

Unit II: Outbreak of War (1939-1942)

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **Generic Course**
Time Period: **5 weeks**
Length: **Length of unit**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Students will be able to learn the people, events and technologies which contributed to the successes and failures of the Allied and Axis Powers.

Transfer

Students will be able to independently use their learning to develop connections between WWII weapons, technologies and events with circumstances present in today's world.

Meaning

Understandings

Students will understand that...

the advance of technology played a huge role in the prosecution of the Allied and Axis war efforts

German strategy and tactics led to overwhelming success early in WWII

Allied efforts at fighting a multi-front war led to initial failure and adjustment in tactics

American isolationism leads to a lack of preparation early in the war

America's entry into the war led to the decision to fight a holding action in the Pacific and saw Germany as the main threat to democracy

Essential Questions

Students will keep considering...

Why does technology play a pivotal role in war?

How did the Allies react to blitzkrieg?

What decisions made by both sides led to turning the tide of the war in Europe?

How and why did America enter WWII?

Application of Knowledge and Skill

Students will know...

Students will know...

the conditions and decisions made that led the U.S. into World War II.

the role of the United States in World War II, such as strategy, battles, and/or government decisions.

the Allied war objectives and who was responsible for these goals.

the initial strategy of attacking Germany and Italy and evaluate its effectiveness.

the Germans' tactics and strategies and conclude why they failed.

America's state of readiness before the attack on Pearl Harbor

U.S. government intelligence information during Pearl Harbor to U.S. knowledge of terrorists' attacks on 9/11.

the problems and dilemmas faced by the American Armed Forces fighting in the Pacific.

the major participants at the pre, during, and post war conferences and analyze the decisions that were made respectively at each conference.

Presidents Roosevelt and Truman's role as commander –in-chief with that of Kennedy and Johnson's during the Vietnam War

major personalities, battles, and terms dealing with the war in Europe.

major personalities, battles, and terms concerning the war in the Pacific.

the problems and dilemmas faced by the American Armed Forces fighting in the Pacific.

Japanese and American war efforts, militarily, socially, and economically.

technological product of the WW II time period.

the evolution of war weapons and defense systems technologically in light of recent events and innovations

Students will be skilled at...

Students will develop the following skills:

Survey the conditions and decisions made that led the U.S. into World War II.

Assess the role of the United States in World War II, such as strategy, battles, and/or government decisions.

Identify the Allied war objectives and who was responsible for these goals.

Explain the initial strategy of attacking Germany and Italy and evaluate its effectiveness.

Assess the Germans' tactics and strategies and conclude why they failed.

Evaluate America's state of readiness before the attack on Pearl Harbor and compare and contrast U.S. government intelligence information then to U.S. knowledge of terrorists' attacks on 9/11.

Infer the problems and dilemmas faced by the American Armed Forces fighting in the Pacific.

Name the major participants at the pre, during, and post war conferences and analyze the decisions that were

made respectively at each conference.

Compare and contrast Presidents Roosevelt and Truman's role as commander –in-chief with that of Kennedy and Johnson's during the Vietnam War

List, name, and label major personalities, battles, and terms dealing with the war in Europe.

List, name, and label major personalities, battles, and terms concerning the war in the Pacific.

Infer the problems and dilemmas faced by the American Armed Forces fighting in the Pacific.

Compare/contrast Japanese and American war efforts, militarily, socially, and economically.

Analyze and evaluate any technological product of this WW II time period and compare/contrast it to a present day model.

Will predict the evolution of war weapons and defense systems technologically in light of recent events and innovations

Academic Vocabulary

Radar

Royal Air Force

Luftwaffe

Battle of Britain

U-Boat

Wolfpack

Enigma

ULTRA

Drumbeat

Happy Time

Sonar

Blitzkrieg

Maginot Line

Learning Goal 1

Differentiate Axis strategies and Allied responses to determine their impact on the early war years.

- Differentiate Axis strategies and Allied responses to determine their impact on the early war years.

