

Unit 5: 1914-Present (Weeks 32-36)

Content Area: **Template**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Full Year**
Length: **Full Year**
Status: **Published**

UNIT RATIONALE

After WW1, Europe was decimated due to total warfare and new military technologies. The end of WWII saw multiple superpowers in the world once again suffer tremendously. From England to Germany and France, only two nations came out of the conflict stronger than ever before: the US and Russia. The only problem? The two countries had opposite political ideologies. The desire to become the world's strongest nation would see them compete with one another for decades. The end of that conflict would cause ripples throughout the world that can be seen in modern times.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

The Russian revolution: How did the Bolsheviks manage to come to power and win the civil war, 1917-1925?

Compare and contrast fascism and Soviet Communism of the 1930

Trace and examine the causes for World War II.

The Impact of World War II on World History

The Cold War: Where Does the Blame Lie?

How was eastern and western Europe affected by the Super powers, 1945-1989? Now?

Analyze the major factors causing the fall of the Soviet Union: 1985-1991. To what extent were they historical? To what extent did personalities play a role? Would the Soviet Union have collapsed without the impact of Gorbachev? Reagan?

STANDARDS

NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS: CONTENT AREA

SAVED

New Jersey (NJSL) - Grades 9-12 - Social Studies (2020)

6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.b:

Assess the short- and long-term demographic, social, economic, and environmental consequences of the violence and destruction of the two World Wars.

6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.c:

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

6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.f:

Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women in western countries were transformed during this time period and explore the reasons why this transformation did not occur outside of the western world.

6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.h:

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).

6.2.12.HistoryUP.4.a:

Analyze the impact of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations from the perspectives of different nations.

6.2.12.HistoryUP.4.c:

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.

6.2.12.HistoryCA.4.a:

Generate an evidence-based argument to explain the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India.

6.2.12.HistoryCA.4.b:

Assess the causes of revolution in the 20th century (i.e., Russia, China, India, and Cuba), and determine the impact on global politics.

6.2.12.HistoryCA.4.c:

Evaluate how the Allied countries responded to the expansionist actions of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

6.2.12.CivicsPI.5.a:

Analyze the structure and goals of the United Nations and evaluate the organization's ability to protect human rights, to mediate conflicts, and ensure peace.

6.2.12.CivicsHR.5.a:

Assess the progress of human and civil rights protections around the world since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.a:

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

6.2.12.GeoPP.5.a:

Use a variety of sources to explain the impact of migration on the way of life in the country of origin and the new country (e.g., social, economic, political structures).

6.2.12.GeoGI.5.a:

Use maps and primary sources to evaluate the impact of geography and economics on the decisions made by the Soviet Union and the United States to expand and protect their spheres of influence.

6.2.12.EconET.5.a:

Compare and contrast free market capitalism and Western European democratic socialism with Soviet communism.

6.2.12.EconET.5.b:

Articulate a point of view which assesses the reasons for and consequences of the growth of communism and shift toward a market economy in China.

6.2.12.EconGE.5.a:

Evaluate the role of the petroleum industry in world politics, the global economy, and the environment.

6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.a:

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

6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.e:

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, Middle East).

6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.f:

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.

6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.g:

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.

6.2.12.HistoryCA.5.a:

Assess the impact of the international arms race, the space race, and nuclear proliferation on international politics from multiple perspectives.

6.2.12.CivicsPI.6.a:

Use historic case studies or a current event to assess the effectiveness of multinational organizations in attempting to solve global issues.

6.2.12.CivicsHR.6.a:

Evaluate the effectiveness of responses by governments and international organizations to tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences

6.2.12.CivicsHR.6.b:

Make an evidence-based argument on the tensions between national sovereignty and global priorities regarding economic development and environmental sustainability and its impact on human rights.

6.2.12.GeoPP.6.a:

Make evidence-based inferences to determine the global impact of increased population growth, migration, and changes in urban-rural populations on natural resources and land use.

6.2.12.EconGE.6.a:

Evaluate efforts of governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations to address economic imbalances, social inequalities, climate change, health and/or illiteracy.

