

Updated on:

Months /Days	Lesson	Historical Thinking Essential Question	Key Vocabulary	Topics/Content / Skills	Resource s	Differentiati on Considerati ons	Assessment / Common Assessments
September	<p>Introduction to Enduring Issues (New Visions)</p> <p>Unit 1:The World in 1750 C.E.</p>	<p>How do historians determine what happened in the past?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is context? How do historians use it to understand and write about the past? - How do historians construct arguments? <p>How do empires consolidate their power? How do these empires respond to increased diversity and interconnectedness?</p>		<p>The Interactions of States, Empires and Kingdoms</p> <p>Review: Collective Learning and Trade, Revolution, Absolutist States, The Encounter, Colonialism, Atlantic and Indian Ocean trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Empire • Eurasia: Ottoman Empire • India: Mughal Empire • China: Qing Dynasty • Japan: Tokugawa Shogunate <p>Review: European</p>		<p><i>* These considerations are general suggestions to provide differentiated instruction to nurture the most inclusive instructional setting for all learners. These considerations are not specific to individual IEPs and 504 Plans and should not be assumed to be exhaustive. It is required that the educational team be familiar with such plans for individual implementation as prescribed in the IEP or 504. It is the responsibility of the special education teacher, as the case manager, to ensure that all members of the educational</i></p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Revolutions:</u> Economic (Industrial) Socio political (Motherland) (Colonies) <p><i>How are governments formed? How do they stabilize, centralize, and sometimes lose control?</i></p> <p><i>How did new ideas and innovation affect Western Europe and Russia starting in the 15th century?</i></p>	<p>Enlightenment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catherine the Great • enlightened despot • Rousseau • Thomas Hobbes • Social Contract • John Locke -Natural Rights • Montesquieu -Sep of Powers • Voltaire -Freedom of Speech • Diderot • Rousseau • Wollstonecraft -'A Vindication of Women' • Adam Smith -Free Market • Laissez Faire <p>SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newton - Scientific Method • Galileo • Copernicus - heliocentric 	<p>Feudalism</p> <p>Enlightenment</p>		<p><i>team have access to their student IEPs.</i></p>	
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October-December	Unit 2: An Age of Revolution and Empire (1750- 1914 C.E.)	<p><i>How did changes in economics, philosophy, & technology influences the structure of power in the world?</i></p> <p><i>How do turning points change history?</i></p>	<p>FRENCH REVOLUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salon • <i>Sans Culottes</i> • Louis XVI -Palace of Versailles -American Rev. • Marie Antoinette • Rasputin • Deficit Spending • Social Darwinism • National Assembly • Estates General • Ancien Regime • Bourgeoisie • Salon • Sans Culottes • Tennis Court Oath • 'Liberty, Equality...' • 'Dec of Rights...Man' • Reign of Terror • 'Great Fear' • Robespierre -Committee of Public Safety <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necker • Deficit Spending 	<p>Revolution, and Nationalism</p> <p>Review –Renaissance)</p> <p>* French Revolution</p> <p>Review: Types of Government (Greece/Democracy, Rome/Republic, Absolutism)</p> <p>Review: Law Codes (Hammurabi, Justinian, 12 Tables)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latin American Independence Movements • Reactions to Revolution- Congress of Vienna, Revolutions of 1848 • Mexican Revolution • Global Nationalism- Unification of Italy and Germany, Zionism, Ottoman & Austrian Hungarian Empire • Meiji Restoration <p>Causes & Effects of the Industrial Revolution</p> <p>Review: Neolithic Revolution</p> <p>Review: Traditional Economy/Barter, Manorialism</p>			
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		<p><i>How do new ideas spark change? Do these changes last?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism • Napoleon • Napoleonic Code <p>LATIN AM. REVOLUTION & NATIONALISM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toussaint • L'Ouverture • Miguel Hidalgo • Simon Bolivar • Missionaries • caudillo • cash crop economy • Congress of Vienna • Metternich • balance of power • conservatism • liberalism • nationalism • Giuseppe Mazzini • Camillo Cavour • Otto von Bismarck - 'Blood & Iron' - Realpolitik • kaiser • Pan-Slavism <p>AGRARIAN REVOLUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •enclosure movement <p>INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Watt • laissez faire • Adam Smith • capitalism • supply & demand • Social 				
		<p><i>Do the benefits of innovation outweigh the costs? For whom?</i></p>					