MA.S-ID.A	Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable
LA.WHST.9-10.1.A	Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
LA.WHST.9-10.1.B	Develop claim(s) and counterclaims using sound reasoning, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate form and in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.
LA.WHST.9-10.2.D	Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
MA.S-MD.A.1	Define a random variable for a quantity of interest by assigning a numerical value to each event in a sample space; graph the corresponding probability distribution using the same graphical displays as for data distributions.
LA.WHST.9-10.8	Gather relevant information from multiple authoritative print and digital sources, using advanced searches effectively; assess the usefulness of each source in answering the research question; integrate information into the text selectively to maintain the flow of ideas, avoiding plagiarism and following a standard format for citation.
SOC.6.1.12.B.11.a	Explain the role that geography played in the development of military strategies and weaponry in World War II.
SOC.6.1.12.C.11.a	Evaluate the shift in economic resources from the production of domestic to military goods during World War II in terms of opportunity costs and trade-offs, and analyze the impact of the post-war shift back to domestic production.
SOC.6.1.12.D.11.a	Analyze the roles of various alliances among nations and their leaders in the conduct and outcomes of the World War II.
SOC.6.1.12.CS11	The Great Depression and World War II: World War II: The United States participated in World War II as an Allied force to prevent military conquests by Germany, Italy, and Japan. Domestic and military policies during World War II continued to deny equal rights to African Americans, Asian Americans, and women.
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.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.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.CS4	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.
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.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.
TECH.8.1.12.B.CS2	Create original works as a means of personal or group expression.
TECH.8.1.12.C.CS1	Interact, collaborate, and publish with peers, experts, or others by employing a variety of digital environments and media.
TECH.8.1.12.D.1	Demonstrate appropriate application of copyright, fair use and/or Creative Commons to an original work.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.1	The ability to recognize a problem and apply critical thinking and problem-solving skills to solve the problem is a lifelong skill that develops over time.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.1	Collaboration and teamwork enable individuals or groups to achieve common goals with greater efficiency.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.1	Gathering and evaluating knowledge and information from a variety of sources, including global perspectives, fosters creativity and innovative thinking.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.2	Leadership abilities develop over time through participation in groups and/or teams that are engaged in challenging or competitive activities.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.2	Critical thinking and problem solving in the 21st century are enhanced by the ability to work in cross-cultural teams in face-to-face and virtual environments.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.A.1	Apply critical thinking and problem-solving strategies during structured learning experiences.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.A.2	Participate in online strategy and planning sessions for course-based, school-based, or outside projects.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.B.1	Present resources and data in a format that effectively communicates the meaning of the data and its implications for solving problems, using multiple perspectives.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.B.3	Assist in the development of innovative solutions to an onsite problem by incorporating multiple perspectives and applying effective problem-solving strategies during structured learning experiences, service learning, or volunteering.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.C.2	Analyze the common traits of effective state, national, or international leaders.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.C.3	Explain why some current and/or past world leaders have had a greater impact on people and society than others, regardless of their countries of origin.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.C.4	Demonstrate leadership and collaborative skills when participating in online learning communities and structured learning experiences.

Explain how blitzkrieg helped to define early Axis success in WWII.

- Explain how blitzkrieg helped to define early Axis success in WWII.

SOC.6.1.12.B.11.a	Explain the role that geography played in the development of military strategies and weaponry in World War II.
SOC.6.1.12.CS11	The Great Depression and World War II: World War II: The United States participated in World War II as an Allied force to prevent military conquests by Germany, Italy, and Japan. Domestic and military policies during World War II continued to deny equal rights to African Americans, Asian Americans, and women.
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.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.CS4	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.

Target 2

Investigate how the Allies modified their tactics and strategies to meet Axis aggression.

- Investigate how the Allies modified their tactics and strategies to meet Axis aggression.

SOC.6.1.12.B.11.a	Explain the role that geography played in the development of military strategies and weaponry in World War II.
SOC.6.1.12.C.11.a	Evaluate the shift in economic resources from the production of domestic to military goods during World War II in terms of opportunity costs and trade-offs, and analyze the impact of the post-war shift back to domestic production.
SOC.6.1.12.CS11	The Great Depression and World War II: World War II: The United States participated in World War II as an Allied force to prevent military conquests by Germany, Italy, and Japan. Domestic and military policies during World War II continued to deny equal rights to African Americans, Asian Americans, and women.
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.d	Explain the intended and unintended consequences of new national boundaries established by the treaties that ended World War II.
SOC.6.2.12.CS4	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.

Learning Goal 2

Compare and contrast the significance of the war at sea to the land war in Europe in the early war years.

- Compare and contrast the significance of the war at sea to the land war in Europe in the early war years.