6.2.12.EconGE.6.b:

Assess the role government monetary policies, central banks, international investment, and exchange rates play in maintaining stable regional and global economies.

6.2.12.EconGE.6.c:

Relate the rise of the Internet and social media to global economy.

6.2.12.HistoryCC.6.a:

Evaluate the impact of terrorist movements on governments, individuals and societies.

SOC.6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.c	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.HistoryCC.4.f	Analyze how the social, economic, and political roles of women in western countries were transformed during this time period and explore the reasons why this transformation did not occur outside of the western world.
SOC.6.2.12.HistoryCC.4.h	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.HistoryUP.4.a	Analyze the impact of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations from the perspectives of different nations.
SOC.6.2.12.HistoryUP.4.c	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.HistoryCA.4.a	Generate an evidence-based argument to explain the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India.
SOC.6.2.12.HistoryCA.4.b	Assess the causes of revolution in the 20th century (i.e., Russia, China, India, and Cuba), and determine the impact on global politics.
SOC.6.2.12.HistoryCA.4.c	Evaluate how the Allied countries responded to the expansionist actions of Germany, Italy, and Japan.
SOC.6.2.12.CivicsPI.5.a	Analyze the structure and goals of the United Nations and evaluate the organization's ability to protect human rights, to mediate conflicts, and ensure peace.
SOC.6.2.12.CivicsHR.5.a	Assess the progress of human and civil rights protections around the world since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
SOC.6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.a	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.GeoPP.5.a	Use a variety of sources to explain the impact of migration on the way of life in the country of origin and the new country (e.g., social, economic, political structures).
SOC.6.2.12.GeoGI.5.a	Use maps and primary sources to evaluate the impact of geography and economics on the decisions made by the Soviet Union and the United States to expand and protect their spheres of influence.
SOC.6.2.12.EconET.5.a	Compare and contrast free market capitalism and Western European democratic socialism with Soviet communism.
SOC.6.2.12.EconET.5.b	Articulate a point of view which assesses the reasons for and consequences of the growth of communism and shift toward a market economy in China.
SOC.6.2.12.EconGE.5.a	Evaluate the role of the petroleum industry in world politics, the global economy, and the environment.
SOC.6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.e	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.HistoryCC.5.f	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, Middle East).
SOC.6.2.12.HistoryCC.5.g	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.HistoryCC.5.a	Assess the impact of the international arms race, the space race, and nuclear proliferation on international politics from multiple perspectives.
SOC.6.2.12.CivicsPI.6.a	Use historic case studies or a current event to assess the effectiveness of multinational organizations in attempting to solve global issues.

SOC.6.2.12.CivicsHR.6.a	Evaluate the effectiveness of responses by governments and international organizations to tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences.
SOC.6.2.12.CivicsHR.6.b	Make an evidence-based argument on the tensions between national sovereignty and global priorities regarding economic development and environmental sustainability and its impact on human rights.
SOC.6.2.12.GeoPP.6.a	Make evidence-based inferences to 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.EconGE.6.a	Evaluate efforts of governmental, non-governmental, and international organizations to address economic imbalances, social inequalities, climate change, health and/or illiteracy.
SOC.6.2.12.EconGE.6.b	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.EconGE.6.c	Relate the rise of the Internet and social media to global economy.
SOC.6.2.12.HistoryCC.6.a	Evaluate the impact of terrorist movements on governments, individuals and societies.
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.

NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS: CAREER READINESS, LIFE LITERACIES AND KEY SKILLS

TECH.9.4.12.CI.1	Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas (e.g., 1.1.12prof.CR3a).
TECH.9.4.12.CT.2	Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).
TECH.9.4.12.TL.1	Assess digital tools based on features such as accessibility options, capacities, and utility for accomplishing a specified task (e.g., W.11-12.6.).
TECH.9.4.12.TL.3	Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of collaborative environments.
TECH.9.4.12.IML.2	Evaluate digital sources for timeliness, accuracy, perspective, credibility of the source, and relevance of information, in media, data, or other resources (e.g., NJLSA.W8, Social Studies Practice: Gathering and Evaluating Sources).
TECH.9.4.12.IML.5	Evaluate, synthesize, and apply information on climate change from various sources appropriately (e.g., 2.1.12.CHSS.6, S.IC.B.4, S.IC.B.6, 8.1.12.DA.1, 6.1.12.GeoHE.14.a, 7.1.AL.PRSNT.2).
TECH.9.4.12.IML.8	Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).

NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS: COMPUTER SCIENCE AND DESIGN THINKING

CS.9-12.8.1.12.IC.1	Evaluate the ways computing impacts personal, ethical, social, economic, and cultural practices.
CS.9-12.8.1.12.IC.3	Predict the potential impacts and implications of emerging technologies on larger social, economic, and political structures, using evidence from credible sources.
CS.9-12.8.2.12.EC.1	Analyze controversial technological issues and determine the degree to which individuals, businesses, and governments have an ethical role in decisions that are made.
CS.9-12.8.2.12.EC.2	Assess the positive and negative impacts of emerging technologies on developing

	countries and evaluate how individuals, non-profit organizations, and governments have responded.
CS.9-12.8.2.12.ED.5	Evaluate the effectiveness of a product or system based on factors that are related to its requirements, specifications, and constraints (e.g., safety, reliability, economic considerations, quality control, environmental concerns, manufacturability, maintenance and repair, ergonomics).
CS.9-12.8.2.12.ED.6	Analyze the effects of changing resources when designing a specific product or system (e.g., materials, energy, tools, capital, labor).
CS.9-12.8.2.12.NT.1	Explain how different groups can contribute to the overall design of a product.
CS.9-12.8.2.12.ETW.1	Evaluate ethical considerations regarding the sustainability of environmental resources that are used for the design, creation, and maintenance of a chosen product.
CS.9-12.8.2.12.ETW.2	Synthesize and analyze data collected to monitor the effects of a technological product or system on the environment.
CS.9-12.8.2.12.ETW.4	Research historical tensions between environmental and economic considerations as driven by human needs and wants in the development of a technological product and present the competing viewpoints.
CS.9-12.8.2.12.ITH.1	Analyze a product to determine the impact that economic, political, social, and/or cultural factors have had on its design, including its design constraints.
CS.9-12.8.2.12.ITH.2	Propose an innovation to meet future demands supported by an analysis of the potential costs, benefits, trade-offs, and risks related to the use of the innovation.
CS.9-12.8.2.12.ITH.3	Analyze the impact that globalization, social media, and access to open source technologies has had on innovation and on a society's economy, politics, and culture.

PRE-ASSESSMENTS

Kahoot

Student Driven Review

INSTRUCTIONAL PLAN

MODULE 1

Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT:
(We are learning to...)

- differentiate totalitarian societies from those that were simply anti-democratic (ex: Italy, Hungary, Portugal, Spain)
- describe why the allied forces won the war
- differentiate the political systems of the USSR, Germany, and Italy
- trace Germany's destructive path in World War II

Student Learning Strategies

- Active lecture note taking
- Close Reading
- Think-Pair-Share
- Case Notes
- Making Connections
- Debate/Socratic Seminar
- Short written responses
- Discussion Groups
- AP Classroom

Success Criteria

- Understand completely the causes of World War I
- Understand the results of the war, peace settlements
- Why weaponry was deadlier and more destructive than ever before
- Understand the political, social, and economic climate which permitted the Russian Revolution
- Understand how a radical group transformed itself from challenging authorities to being authorities in Russia
- Know how vastly different the new Russian society was from any other society the world had ever seen

Formative Assessment (drives instructional decisions)

- Key terms and People assignments
- Chapter Question assignments
- Primary Source Packets for Section
- In class discussions
- Low-stakes group work

Activities and Resources

- Textbook readings
- Lecture/notes/active class discussion

Suggested Modifications

English Language Learners

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students.