		<p>- <i>What were the causes and effects of the Irish Potato Famine?</i></p> <p><i>How do nations seek power and at what cost?</i></p> <p>- <i>How did the British gain, consolidate, and maintain power in Africa, India & China</i></p> <p>- <i>What were the causes and effects of the Boxer Rebellion</i></p>	<p>Darwinism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • socialism • Karl Marx • bourgeoisie • proletariat • labor unions <p>IRISH POTATO FAMINE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mass migration <p>IMPERIALISM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • imperialism • “White Man’s Burden” • protectorate • sphere of influence • Sepoy Mutiny • Leopold II • Scramble for Africa • Berlin Conf. • Shaka - Zulu Empire, warriors, resistance • Cecil Rhodes • Boer War • Battle of Adwa • Opium War • Treaty of Nanjing • CiXi • Taiping Rebellion • Boxer Rebellion • Sun Yixian Yat-sen <p>JAPAN MODERNIZES</p>				
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Why did Japan industrialize during the Meiji Period? How did industrialization affect Japan?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matthew Perry • Treaty of Kanagawa • Meiji Restoration • zaibatsu • Sino-Japanese War • Russo-Japanese War 				
December-March	Unit 3: Unresolved Global Conflict (1914- 1991 C.E.)	<p><i>How does cooperation and competition between nations impact the international community and the lives of individuals in the countries involved?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Who was Joseph Stalin and what is totalitarianism ?</i> <p><i>- What were the MAIN causes of WWI?</i></p>	<p>RUSSIAN REVOLUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander II • Russification • pogrom • Nicholas II • Revolution of 1905 • Duma • soviet • Vladimir Lenin • Bolshevik • NEP • Joseph Stalin • Great Purge • gulag • Totalitarian St. command economy • five-year plan • collective • Holodomor <p>WWI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • militarism • Bosnia • Archduke Franz Ferdinand • Central Powers • Allied Powers 	<p>1914-1939</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War I (Causes and Effects) • World War I Technology • Russian Revolution • Between the Wars <p>Efforts to Build Stability After WWI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilson's Fourteen Points • Treaty of Versailles • League of Nations 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trench warfare • total war • propaganda • neutral • armistice • reparations • self-determination • Treaty of Versailles • League of Nations • mandate <p>Between the Wars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zionism • Balfour Declaration • Pan-Arabism • Kemal Ataturk • Reza Khan • Mohandas Gandhi • civil disobedience • Guimintang • Great Depression • communism • Stalin • fascism • Mussolini • Hitler • Third Reich • Nuremberg Laws of 1935 <p>WWII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appeasement • Munich Conference • Winston Churchill • FDR • Pearl Harbor • Stalingrad 	<p>1939-1945</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War II 			
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D-Day • Hiroshima • blitz • genocide • concentration camp • death camp • Holocaust • Bataan Death March • United Nations <p>- What are the atrocities against the Armenians, the Ukrainians, (Holodomor), and the Jewish during the Holocaust?</p> <p>- How are these atrocities similar?</p> <p>How does cooperation and competition between nations impact international community and the lives of individuals in the countries involved?</p> <p>- What political and economic ideologies influenced the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Declaration of Human Rights <p>Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • superpower • iron curtain • satellite • Truman Doctrine • containment • Marshall Plan • NATO • Warsaw Pact • detente • Gorbachev • perestroika • glasnost • Putin • Lech Walesa • Angela Merkel • ethnic 	<p>Efforts to Build Stability After WWII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations <p>Human Rights Violations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holocaust • Armenians • Ukrainian Holodomor <p>1947-1991</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cold War 			
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		<p><i>United States during the Cold War?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What alliances formed during the Cold War? Why did countries join them?</i> - <i>How did Cold War proxy wars help to achieve, maintain, and/or threaten world peace?</i> 	<p>cleansing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fidel Castro • Cuban Missile Crisis • Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo • OAS • NAFTA <p>Vietnam War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ho Chi Minh • Ngo Dinh Diem • domino theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam War • Collapse of the Soviet Union 			
