

World History Unit 3: 20th Century

Unit: *Social Sciences and History*, Grade(s) *Grade 9 - Grade 12*

Students will generate causes for wars as they study this unit. One of the bloodiest, most destructive periods in history was from 1914-1945 when two great wars occurred. This time period laid witness to the rise of totalitarian dictators, the Great Depression, and the deaths of approximately 60 million people. The rapid rise of European domination in the first few decades of the 1900s also led to the sharp decline of European power in the world and gave way for two new superpowers to emerge.

Duration: 10 Weeks

Unit

Essential Questions/Enduring Understandings

- EQ1: When is global conflict inevitable?
- EQ2: What role does new technologies and sciences play in war?
- EQ3: How does war change/impact society?
- EQ4: How did the end of the war begin to shape the postwar world?
- EQ5: What factors led to the rise of dictators? Why do dictatorships flourish during times of depression?
- EQ6: How are genocide and other acts of mass violence humanly possible? What does justice look like after genocide?
- EU1: Nationalism, imperialism, industrialization, and militarism contributed to an increase in economic and military competition among European nations, the Ottoman Empire, and Japan, and led to World War I.
- EU2: World Wars I and II were "total wars" in which nations mobilized entire populations and economies and employed new military tactics that resulted in unprecedented death and destruction, as well as drastic changes in political boundaries.
- EU3: Economic, technological, and military power and bureaucracies have been used by nations to deliberately and systematically destroy ethnic/racial, political, and cultural groups.

Students will be able to...

- Identify the MAIN causes of World War I - militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism.
- Examine how Serbia's determination to become a large, independent state angered Austria-Hungary and started hostilities.
- Explain how trench warfare led World War I into a stalemate on the Western Front while the Eastern Front saw Germany and Austria-Hungary defeat Russia.
- Describe how the fall of the czarist regime in Russia led to the Bolshevik party ousting the provisional government.
- Examine the Paris Peace Conference's most important treaty- the Treaty of Versailles-known for punishing Germany, establishing new nations, and creating a League of Nations intended to solve future international problems.
- Assess how the League of Nations was unable to effectively maintain peace.
- Analyze how a brief period of prosperity following World War I eventually led to a global depression that weakened Western democracies.
- Identify the causes of the Depression in Europe that began in 1924.
- Describe the rise of totalitarian states in Italy, Germany, and the Soviet Union between 1922-1933.
- Compare and contrast Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Joseph Stalin.
- Analyze the policies and programs that were used to create the policies and programs that the Nazis used to create a Third Reich.
- Identify the Nuremberg laws.
- Explain the significance of Kristallnacht of "Night of the Shattered Glass."
- Examine the use of propaganda to promote Nazism.
- Discuss Armenian genocide during WWI and contrast to ethnic cleansing in Bosnian War from 1993-1996.
- Explain the transition in Africa and Asia after colonial rule.
- Describe the influence of Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Zedong in China from imperialism to the Nationalists and Communists.
- Identify how the Great Depression led to economic instability in Latin American nations and a fall to many military dictatorships.
- Describe Adolf Hitler's theory of racial discrimination and how it led to aggressive expansion outside of Germany.
- Examine how Hitler openly violated the Treaty of Versailles as chancellor of Germany.
- Identify the causes of World War II.
- Analyze the mobilization of citizens of the Soviet Union, the United States, Germany, and Japan.
- Conclude how World War II affected the world balance of power.
- Identify which nations emerged from World War II as world powers.

Evidence of Learning/ Assessment

- Competency 1 & Evaluation
 - [Treaty of Versailles](#)
- Competency 2 & Evaluation
 - [Traditional Assessment](#)
- Summative Performance Assessment and Evaluation
- Formative Assessments
 - [Formative Assessment Digital Choices](#)
 - Quizzes
 - Essays
 - Oral Reports/Presentations
 - Class Participation
 - Projects
 - Cooperative Group Projects/Activities
 - Research Papers/Reports
 - Homework Assignments
 - Role Playing/Simulations
 - Portfolios
 - Journals
 - Debates/Mock Trial
 - Timelines/Posters

Instructional Design/Learning Plan

- [Suggested Sequence for Learning](#)
- Suggested Learning Activities
 - Use quantitative and qualitative analysis to compare and contrast the changing political boundaries in 1914 and 1939.
 - Research how dictators used text (i.e., structure, vocabulary) and media (e.g., propaganda, radio, film) to gain and maintain authoritarian power (e.g., restrictions on mail and travel).
 - 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
 - Compare the point of view of two more authors to assess government responses to incidents of ethnic cleansing and genocide during this time period.

Unit Materials

- [World History Resources/Materials](#)
- InfoBase
- Flocabulary
- Achieve 3000
- Modern World History Holt McDougal

Standards Covered

*Social Studies NJSLs

SOC.6.2.12: World History/Global Studies: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically and systematically about how past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions as socially and

ethically responsible.

SOC.6.2.12.4: A Half-Century of Crisis and Achievement (1900-1945)

- **SOC.6.2.12.A.4: Civics, Government, and Human Rights**
 - 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.d: Assess government responses to incidents of ethnic cleansing and genocide.
- **SOC.6.2.12.B.4: Geography, People, and the Environment**
 - 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.C.4: Economics, Innovation, and Technology**
 - 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.CS.4: A Half-Century of Crisis and Achievement: The Era of the Great Wars: Nationalism, imperialism, industrialization, and militarism contributed to an increase in economic and military competition among European nations, the Ottoman Empire, and Japan, and led to World War I. The failure of the Treaty of Versailles, the impact of the global depression, and the expansionist policies and actions of Axis nations are viewed as major factors that resulted in World War II. World Wars I and II were "total wars" in which nations mobilized entire populations and economies and employed new military tactics that resulted in unprecedented death and destruction, as well as drastic changes in political boundaries. World Wars I and II challenged economic and political power structures and gave rise to a new balance of power in the world. Economic, technological, and military power and bureaucracies have been used by nations to deliberately and systematically destroy ethnic/racial, political, and cultural groups.**
- **SOC.6.2.12.D.4: History, Culture, and Perspectives**
 - 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.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.

Materials

For a closer look at the materials list below, log onto <https://edconnectnj.schoolnet.com/5805>

Resources:

1. Unit 3 Reflection World History

Additional Properties

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