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| **Proficiency Scale Unit 4** | | |
| **Grade/Course:** 9th World History – STUDENT EDITION | | |
| **Topic:** A Half-Century of Crisis and Achievement: The Era of the Great Wars (Chapters 14, 15, 16 & 17) | | |
| **Score 4.0** | **In addition to Score 3.0, in-depth inferences and applications that go beyond what was taught.**  For example…   1. Complete an alternate history activity – “What if Germany and the Axis Powers won World War II? How would that affect global politics and change the modern world? 2. Draw parallels between rise of totalitarian leaders in the Inter-War period to the rise of dictators today. How have their goals and methods evolved and why do some people find this type of government desirable? |  |
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| **Score 3.0**  ***This is your target score***  http://cliparts.co/cliparts/8TG/bbE/8TGbbE9Ta.jpg | **The student:**   * will be able to 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. * will be able to 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. * will be able to 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. * will be able to assess the short- and long-term demographic, social, economic, and environmental consequences of the violence and destruction of the two World Wars.   **The student exhibits no major errors or omissions.** |  |
| **Score 2.0** | **In order to achieve the level of comprehension above, I CAN…**   1. define the following vocabulary: militarism, ultimatum, mobilize, neutrality, total war, propaganda, atrocity, armistice, reparations, mandate, proletariat, soviet, command economy, collective, kulak, Comintern, totalitarian state, socialist realism, nationalization, economic nationalism, cultural nationalism, apartheid, Pan-Africanism, nègritude, Pan-Arabism, boycott, civil disobedience, Guomindang, ultranationalists, general strike, overproduction, flapper, abstract, dada, surrealism, fascism, chancellor, Gestapo, Nuremberg Laws, sanction, appeasement, pacifism, blitzkrieg, concentration camps, Holocaust, V-E Day, island-hopping, kamikaze, Manhattan Project, United Nations. 2. differentiate how international rivalries and nationalism pushed Europe towards war. 3. analyze the causes and effects of the European alliance system. 4. understand why a stalemate developed on the Western Front. 5. describe how technology made World War I different from earlier wars. 6. detail how World War I became a total war. 7. prioritize the events that led to the end of World War I. 8. analyze the costs of World War I. 9. analyze and describe why many people were dissatisfied with the Treaty of Versailles and other peace settlements. 10. analyze the effects of nationalism in Latin America in the 1920s and 1930s. 11. describe how Africans resisted colonial rule and how nationalism grew in Africa. 12. generalize how European mandates contributed to growth of the modern Middle-East. 13. assess what motivated the Indian independence movement. 14. analyze the struggle between two rival parties as they fought for control of China. 15. detail how the militarists used their power in the 1930s. 16. assess how the Great Depression began, spread and its impact on the world in the 1920s and 1930s. 17. categorize the values and goals of fascist ideology. 18. describe conditions in Italy which led to the creation of a fascist state. 19. describe how communism changed Soviet society. 20. describe the Nazi party's political, social, economic, and cultural policies. 21. analyze the threat to world peace posed by dictators in the 1930s and how Western democracies responded. 22. distinguish the ways which continuing fascist aggression led Europe to war. 23. deduce how Axis powers came to control much of Europe, but failed to conquer Great Britain. 24. outline Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union. 25. point out the horrors of genocide committed by the Nazis. 26. examine the role of the United States before and after joining World War II. 27. describe D-Day and the Allied advance toward Germany. 28. determine the reasons for the final defeat of the Nazis. 29. examine the American strategy for ending the war against Japan. 30. generalize the issues faced by the Allies after World War II ended. |  |
| **Score 1.0** | **If you need help achieving mastery of the targets in the above (2.0) category, then you are at this level of understanding.** |  |