March – April	Unit 4: Decolonization & Nationalism	<p><i>How are governments formed? How do they stabilize, centralize, & sometimes lose control?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Who was Mohandas Gandhi? What was his point of view concerning British rule of India?</i> <p><i>What were the political, economic, and social policies under Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping? How were these policies similar or different?</i></p>	<p>Decolonization in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhi • Nehru • nonalignment • mixed economy • Mother Teresa • Sikhism <p>Cambodia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pol Pot • Khmer Rouge <p>China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mao Zedong • commune • Cultural Revolution • Red Guard 	<p>Decolonization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence Movements in India and Indochina • Communists in Cambodia • Chinese Communist Revolution <p>Review: Confucianism in Chinese History Han to Qing</p>			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What impact did post-WWII nationalist movements have?</i> - <i>Who was Nelson Mandela? What was his point of view concerning apartheid?</i> - <i>What actions were taken by European countries, Arab nationalists and Zionists during WWI and how did these actions lead to the state of the Middle East after the war?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little Red Book • Deng Xiaoping • Asian Tigers • Kim Jong-un Africa • Pan-Africanism • Kwame Nkrumah • Jomo Kenyatta • Kwame Nkrumah • apartheid • African National Congress • Nelson Mandela • F.W. de Klerk • Desmond Tutu • Boko Haram • Islamic Fundamentalism • PLO • Yasir Arafat • intifada • Camp David Accords • Golda Meir • Yitzhak Rabin • Hamas • Jerusalem • Fatah • Saddam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Independence Movements • Kenya • Ghana • Apartheid African Terrorism Nationalism in the Middle East • Zionism • Creation of Israel • Israeli-Palestinian (Arabs) Conflict 			
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			Hussein <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran-Iraq War • 1991 Gulf War in Kuwait • Kurds • WMD's • insurgents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Ottoman Empire - Iraq 			
MOCK REGENTS							
April - May	Unit 5: Tensions Between Traditional Cultures and Modernization	<i>How does globalization impact institutions, nations, international relations, and the lives of individuals?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What are the similarities & differences of tensions between the modernization and traditional culture in Turkey under the rule of Kemal Atatürk and in Iran under the Pahlavi's and the Ayatollahs?</i> 	Turkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modernization Persia-modern day Iran <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reza Khan Iranian Revolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muhammad Reza Pahlavi • Ayatollah Khomeini • Islamic Fundamentalism • Islamic Republic • Theocracy • Sharia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tunisia • Egypt • Nasser-Sadat- 	Tension Between Traditional Cultures and Modernization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization • Kemal Atatürk and Turkey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reza Khan and Persia • Urbanization • Industrialization • Iranian Revolution Interactions Between People and Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism • Arab Spring 			

			<div>to Hosni Mubarak</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Libya• al-Qaddafi• Yemen• al Qaeda <div>• ISIS (Islamic State in Iraq and Syria)</div>	<div>• Syria</div>			
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	Unit 6: Globalization and the Changing Environment	<i>How does globalization impact institutions, nations, international relations, and the lives of individuals?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Genocide• Ethnic Cleansing••	Globalization Review: Globalization throughout history (Transregional trade networks, Crusades, Black Death, Pax Mongolica, Slavery, The Encounter) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technological Changes• HIV/AIDS and spread of infectious disease• World Trade Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and microfinance institutions• Recessions, Depressions• Labor and Migration• Environmental Impacts• United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), etc.• Global Security• Terrorism• Human Rights Violations			