SOC.6.1.12.B.11.a	Explain the role that geography played in the development of military strategies and weaponry in World War II.
SOC.6.1.12.C.11.a	Evaluate the shift in economic resources from the production of domestic to military goods during World War II in terms of opportunity costs and trade-offs, and analyze the impact of the post-war shift back to domestic production.
SOC.6.1.12.D.11.a	Analyze the roles of various alliances among nations and their leaders in the conduct and outcomes of the World War II.
SOC.6.1.12.CS11	The Great Depression and World War II: World War II: The United States participated in World War II as an Allied force to prevent military conquests by Germany, Italy, and Japan. Domestic and military policies during World War II continued to deny equal rights to African Americans, Asian Americans, and women.
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.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.CS4	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.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS2	Select and use applications effectively and productively.
TECH.8.1.12.B.CS1	Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes.
TECH.8.1.12.C.CS1	Interact, collaborate, and publish with peers, experts, or others by employing a variety of digital environments and media.

TECH.8.1.12.C.CS2	Communicate information and ideas to multiple audiences using a variety of media and formats.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.1	Collaboration and teamwork enable individuals or groups to achieve common goals with greater efficiency.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.1	Gathering and evaluating knowledge and information from a variety of sources, including global perspectives, fosters creativity and innovative thinking.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.1	The ability to recognize a problem and apply critical thinking and problem-solving skills to solve the problem is a lifelong skill that develops over time.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.2	Leadership abilities develop over time through participation in groups and/or teams that are engaged in challenging or competitive activities.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.A.1	Apply critical thinking and problem-solving strategies during structured learning experiences.

Target 1

Describe the effects of German technology and the Allied response to that technology on the War at Sea.

- Describe the effects of German technology and the Allied response to that technology on the War at Sea.

SOC.6.1.12.B.11.a	Explain the role that geography played in the development of military strategies and weaponry in World War II.
SOC.6.1.12.C.11.a	Evaluate the shift in economic resources from the production of domestic to military goods during World War II in terms of opportunity costs and trade-offs, and analyze the impact of the post-war shift back to domestic production.
SOC.6.1.12.CS11	The Great Depression and World War II: World War II: The United States participated in World War II as an Allied force to prevent military conquests by Germany, Italy, and Japan. Domestic and military policies during World War II continued to deny equal rights to African Americans, Asian Americans, and women.
SOC.6.2.12.CS4	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.

Target 2

Generalize the impact of American support and supply on the War at Sea during the early war years.

- Generalize the impact of American support and supply on the War at Sea during the early war years.

SOC.6.1.12.B.11.a	Explain the role that geography played in the development of military strategies and weaponry in World War II.
SOC.6.1.12.C.11.a	Evaluate the shift in economic resources from the production of domestic to military goods during World War II in terms of opportunity costs and trade-offs, and analyze the impact of the post-war shift back to domestic production.
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.CS4	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.

Learning Goal 3

Critique the reasons for the U.S. entry into WWII.

- Critique the reasons for the U.S. entry into WWII.

SOC.6.1.12.B.11.a	Explain the role that geography played in the development of military strategies and weaponry in World War II.
SOC.6.1.12.C.11.a	Evaluate the shift in economic resources from the production of domestic to military goods during World War II in terms of opportunity costs and trade-offs, and analyze the impact of the post-war shift back to domestic production.
SOC.6.1.12.C.13.b	Evaluate the effectiveness of economic policies that sought to combat post-World War II inflation.
SOC.6.1.12.C.13.d	Relate American economic expansion after World War II to increased consumer demand.
SOC.6.1.12.D.11.a	Analyze the roles of various alliances among nations and their leaders in the conduct and outcomes of the World War II.
SOC.6.1.12.D.11.b	Evaluate the role of New Jersey (i.e., defense industries, Seabrook Farms, military installations, and Battleship New Jersey) and prominent New Jersey citizens (i.e., Albert Einstein) in World War II.
SOC.6.1.12.CS11	The Great Depression and World War II: World War II: The United States participated in World War II as an Allied force to prevent military conquests by Germany, Italy, and Japan. Domestic and military policies during World War II continued to deny equal rights to African Americans, Asian Americans, and women.
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.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.5.a	Explain how and why Western European countries and Japan achieved rapid economic recovery after World War II.
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.CS4	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.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS2	Select and use applications effectively and productively.
TECH.8.1.12.B.CS1	Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes.
TECH.8.1.12.B.CS2	Create original works as a means of personal or group expression.
TECH.8.1.12.C.CS1	Interact, collaborate, and publish with peers, experts, or others by employing a variety of digital environments and media.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12	All students will demonstrate creative, critical thinking, collaboration and problem solving skills to function successfully as global citizens and workers in diverse ethnic and organizational cultures.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.1	The ability to recognize a problem and apply critical thinking and problem-solving skills to solve the problem is a lifelong skill that develops over time.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.1	Gathering and evaluating knowledge and information from a variety of sources, including global perspectives, fosters creativity and innovative thinking.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.2	Critical thinking and problem solving in the 21st century are enhanced by the ability to work in cross-cultural teams in face-to-face and virtual environments.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.A.2	Participate in online strategy and planning sessions for course-based, school-based, or outside projects.

