

World History and Cultures Honors Course Overview

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **WORLD HISTORY/WORLD CULTURES, WORLD HIST H**
Time Period:
Length: **Year**
Status: **Published**

Cover

EAST BRUNSWICK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

East Brunswick New Jersey

Superintendent of Schools

Dr. Victor P. Valeski

Social Studies

World History and Cultures (A)

Course Number: 1052

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Course Adoption: 11/17/1988

Curriculum Adoption: 9/10/1992

Date of Last Revision Adoption: 9/1/2017

Course Description

World History/Cultures Honors is designed to acquaint students with modern world history and world cultures. Students examine post-World War II anti-colonial revolutions and global issues, such as poverty, hunger, international trade, and technology that affect all of us in this age of escalating global interdependence. The course begins with a survey of World History from 1789 through the collapse of Communist regimes. This sets the stage for a regional study of the world, including Asia, Latin America, Africa, Europe, and the Middle East. World geography is an important component of the course. In addition to the content described above, there are activities requiring extensive contemporary readings, independent research, writing, and group discussions. This is an intensive and challenging study of modern world history and world cultures designed for highly motivated students.

Textbook and Other Resources



Textbook:

Ramirez, S., Stearns, P. & Wineburg, S. *World History: Human Legacy*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. Austin, TX. 2008.

Supplemental Books:

Harden, B. *Escape from Camp 14*. Penguin Books, New York, NY. 2013

Heuston, K. *Napoleon: Emperor and Conqueror*. Scholastic, New York, NY. 2010

Rosnay, T. *Sarah's Key*. France Loisirs, Paris, France. 2006

Units of Study

Unit 1: French Revolution

Essential Theme: The French Revolution challenged the existing political structure in Europe. Themes including equality, social justice, and nationalism contributed to the revolutionary movement. During the course of the French Revolution, a number of different political systems were attempted and failed. The rise of Napoleon Bonaparte to power fills the vacuum left by the demise of weak French governments after the French Revolution. The study of the

Napoleonic Era and the Congress of Vienna provides the opportunity to examine a number of different themes related to empire building and the response of the conservative states of Europe to the threat of liberal ideas.

Essential Questions: What was the impact of Enlightenment thought on this era? What are the causes of revolution? Why did the revolution in France go through stages and ultimately fail? What factors contributed to Napoleon's rise and fall? What was the impact of Napoleon's rule? What were the successes and failures of the Congress of Vienna?

Unit 2: 19th Century Reform and Revolution

Essential Theme: The nineteenth century was an era of great political, economic, and social reform. The political reforms initiated during the French Revolution resulted in revolutionary activity throughout Europe. During the same time period, industrialization led to new economic theories, a labor movement, calls for social reform, and nationalist movements.

Essential Questions: What effect did industrialization have on European society? What new ideas about economics emerged? How did new political and economic ideas lead to the revolutions of 1848? How was the new concept of nationalism reflected in the revolutions in Latin America?

Unit 3: Nationalism

Essential Theme: Nationalism can be both a unifying and a divisive force. In the second half of the 19th century, nationalism led to the unification of Italy and Germany. However, in the Austrian, Ottoman, and Russian empires, nationalism sowed the seeds of unrest.

Essential Questions: What is nationalism? How does nationalism serve as a unifying or divisive force? What factors contributed to the unification of Italy? What factors contributed to the unification of Germany? How did ethnic diversity impact the Austro-Hungarian Empire? How did ethnic diversity lead to the weakening of the Ottoman Empire? How did Russian leaders deal with the issue of nationalism in Russia?

Unit 4: Imperialism

Essential Theme: Industrial nations looked beyond their borders to build their economic and political strength through an intense competition for global empire. European powers came to rule a large portion of Africa and Asia between 1800 and 1920. Only Japan emerged as an independent power capable of challenging the west.

Essential Questions: What is imperialism? What are the rationales for imperialism? What forms does imperialism take? What impact does imperialism have on the subjugated indigenous peoples? What impact does imperialism have

on the relationships between the major imperialist powers?