Special Education Students

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans

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Gifted & Talented Strategies

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to

ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

[Copy of Worksheet: Rise of Hitler & Nazi Ideology](#)

[Copy of Worksheet: Weimar Republic](#)

[Copy of Rise of Hitler & Nazi Ideology](#)

[Copy of Worksheet: End of WWII Time Capsule](#)

[Copy of \[Student Sample\] Time Capsule: The End of World War II](#)

[12. Weimar Republic - Document Analysis](#)

[Copy of Student Resources: Hitler](#)

[Copy of HANDOUTS: Investigation Stations](#)

[Copy of Worksheet: Holocaust Investigation Stations](#)

MODULE 2

**Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT:
(We are learning to...)**

-
-
- differentiate totalitarian societies from those that were simply anti-democratic (ex: Italy, Hungary, Portugal, Spain)
- describe why the allied forces won the war
- differentiate the political systems of the USSR, Germany, and Italy
- trace Germany's destructive path in World War I
- identify the changes in western Europe post WWII versus the changes in eastern Europe
- trace the origins of the Cold War and identify major events through the collapse of the USSR and the fall of the Berlin Wall
- compare and contrast the youth culture of the 1960s versus previous generations of the 20th century

Student Learning Strategies

- Active lecture note taking

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close Reading • Think-Pair-Share • Case Notes • Making Connections • Debate/Socratic Seminar • Short written responses • Discussion Groups • AP Classroom
<p>Success Criteria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservative Authoritarian states were antidemocratic but differed from totalitarian states • In a totalitarian society, the regime in power seeks to control all aspects of society, including the personal lives of its citizens • Totalitarian society is a rejection of liberal values • The USSR was the world's first experiment to test massive, government enforced socialism upon the masses • Adolf Hitler and Josef Stalin killed millions to satisfy their crazed ideologies • Both Hitler and Mussolini took power legally • Italy, though brutal, was not entirely totalitarian
<p>Formative Assessment (drives instructional decisions)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key terms and People assignments • Chapter Question assignments • Primary Source Packets for Section • In class discussions • Low-stakes group work
<p>Activities and Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textbook readings • Lecture/notes/active class discussion
<p>Suggested Modifications</p>	<p>English Language Learners</p>

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students.

Special Education Students

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans

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makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

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Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

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Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

[Copy of Worksheet: Outbreak of WWI](#)

[Copy of Student Resources: Outbreak of WWI & the Schlieffen Plan](#)

[Copy of Worksheet: End of WWI & Versailles](#)

[Copy of Russian Revolution NB](#)

[Copy of Worksheet: Russian Revolution](#)

MODULE 3

Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT: (We are learning to...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• examine current events in Europe from a historical perspective.• detail the fall of communism.• give examples of the contemporary issues in Europe
Student Learning Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Active lecture note taking• Close Reading• Think-Pair-Share• Case Notes• Making Connections• Debate/Socratic Seminar• Short written responses• Discussion Groups• AP Classroom
Success Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify how women's roles within the workplace changed and expanded.• Explain why the "Iron Curtain" would come down due to the diligent work of many men on both sides.• Discuss how the 1970s introduced the world to unemployment, the oil shocks, and inflation.• Perestroika and glasnost introduced the Soviet citizenry to a taste of capitalism.• Changes in monetary policy marked economic shifts in the world.
Formative Assessment (drives instructional	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key terms and People assignments

decisions)

- Chapter Question assignments
- Primary Source Packets for Section
- In class discussions
- Low-stakes group work

Activities and Resources

- Textbook readings
- Lecture/notes/active class discussion

Suggested Modifications

English Language Learners

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students.