Target 1

Describe the relationship between the attack on Pearl Harbor and U.S. entry into war.

- Describe the relationship between the attack on Pearl Harbor and U.S. entry into war.

SOC.6.1.12.B.12.a	Evaluate the effectiveness of the Marshall Plan and regional alliances in the rebuilding of European nations in the post World War II period.
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.CS4

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.

Target 2

Debate points-of-view as to the validity of the U.S. entry into WWII.

- Debate points-of-view as to the validity of the U.S. entry into WWII.

SOC.6.1.12.B.11.a

Explain the role that geography played in the development of military strategies and weaponry in World War II.

SOC.6.1.12.C.11.a

Evaluate the shift in economic resources from the production of domestic to military goods during World War II in terms of opportunity costs and trade-offs, and analyze the impact of the post-war shift back to domestic production.

SOC.6.1.12.D.11.a

Analyze the roles of various alliances among nations and their leaders in the conduct and outcomes of the World War II.

SOC.6.1.12.CS11

The Great Depression and World War II: World War II: The United States participated in World War II as an Allied force to prevent military conquests by Germany, Italy, and Japan. Domestic and military policies during World War II continued to deny equal rights to African Americans, Asian Americans, and women.

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.d

Explain the intended and unintended consequences of new national boundaries established by the treaties that ended World War II.

SOC.6.2.12.CS4

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.

Summative Assessment

All assessments are differentiated and aligned to the social studies standards and curriculum. Alternate assessments may include, but not be limited to problem based learning, projects, common assessments, and

other activities. Common summative assessments will be devised by core content teachers and must include benchmark assessments.

21st Century Life and Careers

WORK.9-12.9.1.12	All students will demonstrate creative, critical thinking, collaboration and problem solving skills to function successfully as global citizens and workers in diverse ethnic and organizational cultures.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.1	The ability to recognize a problem and apply critical thinking and problem-solving skills to solve the problem is a lifelong skill that develops over time.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.1	Gathering and evaluating knowledge and information from a variety of sources, including global perspectives, fosters creativity and innovative thinking.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.1	Communication with people from different cultural backgrounds is enhanced by the understanding of different cultural perspectives.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.1	Collaboration and teamwork enable individuals or groups to achieve common goals with greater efficiency.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.2	Critical thinking and problem solving in the 21st century are enhanced by the ability to work in cross-cultural teams in face-to-face and virtual environments.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.2	Leadership abilities develop over time through participation in groups and/or teams that are engaged in challenging or competitive activities.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.A.1	Apply critical thinking and problem-solving strategies during structured learning experiences.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.B.1	Present resources and data in a format that effectively communicates the meaning of the data and its implications for solving problems, using multiple perspectives.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.C.2	Analyze the common traits of effective state, national, or international leaders.
WORK.9-12.9.1.12.D.1	Interpret spoken and written communication within the appropriate cultural context.

Formative Assessment and Performance Opportunities

Teacher Observation

Cooperative Learning groups

Learning Stations

Do Now

Exit Strategies

Student Self Assessment

Journals

All Write Activities

Student Polling

Quizzes (Written and Oral)

Differentiation/Enrichment

Differentiation:

IEP modifications and 504 accommodations

Enrichment:

College Prep

Primary Source Document analysis

Guest Speakers

Journal Writing

Unit Resources

May include, but not be limited to:

World at War video series

BBC: World War II

Band of Brothers miniseries

Online websites and resources

DVD's

Social Studies Databases

Student Response Systems

Projector/Speaker Systems

Primary Source Documents

Document Cameras

Online Portfolios

Teacher Resource Kit

Interdisciplinary Connections