Unit 5: World War I

Essential Theme: A variety of powerful forces—including growing nationalism, a tangle of alliances, and decades of rivalry and competition—created conditions that transformed a single assassination into a worldwide war. The war and social unrest combined to push Russia to the edge of a revolution. The events that followed led to Russia's exit from the war and became a major turning point in world history. After years of unprecedented bloodshed, and political upheaval, the warring nations finally reached an uneasy peace.

Essential Questions: What were the causes of World War I? How did World War I lead to the Russian Revolution? How did the end of the war impact the geography/map of Europe? How did the end of the war create the circumstances which led to World War II?

Unit 6: The Interwar Years

Essential Theme: Economic problems and political unrest can result in major changes in society. World War I left millions of people dead and the map of Europe transformed. With Europe in chaos, nationalism spread to parts of the world that had long been under imperialist control, and a new generation of strong leaders promised power and glory. By the end of the 1930s, several of these leaders' aggressive actions had the world on the brink of another devastating global war.

Essential Questions: What role did nationalism play during the interwar years in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East? What conditions led to the rise of dictators in Japan, Italy, Soviet Union, and Germany? How did the dictatorships transform, control, rebuild their societies?

Unit 7: World War II

Essential Theme: World War II was an attempt to stem fascist aggression in Europe and the Pacific. After years of conflict, the Allies prevailed. However, this war resulted in widespread devastation, including the high number of civilian casualties, victims of the Holocaust, migration of peoples, destruction of land and infrastructure, and the impact of the use of atomic warfare.

Essential Questions: Why were the Nazis able to expand their power during the 1930s? How did this war become a worldwide conflict? How effective were the new military technologies introduced during the war? Why was the Holocaust able to occur? How does the war come to a conclusion? How did decisions made during World War II impact post-war Europe?

Unit 8: The Cold War

Essential Theme: World War II left behind enormous destruction and a world order dominated by two nations: the United States and the Soviet Union. In the years to come, the bitter rivalry between these two superpowers would affect not only Europe and North America, but the world from 1945 to 1985.

Essential Questions: What is a Cold War? Why did the relationship between the superpowers deteriorate? How was this tension reflected throughout the world?

Unit 9: Post-Cold War Europe

Essential Theme: The Gorbachev era brought revolutionary changes throughout Eastern Europe. As nations abandoned their Communist regimes, many new countries were established. However, the transition has not always been a seamless one. The NATO alliance faces a questionable future mission. The European Union tries to unite Europe politically and economically.

Essential Questions: What major changes did Gorbachev bring that led to change in Europe? How did Gorbachev's changes impact the Eastern European states? The USSR? How has ethnicity, nationalism, and religion played a role in the break-up of Yugoslavia? What has the European Union done to break down national barriers amongst European states? Without a communist antagonist, how has the role of NATO changed?

Unit 10: Asia, 1945-Present

Essential Theme: Following World War II, the nations of Asia worked to win political and economic independence. Their efforts were complicated by Cold War tensions, religious and ethnic conflicts, and struggles for political power. Despite these obstacles, some nations achieved great success in building strong, vibrant economies, and improved the lives of people throughout the region.

Essential Questions: What factors led to the creation of new governments in post-World War II Asia? What factors explain the success/failure of these governments? How do the geography and climate of an area dictate economic and political developments? What factors explain why some of these nations have been more economically successful than others? What human right issues have arisen since World War II in this region?

Unit 11: Africa, 1945-Present

Essential Theme: After World War II, many colonies in Africa struggled for independence from European rule. After they gained that independence, they faced other challenges created by political, religious, tribal, and economic issues.

Essential Questions: What factors led to the creation of new governments in post-World War II Africa? What factors explain the success/failure of these governments? How do the geography and climate of an area dictate economic and

political developments? What factors explain why some of these nations have been more economically successful than others?

Unit 12: North Africa and the Middle East, 1945-Present

Essential Theme: After World War II, much of the Middle East struggled for independence from European rule. After they gained that independence, they faced other challenges created by political, religious, and economic issues.

