Unit 3: Asia and Eastern European Genocide

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **Generic Course**
Time Period: **3rd Marking Period**
Length: **8-10 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Asia and Eastern European Genocide

While the Holocaust can be considered one of the most well known historical events of the 20th century, there were other genocides happening concurrently as well as genocides that will occur well after the world vows to "never again" allow the destruction of entire groups of people. In this unit, we will examine the Rape of Nanjing during the Japanese conquest of China and much of the Pacific island region during WWII. In the United States, we will examine Japanese internment during wartime. In India, we will explore the violent partition into India and Pakistan and the subsequent mass migration of Hindus and Muslims into their newly deemed homelands. This will lead to an investigation into the impact of the Vietnam War on the Indochina region with a particular focus on chemical warfare and the resulting Cambodian Genocide. Lastly, we will research the Bosnian Genocide as the Soviet bloc crumbles and Eastern Europe competes for territory on the basis of ethnicity and religion.

Transfer

 Students will be able to independently use their learning to explore the danger of inaction and ways in which global awareness prevents future atrocities.

Meaning

Understandings

Students will understand...

- genocide occurs in China during WWII

- brutality during war against non-combatants occurred in China and many Pacific island nations

- American missionaries attempted to rescue Chinese women from Japanese military atrocities
- the United States created internment camps during WWII

- various types of human rights abuses
- genocide can be a consequence of conflict (Vietnam, WWII, Partition)
- the partition of India created a mass migration that led to genocide in the classified communities
- Use of chemical weapons can disrupt regional resources
- deprivation of resources can lead to new types of government and genocide
- international laws can be ineffective if not properly implemented
- dissolution of countries into smaller nations often results in conflict
- genocide in Bosnia and the targeting of people based upon ethnicity and religion

(NEW JERSEY COMMISSION ON HOLOCAUST EDUCATION CURRICULUM- SEE UNIT RESOURCES)

Essential Questions

Students will keep considering...

- Why does genocide happen after the Holocaust?
- Why don't we learn about other genocides?
- How does partition cause conflict?
- Why do human rights abuses happen during times of war?
- Why are women and children targeted during genocides?
- How can international response change the outcome of a war or genocide?
- Why do countries hesitate to respond to genocide?
- How effective is the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in preventing human rights abuses?

Application of Knowledge and Skill

Students will know...

Students will know...

- Key Terms, People and Places related to the Rape of Nanjing

- Survivor testimony of comfort women under Japanese occupation during WWII

- American rescuers and resisters to Japanese human rights abuses in China
- the United States policy of internment of Japanese Americans during WWII
- similarities and differences of various types of internment during conflict
- Key Terms, People and Places associated with Indian Partition
- the impact of classification and resulting mass migrations
- Key Terms, People and Places related to the Cambodian Genocide
- the use of chemical warfare can lead to environmental damage and disrupt resources for entire regions
- deprivation of resources will cause conflict and human rights abuses
- the effectiveness of the United Nations, NGO's and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- the breakdown of the Soviet Union
- Key Terms, People and Places related to the Bosnian Genocide
- changes in territory and sovereignty can impact people on the basis of ethnicity and religion

Students will be skilled at...

Students will be skilled at...

- Defining and explaining Key Terms, People and Places related to the Rape of Nanjing.

- Examining survivor testimony of comfort women under Japanese occupation during WWII.

- Researching American rescuers and resisters to Japanese human rights abuses in China.
- Evaluating the United States policy of internment of Japanese Americans during WWII.
- Assessing the similarities and differences of various types of internment during conflict.
- Defining and explaining Key Terms, People and Places associated with Indian Partition.
- Investigating the impact of classification and resulting mass migrations.
- Defining and explaining Key Terms, People and Places related to the Cambodian Genocide.
- Determining what would happen if chemical warfare caused environmental damage and disrupted resources for entire regions.
- Examining how deprivation of resources will cause conflict and human rights abuses.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of the United Nations, NGO's and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- Mapping the breakdown of the Soviet Union.
- Defining and Explaining Key Terms, People and Places related to the Bosnian Genocide.
- Determining how changes in territory and sovereignty can impact people on the basis of ethnicity and religion.

Academic Vocabulary

- Acts of Aggression
- Jesuit
- missionaries

- comfort women
- conquest
- Nanking Safety Zone
- occupation
- island hopping
- internment camp
- concentration camp
- labor camp
- habeus corpus
- detention
- partition
- Great Migration
- India
- Pakistan
- Hindu
- Muslim
- atrocity
- Khmer Rouge
- communism
- Angka
- Indochina
- force famine
- Agent Orange
- ethnic cleansing
- Dayton Accords
- NATO
- Baltic

Learning Goal 1: Japanese during WWII

Students will be able to...

Evaluate ways in which human rights abuses occur during WWII in Japan and the United States

- Evaluate ways in which human rights abuses occur during WWII in Japan and the United States

LA.RH.11-12.1   Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to develop an understanding of the text as a whole.

