing the causes of the economic gap between industrialized countries (Britain or Japan) and nonindustrialized countries and regions (China, the African continent, and/or India) at the end of 19th Century.\*

**Unit 2: Imperialism and the Rise of Nationalism 1815-1914**

**SS.MWH.20.01 Analyze the regional causes, interregional and global impacts of nationalism during the 18th and 19th centuries.**

SS.MWH.20.01.a Explaining the Congress of Vienna and the rise of nationalism in Europe.

SS.MWH.20.01.b Evaluating the impact of nationalism on the development of Western (Germany, Italy) and non-Western (China, India, Egypt, Mexico, or Argentina) nations. \*

SS.MWH.20.01.c Analyzing how nationalism was a source of tension and conflict in the Ottoman Empire.

**SS.MWH.20.02 Analyze how and why regional industrialized nations were able to create global imperial powers.**

SS.MWH.20.02.a Explaining how the need for raw materials, new markets and cheap labor led to Imperialism in Africa and Asia.

SS.MWH.20.02.b Analyzing how Social Darwinism were used to justify western imperialism throughout the non-western world.

SS.MWH.20.03.a Explaining the influence of European ideology, culture, and religious norms on the creation of new political relationships, national identities, and social systems on the peoples of Africa, India, and China.

SS.MWH.20.02.c Explaining the impact of the Berlin Conference on the political geography of Africa.

SS.MWH.20.02.d Assessing how warfare, technology, and/or diplomacy were employed by industrialized nations to establish and strengthen control over colonial possessions.

**SS.MWH.20.03 Analyze the origin and effectiveness of regional resistance movements in India, Africa, and/or Asia.**

SS.MWH.20.03.a Assessing the social, economic, and intellectual origins and significant events that led to the development of Indian Nationalism.

SS.MWH.20.03.b Comparing the methods and effectiveness of military, political, and religious resistance movements. (German Southwest Africa, Tanganyika, Samori Ture in French West Africa, Guinea, Asante in Gold Coast, Ghana, **and/or** Menelik II in Ethiopia)\*

SS.MWH.20.03.c Assessing the creation of, and relationships among, those within the South African caste system.

SS.MWH.20.03.d Analyzing how and why Qing/Manchu China resisted industrialization and trade with Europe and the effectiveness of the Opium Wars, Taiping Uprising and the Boxer Rebellion in resisting economic imperialism.

**SS.MWH.20.04 Compare how the Ottoman Empire, Russia, and Japan attempted to meet the challenges of modernization and European imperialism.**

SS.MWH.20.04.a Assessing the causes and impacts of the Tanzimat Reforms on the Ottoman Empire.

SS.MWH.20.04.b Analyzing the internal and external factors impacting Russian modernization and growth.

SS.MWH.20.04.c Evaluating how rapid economic growth and policies of the Meiji state influenced Japanese imperial and colonial expansion.

**Unit 3: Crisis and Global Acceleration, 1890-1994**

**SS.MWH.30.01 Analyze how regional tensions and interregional competition led to World War I.**

SS.MWH.30.01.a Evaluating how growing tensions among rival European states and empires, compounded by nationalism, militarism, imperial competition, and alliance systems led to the outbreak of war.

**SS.MWH.30.02 Describe the global scope and human costs of World War I.**

SS.MWH.30.02.a Assessing the effectiveness of the major strategies and turning points of the war.

SS.MWH.30.02.b Analyzing how scientific and technological inventions impacted civilian populations and military personnel.

SS.MWH.30.02.c Analyzing the effect of media to promote ideologies through propaganda on the war.

SS.MWH.30.02.d Evaluating the contributions to, and impact of World War I on colonial peoples in South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.

SS.MWH.30.02.e Evaluating the causes and consequences of the Armenian genocide within the Ottoman Empire.

SS.MWH.30.02.f Assessing the global effects of the influenza pandemic of 1918.

SS.MWH.30.02.g Explaining the domestic and international causes of the Russian Revolution and its impact on World War I and Russian society.

**SS.MWH.30.03 Assess the regional, interregional and global consequences of World War I.**

SS.MWH.30.03.a Assessing the effectiveness of the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations, and reparations on the geography and the balance of power in Europe.