Special Education Students

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students

understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans

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Gifted & Talented Strategies

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more

accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being

read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

[1. Cold War in Europe NB](#)

[7. Student Worksheet - Twitter Timeline](#)

[Decolonization Gallery Walk Placards](#)

[Student Worksheet - Decolonization Gallery Walk](#)

[Student Worksheet - CCOT in the USSR](#)

[LECTURE: CCOT in the USSR](#)

MODULE 4

**Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT:
(We are learning to...)**

- Discuss how the war affected everyday people, soldiers and civilians.
 - Students will be able to distinguish political and ideological values among the nations involved
 - Students will be able to recreate the timeline of events leading to World War I
 - Students will be able to describe how the peace settlement and subsequent events led to the rise of dictatorships and World
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	<p>War II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students will be able to distinguish significant ideological differences between previous Russian leaders (Peter the Great, The Ivan's) and the new Communist regime
<p>Student Learning Strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Active lecture note taking• Close Reading• Think-Pair-Share• Case Notes• Making Connections• Debate/Socratic Seminar• Short written responses• Discussion Groups• AP Classroom
<p>Success Criteria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand completely the causes of World War I• Understand the results of the war, peace settlements• Why weaponry was deadlier and more destructive than ever before• Understand the political, social, and economic climate which permitted the Russian Revolution• Understand how a radical group transformed itself from challenging authorities to being authorities in Russia• Know how vastly different the new Russian society was from any other society the world had ever seen
<p>Formative Assessment (drives instructional decisions)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key terms and People assignments• Chapter Question assignments• Primary Source Packets for Section• <p>In class discussions</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-stakes group work
<p>Activities and Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textbook readings • Lecture/notes/active class discussion
<p>Suggested Modifications</p>	<p>English Language Learners</p> <p>Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.</p> <p>Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.</p> <p>Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.</p> <p>Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students.</p> <p>Special Education Students</p> <p>Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.</p> <p>Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.</p> <p>Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their</p>

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Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

[Copy of Worksheet: Russian Revolution](#)

[Copy of Worksheet: Lenin & NEP](#)

[8. PPT: RUSSIAN REVOLUTION & LENIN'S RUSSIA](#)

REFLECTIONS

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS: NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS FOR ELA, SOCIAL STUDIES, SCIENCE AND/OR MATHEMATICS

LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R1	Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
LA.RL.11-12.1	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LA.RL.11-12.2	Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R2	Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R3	Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.
LA.RL.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R4	Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R5	Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the

whole.

LA.RL.11-12.6	Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement).
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R7	Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R8	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
LA.RL.11-12.9	Demonstrate knowledge of and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R10	Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently with scaffolding as needed.
LA.RL.11-12.10a	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above with scaffolding as needed.
LA.RI.11-12.1	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LA.RI.11-12.2	Determine two or more central ideas of a text, and analyze their development and how they interact to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W1	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
LA.RI.11-12.3	Analyze a complex set of ideas or sequence of events and explain how specific individuals, ideas, or events interact and develop over the course of the text.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W2	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W3	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.
LA.RI.11-12.5	Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.RI.11-12.6	Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text.
LA.RI.11-12.7	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LA.RI.11-12.8	Describe and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. and global texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses).
LA.RI.11-12.9	Analyze and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) documents of historical and literary significance for their themes, purposes and rhetorical features, including primary source documents relevant to U.S. and/or global history.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W8	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility

	and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W9	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LA.W.11-12.1	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
LA.W.11-12.1.A	Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
LA.W.11-12.1.B	Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies and using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL1	Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
LA.W.11-12.1.D	Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g., formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL2	Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.SL3	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric.
LA.W.11-12.1.E	Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LA.W.11-12.2	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
LA.W.11-12.2.F	Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LA.W.11-12.3	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.L2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.L4	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.
LA.W.11-12.6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LA.W.11-12.7	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
LA.W.11-12.8	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the strengths and limitations of each source in terms of the task, purpose, and audience; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and overreliance on any one source and following a standard format for citation. (MLA or APA Style Manuals).
LA.W.11-12.9	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

LA.W.11-12.10	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes.
LA.SL.11-12.3	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LA.SL.11-12.6	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.
LA.L.11-12.2.B	Spell correctly.
LA.L.11-12.3	Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.
LA.L.11-12.3.A	Vary syntax for effect, apply an understanding of syntax to the study of complex texts.
LA.L.11-12.4	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 11–12 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
LA.L.11-12.4.A	Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
LA.L.11-12.4.B	Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., conceive, conception, conceivable).
LA.L.11-12.4.C	Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, its etymology, or its standard usage.
LA.L.11-12.4.D	Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).