Essential Questions: What factors led to the creation of new governments in post-World War II North Africa and Middle East? What factors explain the success/failure of these governments? How do the geography and climate of an area dictate economic and political developments? What factors explain why some of these nations have been more economically successful than others? What impact does religion have in the Middle East? What human rights issues have arisen in this region?

Unit 13: Latin America, 1945-Present

Essential Theme: Latin America has experienced many political and economic shifts since 1945. Revolutions and repressive governments have coincided with shifts toward government-controlled economies or more open market economies. In recent years, Latin America has made great strides toward democracy, yet many nations have rejected US influence and have turned to the socialist left.

Essential Questions: How do the geography and climate of an area dictate economic and political developments? What factors explain the success/failure of the government of Latin America? What factors explain why some of these nations have been more economically successful than others?

Standards

SOC.6.2.12.A.3.b	Relate the responses of various governments to pressure for self-government or self-determination to subsequent reform or revolution.
SOC.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.
SOC.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.
SOC.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.

SOC.6.2.12.A.4.a	Explain the differences between socialism, communism, and fascism and explain the reasons for their spread in Europe and Asia.
SOC.6.2.12.A.4.b	Compare the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India.
SOC.6.2.12.A.4.c	Analyze the motivations, causes, and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Roma (gypsies), and Jews, as well as the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.
SOC.6.2.12.A.4.d	Assess government responses to incidents of ethnic cleansing and genocide.
SOC.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).
SOC.6.2.12.A.5.b	Analyze the structure and goals of the United Nations and evaluate the organization's ability to solve or mediate international conflicts.
SOC.6.2.12.A.5.c	Explain how World War II led to aspirations for self-determination, and compare and contrast the methods used by African and Asian countries to achieve independence.
SOC.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.
SOC.6.2.12.A.5.e	Assess the progress of human and civil rights around the world since the 1948 U.N. Declaration of Human Rights.
SOC.6.2.12.A.6.a	Evaluate the role of international cooperation and multinational organizations in attempting to solve global issues.
SOC.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.
SOC.6.2.12.A.6.c	Analyze why terrorist movements have proliferated, and evaluate their impact on governments, individuals, and societies.
SOC.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.
SOC.6.2.12.B.3.a	Assess the impact of imperialism by comparing and contrasting the political boundaries of the world in 1815 and 1914.
SOC.6.2.12.B.3.b	Relate the role of geography to the spread of independence movements in Latin America.
SOC.6.2.12.B.4.a	Determine the geographic impact of World War I by comparing and contrasting the political boundaries of the world in 1914 and 1939.
SOC.6.2.12.B.4.b	Determine how geography impacted military strategies and major turning points during World War II.
SOC.6.2.12.B.4.c	Explain how the disintegration of the Ottoman empire and the mandate system led to the creation of new nations in the Middle East.
SOC.6.2.12.B.4.d	Explain the intended and unintended consequences of new national boundaries established by the treaties that ended World War II.
SOC.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.
SOC.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.
SOC.6.2.12.B.5.c	Determine the impact of migration on the way of life (e.g., social, economic, and political structures) in countries of origin and in adopted countries.
SOC.6.2.12.B.5.d	Analyze post-independence struggles in South Asia, including the struggle over the partitioning of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan, as well as later tensions over Kashmir.