SS.MWH.30.03.a.1 Explaining how the collapse of the German, Austrian, Russian, and Ottoman empires led to the eventual creation of new states in Europe and the Middle East: Yugoslavia, Poland, the Baltic States, or Turkey.

SS.MWH.30.03.b Explaining how the Mandate system altered patterns of colonial rule.

SS.MWH.30.03.c Analyzing the societal and cultural impact of World War I.

SS.MWH.30.03.c.1 Assessing the impact of World War I on the women's suffrage movement worldwide.

SS.MWH.30.04 **Describe the global causes and consequences of the Great Depression.**

SS.MWH.30.04.a Identifying the political and economic causes of the Great Depression both in the United States and Europe.

SS.MWH.30.04.b Analyzing the global impact of the Great Depression.

SS.MWH.30.05 **Analyze how regional tensions and interregional competition led to World War II.**

SS.MWH.30.05.a Explaining the rise of authoritarian leaders and how they utilized technology and propaganda to seize power in Italy, Germany, Spain, the Soviet Union, and Japan.

SS.MWH.30.05.b Examining how the quest for territory and Western appeasement led to the expansion of German, Italian, and Japanese power.

SS.MWH.30.05.b.1 Explain how authoritarian leaders used political methods to centralize power.

SS.MWH.30.05.c Analyze how the legacy of World War I, the Great Depression, ideological conflicts, imperialism, and traditional rivalries were underlying causes of World War II.

SS.MWH.30.06 **Analyze the global scope and human costs of World War II.**

SS.MWH.30.06.a Evaluating the effectiveness of the political leadership, major strategies and turning points of the war.

SS.MWH.30.06.b Comparing how scientific and technological innovations impacted civilians on the homefront and military personnel on the battlefield in Great Britain, Europe, the Soviet Union, and Japan.

SS.MWH.30.06.c Analyzing the contributions to and impact of World War II on colonized regions and people. (South Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and/or the Caribbean)

SS.MWH.30.06.d Analyzing the systematic and state-sponsored campaigns of genocide perpetrated by governments in Europe and Asia during World War II.

SS.MWH.30.06.e Explaining the reasons for the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan.

SS.MWH.30.06.e.1 Evaluating the short and long term effects of dropping the atomic bombs on Japan.

SS.MWH.30.07 **Assess the regional, interregional, and global consequences of World War II.**

SS.MWH.30.07.a Evaluate the effectiveness of Yalta and Potsdam Conferences in ending the war.

SS.MWH.30.07.b Identifying how global networks were accelerated by the creation of the United Nations (UN).

SS.MWH.30.07.c Assessing the impact of WWII on the formation of new states (Israel) and continued development of national identities (India, China & the Pan African movement).

#### **Unit Title: 4 Cold War 1945 - 1991**

SS.MWH.40.01 **Analyze the regional and interregional causes of the Cold War.**

SS.MWH.40.01.a Analyzing the political, economic, and ideological factors that led to the Cold War.

SS.MWH.40.01.b Describing the reactions of the Soviet Union to the tools of the Western policy of Containment.

SS.MWH.40.02.c Analyzing the causes, leadership, events, and consequences of the Chinese Communist Revolution.

SS.MWH.40.02 **Examine the regional causes of post-World War II independence movements.**

SS.MWH.40.02.a Assessing the impact of decolonization on the formation of new states in Asia and Africa.

SS.MWH.40.02.b Analyzing how colonial independence was achieved by Mohandas Gandhi in India by comparing one or more case studies (Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya, Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana, or Ahmed Ben Bella) \*

SS.MWH.40.02.c Analyzing the role of international organizations in aiding developing countries: United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB).

SS.MWH.40.02.d Explaining the creation of the modern state of Israel

SS.MWH.40.02.d.1 Analyze how the creation of Israel was influenced by foreign powers

SS.MWH.40.02.d.2 Analyze the impact of the Zionist movement on the impact of the state of Israel.

SS.MWH.40.03 **Compare the regional and interregional conflicts that accelerated the Cold War.**

SS.MWH.40.03.a Explaining how Soviet and American relations influenced indirect conflicts. (Asia, Africa, and/or the Americas)\*

SS.MWH.40.03.b Comparing Resistance movements in Eastern Europe, Taiwan, India and Pakistan.

