

Post Cold War foreign policy

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **Social Studies**
Time Period: **October**
Length: **4 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Students will understand international relations in the post-Cold War world. Topics of study include but are not limited to: NATO/other military alliances, refugees/migration, America's role in the world, legacy of colonialism, the emergence of nationalism, nuclear weapons and global hot spots.

Transfer

Students will be able to use their learning from World History, US I and US II and connect it to world power today. Students will also be able to use their learning to trace the development of foreign affairs in the United States and around the world to pertinent modern issues surrounding international relations.

Meaning

Understandings

Students will understand that...

past global relations continue to impact contemporary international relations

NATO/other military alliances have different goals and roles

refugees/migration continues to be a challenge around the world

America's role in the world has continued to shift

the legacy of colonialism continues to impact international relations

the emergence of nationalism has disrupted global relations

nuclear weapons continue to present a global challenge

global hot spots present unique opportunities and challenges

Essential Questions

Students will consider...

In what ways have past global relations continue to impact contemporary international relations?

How do different goals and roles of NATO/other military alliances cause them to take action?

How do refugees/migration continue to be a challenge around the world?

In what ways has America's role in the world continued to shift?

How has the legacy of colonialism continued to impact international relations?

How has the emergence of nationalism disrupted global relations?

In what ways do nuclear weapons continue to present a global challenge?

How do global hot spots present unique opportunities and challenges?

Application of Knowledge and Skill

Students will know...

Students will know...

past global relations continue to impact contemporary international relations

- WW I, WW II

- post Cold War foreign policy trends

- decolonization

NATO/other military alliances have different goals and roles

- shifting NATO roles/goals

- regional military alliances

refugees/migration continues to be a challenge around the world

- various instances of refugee/migration issues

America's role in the world has continued to shift

- post Cold War interventions (1990s/early 2000s)

- debates regarding the U.S. role in the world

the legacy of colonialism continues to impact international relations

- instances of interactions between past colonizers and those colonized

- instances of boundary disputes, etc regarding former colonies

the emergence of nationalism has disrupted global relations

- Brexit, Trump, other instances of nationalism

nuclear weapons continue to present a global challenge

- fall of Soviet Union challenges

- instances of specific challenges to the existing nuclear order (Iran, North Korea, etc)

global hot spots present unique opportunities and challenges

- emergence of China, India, etc.

- Africa

- Israel-Palestine

- Russian meddling (Ukraine, Syria, Venezuela, elections)

Students will be skilled at

Students will be skilled at...

Examining how past global relations continue to impact contemporary international relations.

Investigating how NATO/other military alliances have different goals and roles.

Determining how refugees/migration continues to be a challenge around the world.

Explaining how America's role in the world has continued to shift.

Investigating how the legacy of colonialism continues to impact international relations.

Explaining how the emergence of nationalism has disrupted global relations.

Examining how nuclear weapons continue to present a global challenge.

Investigating how global hot spots present unique opportunities and challenges.

Academic Vocabulary

imperialism

WW I

WW II

Cold War

decolonization

NATO

Warsaw Pact

SEATO

refugee

migration

immigration

asylum

Eastern Europe

colonialism

developed world

developing world

nationalism

Brexit

Middle East

nuclear weapons

Iran

North Korea

China

India

Africa

Israel-Palestine

Russian

Ukraine

Syria

Venezuela

Learning Goal 1

Students will be able to...

examine America's shifting role in the world

- examine America's shifting role in the world

SOC.6.1.12.A.15.a	Analyze the factors that led to the fall of communism in Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union, and determine how the fall influenced the global power structure.
SOC.6.1.12.A.15.b	Determine the effectiveness of the United States in pursuing national interests while also attempting to address global political, economic, and social problems.
SOC.6.1.12.A.15.c	Evaluate the role of diplomacy in developing peaceful relations, alliances, and global agreements with other nations.
SOC.6.1.12.A.15.d	Assess the impact of the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear weapons on world power, security, and national foreign policy.
SOC.6.1.12.A.15.e	Analyze the impact of United States support for the policies and actions of the United Nations and other international organizations.
SOC.6.1.12.B.14.a	Determine the impact of recent immigration and migration patterns in New Jersey and the United States on demographic, social, economic, and political issues.
SOC.6.1.12.D.15.b	Compare the perspectives of other nations and the United States regarding United States foreign policy.

Target 1

identify countries and regions that will be taught in this unit.

Target 2

trace the major foreign policy shifts throughout U.S. history that eventually led to the end of the Cold War and

the immediate aftermath of the breakup of the Soviet Union.