SOC.6.2.12.B.5.e	Assess the role of boundary disputes and limited natural resources as sources of conflict.
SOC.6.2.12.B.6.a	Determine the global impact of increased population growth, migration, and changes in urban-rural populations on natural resources and land use.
SOC.6.2.12.C.3.a	Analyze interrelationships among the “agricultural revolution,” population growth, industrialization, specialization of labor, and patterns of land-holding.
SOC.6.2.12.C.3.b	Analyze interrelationships among the Industrial Revolution, nationalism, competition for global markets, imperialism, and natural resources.
SOC.6.2.12.C.3.c	Compare the characteristics of capitalism, communism, and socialism to determine why each system emerged in different world regions.
SOC.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.
SOC.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.
SOC.6.2.12.C.4.a	Analyze government responses to the Great Depression and their consequences, including the growth of fascist, socialist, and communist movements and the effects on capitalist economic theory and practice.
SOC.6.2.12.C.4.b	Compare and contrast World Wars I and II in terms of technological innovations (i.e., industrial production, scientific research, war tactics) and social impact (i.e., national mobilization, loss of life, and destruction of property).
SOC.6.2.12.C.4.c	Assess the short- and long-term demographic, social, economic, and environmental consequences of the violence and destruction of the two World Wars.
SOC.6.2.12.C.4.d	Analyze the ways in which new forms of communication, transportation, and weaponry affected relationships between governments and their citizens and bolstered the power of new authoritarian regimes during this period.
SOC.6.2.12.C.5.a	Explain how and why Western European countries and Japan achieved rapid economic recovery after World War II.
SOC.6.2.12.C.5.b	Compare and contrast free market capitalism, Western European democratic socialism, and Soviet communism.
SOC.6.2.12.C.5.c	Assess the impact of the international arms race, the space race, and nuclear proliferation on international politics from multiple perspectives.
SOC.6.2.12.C.5.d	Determine the challenges faced by developing nations in their efforts to compete in a global economy.
SOC.6.2.12.C.5.e	Assess the reasons for and consequences of the growth of communism and shift toward a market economy in China.
SOC.6.2.12.C.5.f	Assess the impact of the European Union on member nations and other nations.
SOC.6.2.12.C.5.g	Evaluate the role of the petroleum industry in world politics, the global economy, and the environment.
SOC.6.2.12.C.6.a	Evaluate efforts of governmental, nongovernmental, and international organizations to address economic imbalances and social inequalities.
SOC.6.2.12.C.6.b	Compare and contrast demographic trends in industrialized and developing nations, and evaluate the potential impact of these trends on the economy, political stability, and use of resources.
SOC.6.2.12.C.6.c	Assess the role government monetary policies, central banks, international investment, and exchange rates play in maintaining stable regional and global economies.
SOC.6.2.12.C.6.d	Determine how the availability of scientific, technological, and medical advances impacts the quality of life in different countries.

SOC.6.2.12.D.3.a	Explain how individuals and groups promoted revolutionary actions and brought about change during this time period.
SOC.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.
SOC.6.2.12.D.3.c	Compare 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.
SOC.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.
SOC.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.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.a	Analyze the extent to which nationalism, industrialization, territory disputes, imperialism, militarism, and alliances led to World War I.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.b	Analyze the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations from the perspectives of different nations.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.c	Assess the causes of revolution in the 20th century (i.e., in Russia, China, India, and Cuba), and determine the impact on global politics.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.d	Analyze the extent to which the legacy of World War I, the global depression, ethnic and ideological conflicts, imperialism, and traditional political or economic rivalries caused World War II.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.e	Compare how Allied countries responded to the expansionist actions of Germany and Italy.
SOC.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.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.g	Analyze the role of racial bias, nationalism, and propaganda in mobilizing civilian populations in support of "total war".
SOC.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.
SOC.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.
SOC.6.2.12.D.4.j	Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women were transformed during this time period.
SOC.6.2.12.D.5.a	Relate the lingering effects of colonialism to the efforts of Latin American, African, and Asian nations to build stable economies and national identities.
SOC.6.2.12.D.5.b	Assess the impact of Gandhi's methods of civil disobedience and passive resistance in India, and determine how his methods were later used by people from other countries.
SOC.6.2.12.D.5.c	Assess the influence of television, the Internet, and other forms of electronic communication on the creation and diffusion of cultural and political information, worldwide.
SOC.6.2.12.D.5.d	Analyze how feminist movements and social conditions have affected the lives of women in different parts of the world, and evaluate women's progress toward social equality, economic equality, and political equality in various countries.
SOC.6.2.12.D.6.a	Assess the role of increased personal and business electronic communications in creating a "global" culture, and evaluate the impact on traditional cultures and values.
SOC.6.3.12.C.1	Participate in a simulated meeting (e.g., President's Council, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF)), research evidence from multiple sources about an economic problem, (e.g., inflation, unemployment, deficit), and develop a plan of action.