SS.MWH.40.03.c Tracing the series of events that resulted in increased tension between East and West: the Berlin Wall, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the arms race, and the Soviet Afghan War.

SS.MWH.40.03.d Analyzing how the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution, and Tiananmen Square impacted the course of Chinese domestic and foreign policy.

**SS.MWH.40.04 Analyze the regional and interregional factors that contributed to the end of the Cold War.**

SS.MWH.40.04.a Assessing how the internal policies and leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev, economic decline and internal instability in Eastern Europe and political and economic pressure from Western powers contributed to the decline of the Soviet Union.

### **Unit Title: 5 Globalization: 1970-Present**

**SS.MWH.50.01 Evaluate the regional and interregional forces that facilitated the growth of a globally economic interconnected world.**

SS.MWH.50.01.a Explaining how the post-Mao liberation of the Chinese economy brought China into the globalized economy.

SS.MWH.50.01.b Analyzing the relationship between globalization and the growth of multinational corporations outsourcing their production.

SS.MWH.50.01.c Evaluating the impact of the European Union (EU), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Association of South & East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the World Bank on trade and regional development, and global economic interdependence.

SS.MWH.50.01.d Assessing the impact of digital communication and industrial technologies on the regional and global labor market.

SS.MWH.50.01.d.1 Analyzing how new communications technologies globalized popular and consumer culture.

SS.MWH.50.01.d.2 Identifying methods of international cooperative scientific research.

**SS.MWH.50.02 Analyze the relationship between globalization, human migration, and the environment.**

SS.MWH.50.02.a Comparing how globalization contributed to urbanization, population changes, and migration in the developing and the developed world.

SS.MWH.50.02.a.1 Describing how population explosion and environmental change have influenced standards of living around the world.

SS.MWH.50.02.a.2 Comparing the responses of nations to migration issues.

SS.MWH.50.02.b Analyzing how globalization challenged and reinforced local traditions regarding class, race, and gender roles

SS.MWH.50.02.c Evaluating how new communications technologies globalized popular and consumer culture.

SS.MWH.50.02.d Analyzing the impact of population density and global travel on the spread of and responses to, diseases

SS.MWH.50.02.e Comparing regional, interregional and global efforts to address resource scarcity, access to clean water, deforestation, climate change and sustainable sources of energy.

**SS.MWH.50.03 Trace the development of democracy and human rights throughout the world.**

SS.MWH.50.03.a Analyzing how people have sought to gain access to democracy and human rights in Argentina, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

SS.MWH.50.03.b Describing the factors that led to the end of Apartheid.

SS.MWH.50.03.c Examining the political, social, and economic factors that promoted and impeded the development of democracy in Egypt, Iraq, and Iran.

SS.MWH.50.03.d Evaluate the impact of self-rule in post- Colonial Africa.

**SS.MWH.50.04 Examine the global responses to address regional conflicts during the second half of the 20th century and the first decade of the 21st century.**

Comparing and contrasting the causes and consequences of genocides and ethnic cleansings in South East Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.

SS.MWH.50.04.a Assessing the impact of state sponsored genocide. (Cambodia, Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan, or Balkans.)\*

SS.MWH.50.04.b Examining the role of the World Court, the United Nations and Non-Governmental Organizations (Red Cross, Doctors without Borders, UNICEF) in responding to conflicts in Africa, Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia.

SS.MWH.50.04.c Analyzing factors contributing to regional conflicts and responses to address these conflicts.

SS.MWH.50.04.c.1 Explaining foreign policy actions of nations to exert influence over other nations.

SS.MWH.50.04.c.2 Analyzing the resurgence of nationalism.

SS.MWH.50.04.c.3 Identifying regions in which nationalism leads to conflict.

SS.MWH.50.04.c.4 Identifying methods of international competition and cooperation.

SS.MWH.50.04.d Assessing the impact of conflicts in the Middle East on a regional, interregional, and Global scale.

**SS.MWH.50.05 Assess the impacts of non-state violence against civilian populations for political reasons and its impact on regional and global stability.**

SS.MWH.50.05.a Comparing the outcomes of non-state aligned violence as a tool for political change in Northern Ireland, Spain, Russia, the Middle East, and Peru.

SS.MWH.50.05.b Examining the range of responses to non-state aligned violence in Europe, Southeast Asia and the Middle East.