Target 3

examine post Cold War interventions (1990s/early 2000s)

Target 4

investigate recent debates regarding the U.S. role in the world

Target 5

examine the causes and consequences of terrorism on the United States

Learning Goal 2

Students will be able to...

examine the shifts and challenges in modern foreign affairs

- examine the shifts and challenges in modern foreign affairs

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.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.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.f	Assess the impact of the European Union on member nations and other nations.
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.

Target 1

trace the major foreign policy shifts throughout world history that eventually led to the end of the Cold War.

Target 2

Investigate how NATO/other military alliances have different goals and roles.

Target 3

Determine how refugees/migration continues to be a challenge around the world.

Target 4

Investigate how the legacy of colonialism continues to impact international relations.

Target 5

examine the causes and consequences of terrorism on the world

Target 6

Explaiin how the emergence of nationalism has disrupted global relations.

Target 7

Examine how nuclear weapons continue to present a global challenge.

Target 8

Investigate how global hot spots present unique opportunities and challenges.

Learning Goal 3

Students will be able to...

Examine current problems and conflicts related to United States and world society and culture

- Examine current problems and conflicts related to United States and world society and culture

SOC.6.1.12.A.15.b	Determine the effectiveness of the United States in pursuing national interests while also attempting to address global political, economic, and social problems.
SOC.6.1.12.A.15.c	Evaluate the role of diplomacy in developing peaceful relations, alliances, and global agreements with other nations.
SOC.6.1.12.A.15.d	Assess the impact of the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear weapons on world power, security, and national foreign policy.
SOC.6.1.12.A.15.e	Analyze the impact of United States support for the policies and actions of the United Nations and other international organizations.
SOC.6.1.12.B.14.a	Determine the impact of recent immigration and migration patterns in New Jersey and the United States on demographic, social, economic, and political issues.
SOC.6.1.12.C.15.b	Assess economic priorities related to international and domestic needs, as reflected in the national budget.
SOC.6.1.12.D.15.b	Compare the perspectives of other nations and the United States regarding United States foreign policy.
SOC.6.1.12.D.15.c	Explain how and why religious tensions and historic differences in the Middle East have led to international conflicts, and analyze the effectiveness of United States policy and actions in bringing peaceful resolutions to the region.

Target 1

Collaboratively evaluate possible solutions to political problems and conflicts that arise in an interconnected world.

Target 2

Develop solutions to problems and conflicts that arise in an interconnected world.

Assessments

Formative

problem based learning

direction instruction

cooperative study

oral presentations

primary source analysis

do nows

participation/discussion

expository writing

persuasive writing

homework

mini projects

Summative

2nd Unit Test: Short Answer Questions

2nd Unit mini-project: Choice Board (utilizing Gardners multiple intelligence style options)

Accommodations and modifications

All assessments are differentiated and aligned to the Social Studies standards and curriculum. Differentiation can include, but is not limited to:

- Graphic Organizers
- Chunked Readings
- RAFT Activites (Role, Audience, Format, Topic)
- Layered Curriculum/Tiered Assignments
- Academic Games to practice skills and deepen understanding of topics
- Think-Pair-Share Activities
- Stations and Learning Centers
- Utilizing Pre-tests to reteach complex content before summative assessment
- Providing additional resources for indpendent study (videos, study guides, teacher notes, web-based resources)

Alternate assessments may include, but are not limited to Project Based Learning, projects or presentations, or a common paper/pencil assessment or combination of any of these. Some example alternative assessment can include:

2nd Unit Test

- Short Answer Test

Modified version:

- *adjusted rubric to focus on understanding
- *highlight topics to lessen choice
- *shortened answers (about 2-3 sentences)

2nd Unit mini-project

- Choice Board (utilizing Gardners multiple intelligence style options)

Modified version:

*adjusted rubric to focus on understanding

Unit Resources

Online websites and resources:

1. Digital Public Library of America: Primary Source Sets - <https://dp.la/primary-source-sets>
2. Digital History - <http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/>
3. Stanford History Education Group: Reading Like a Historian - <https://sheg.stanford.edu/rlh>
4. Stanford History Education Group: Beyond the Bubble - <https://beyondthebubble.stanford.edu/>
5. National Archives: Docs Teach - <https://www.docsteach.org/>

Social Studies Databases

1. abc-clio for Social Studies

Student Response Systems

Primary Source Documents

1. The DBQ and mini DBQ Project Binders

Choices Program:

[A Global Controversy: The U.S. Invasion of Iraq](#)

[China on the World Stage: Weighing the U.S. Response](#)

Interdisciplinary Connections

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.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.11-12.6

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.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.