SOC.6.3.12.D.1	Analyze the impact of current governmental practices and laws affecting national security and/or individual civil rights/privacy.
SOC.6.3.12.D.2	Analyze a current foreign policy issue by considering current and historical perspectives, examining strategies, and presenting possible actions.
SOC.6.3.12.CS1	Determine the credibility and value of information, while also considering context, point of view, and multiple perspectives.
SOC.6.3.12.CS2	Analyze sources of prejudice and discrimination and propose solutions to eliminate them.
SOC.6.3.12.CS3	Collaboratively evaluate possible solutions to problems and conflicts that arise in an interconnected world.
SOC.6.3.12.CS4	Critically analyze information, make ethical judgments, and responsibly address controversial issues.
SOC.6.3.12.CS5	Communicate through rational and persuasive written and oral arguments to present solutions to controversial issues.
SOC.6.3.12.CS6	Make informed and reasoned decisions and accept responsibility for the consequences of their actions and/or inactions.
SOC.6.3.12.CS7	Take actions that result in a more just and equitable society.
SOC.5-8.1.1.2	Explain how major events are related to one another in time.
SOC.5-8.1.2.1	Select and use various geographic representations to compare information about people, places, regions, and environments.
SOC.5-8.1.2.2	Use maps and other documents to explain the historical migration of people, expansion and disintegration of empires, and growth of economic and political systems.
SOC.5-8.1.3.1	Compare and contrast differing interpretations of current and historical events.
SOC.5-8.1.3.2	Assess the credibility of sources by identifying bias and prejudice in documents, media, and computer-generated information.
SOC.5-8.1.3.3	Analyze primary and secondary sources for reconstructing the past and understanding historical perspectives (i.e., documents, letters, diaries, maps, images, etc.).
SOC.5-8.1.4.1	Select and analyze information from a variety of sources to present a reasoned argument or position in a written and/or oral format.
SOC.5-8.1.4.2	Present information in a logical manner using evidence and reasoning while demonstrating presentation skills (e.g., eye contact, adequate volume, clear pronunciation).
TECH.8.1.12	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.
TECH.8.1.12.A.3	Collaborate in online courses, learning communities, social networks or virtual worlds to discuss a resolution to a problem or issue.

Grading and Evaluation Guidelines

In terms of proficiency level the East Brunswick grades equate to:

A	Excellent	Advanced Proficient
B	Good	Above Average Proficient
C	Fair	Proficient
D	Poor	Minimally proficient

F Failing Partially Proficient

Grading Procedures – World History/Culture Honors

- The final course proficiency grade will be the average of the four marking period grades (80%) and the department prepared mid-year (10%) and final (10%) examinations aligned with NJCCCS/CPI and Grade 12 benchmarks* for the period of World History 1750 to Present Day.

- Marking period grades will be based on the average of unit grades and any special cross-unit projects.

- Unit assessments, delineated for each unit, will include such measures as:
 - Written and Performance Measures of proficiency objectives (coded to NJCCCS/CPI's)
 - Records of oral participation in classroom discussions related to unit objectives
 - Records of achievement of lesson objectives (i.e. quizzes, relevant homework)
 - Research paper and Oral Defense assessment.

COURSE EVALUATION:

In terms of proficiency the East Brunswick grades

A	Excellent	Advanced Proficient
B	Good	Above Average Proficient
C	Fair	Proficient
D	Poor	Minimally proficient
F	Failing	Partially Proficient

In World History/Culture Honors the goal is that a minimum of 95% of the pupil's will meet at least the minimum proficiency level (D or better) set for the course. The department will analyze the achievement of students on Unit Assessments, Mid-term and Final Exams and Final Course Grades, and for Final Course Grades the achievement of sub-groups identified by the state to determine if modifications in the curriculum and instructional methods are needed.

Other Information

SCED

04053 Modern World History

Modern World History courses provide an overview of the history of human society in the past few centuries—from the Renaissance period, or later, to the contemporary period—exploring political, economic, social, religious, military, scientific, and cultural developments.

Course #	School #s	Course Level	Grade(s)	Credits	Min. Per Week	Elective/Required	Initial Course Adopted
1052	050	H	10	5.00	210	R	11/17/88