LA.RH.11-12.6	Evaluate authors' differing perspectives on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LA.RH.11-12.7	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
LA.RST.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a specific scientific or technical context relevant to grades 11-12 texts and topics.
LA.RST.11-12.7	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
CRP.K-12.CRP2.1	Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation.
CRP.K-12.CRP7.1	Career-ready individuals are discerning in accepting and using new information to make decisions, change practices or inform strategies. They use reliable research process to search for new information. They evaluate the validity of sources when considering the use and adoption of external information or practices in their workplace situation.
CRP.K-12.CRP9.1	Career-ready individuals consistently act in ways that align personal and community-held ideals and principles while employing strategies to positively influence others in the workplace. They have a clear understanding of integrity and act on this understanding in every decision. They use a variety of means to positively impact the directions and actions of a team or organization, and they apply insights into human behavior to change others' action, attitudes and/or beliefs. They recognize the near-term and long-term effects that management's actions and attitudes can have on productivity, morals and organizational culture.
CRP.K-12.CRP12.1	Career-ready individuals positively contribute to every team, whether formal or informal. They apply an awareness of cultural difference to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction. They find ways to increase the engagement and contribution of all team members. They plan and facilitate effective team meetings.
SOC.6.1.12.A.5.b	Analyze the effectiveness of governmental policies and of actions by groups and individuals to address discrimination against new immigrants, Native Americans, and African Americans.
SOC.6.1.12.A.11.b	Compare and contrast different perspectives about how the United States should respond to aggressive policies and actions taken by other nations at this time.
SOC.6.1.12.A.11.c	Determine if American policies regarding Japanese internment and actions against other minority groups were a denial of civil rights.
SOC.6.1.12.A.11.e	Assess the responses of the United States and other nations to the violation of human rights that occurred during the Holocaust and other genocides.
SOC.6.1.12.A.14.h	Assess the effectiveness of government policies in balancing the rights of the individual against the need for national security.
SOC.6.1.12.D.11.d	Compare the varying perspectives of victims, survivors, bystanders, rescuers, and perpetrators during the Holocaust.
SOC.6.1.12.D.14.e	Evaluate the role of religion on cultural and social mores, public opinion, and political decisions.
SOC.6.1.12.D.14.f	Determine the influence of multicultural beliefs, products (i.e., art, food, music, and literature), and practices in shaping contemporary American culture.
SOC.6.2.12.A.1.a	Compare and contrast the motivations for and methods by which various empires (e.g., Ming, Qing, Spanish, Mughal, Ottoman) expanded, and assess why some were more

	effective than others in maintaining control of their empires.
SOC.6.2.12.A.3.e	Analyze the motives for and methods by which European nations, Japan, and the United States expanded their imperialistic practices in Africa and Asia during this era, and evaluate the impact of these actions on their relations.
SOC.6.2.12.A.4.c	Analyze the motivations, causes, and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Roma (gypsies), and Jews, as well as the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.
SOC.6.2.12.A.6.b	Analyze the relationships and tensions between national sovereignty and global interest in matters such as territory, economic development, use of natural resources, and human rights.
SOC.6.2.12.A.6.d	Assess the effectiveness of responses by governments and international organizations to tensions resulting from ethnic, territorial, religious, and/or nationalist differences.
SOC.6.2.12.C.6.a	Evaluate efforts of governmental, nongovernmental, and international organizations to address economic imbalances and social inequalities.
SOC.6.2.12.D.3.c	Compare and contrast China's and Japan's views of and responses to imperialism, and determine the effects of imperialism on the development and prosperity of each country in the 20th century.
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.
SOC.6.3.12.CS2	Analyze sources of prejudice and discrimination and propose solutions to eliminate them.
SOC.6.3.12.CS3	Collaboratively evaluate possible solutions to problems and conflicts that arise in an interconnected world.
SOC.6.3.12.CS4	Critically analyze information, make ethical judgments, and responsibly address controversial issues.
SOC.6.3.12.CS5	Communicate through rational and persuasive written and oral arguments to present solutions to controversial issues.
TECH.8.1.12.E.CS2	Locate, organize, analyze, evaluate, synthesize, and ethically use information from a variety of sources and media.
TECH.8.1.12.F.CS3	Collect and analyze data to identify solutions and/or make informed decisions.

Target 1: Define Key Terms related to the Japanese during WWII

Define key terms, people and places related to Japanese expansion during WWII and Japanese American internment in the United States.

- Define Ottoman Key terms and Armenian identity

LA.RH.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a

	text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).
SOC.6.1.12.A.11.c	Determine if American policies regarding Japanese internment and actions against other minority groups were a denial of civil rights.
SOC.6.2.12.A.3.e	Analyze the motives for and methods by which European nations, Japan, and the United States expanded their imperialistic practices in Africa and Asia during this era, and evaluate the impact of these actions on their relations.
SOC.6.2.12.C.1.a	Compare and contrast the economic policies of China and Japan, and determine the impact these policies had on growth, the desire for colonies, and the relative positions of China and Japan within the emerging global economy.
SOC.6.2.12.D.3.c	Compare and contrast China's and Japan's views of and responses to imperialism, and determine the effects of imperialism on the development and prosperity of each country in the 20th century.
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	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.

Target 2: Examine testimony of comfort women under Japanese occupation

Examine testimony of comfort women enslaved under Japanese occupation during WWII (diary and video testimony)

• Examine testimony of comfort women enslaved under Japanese occupation during WWII (diary and video testimony)

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	World History/Global Studies: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically and systematically about how past interactions of people, cultures, and the environment affect issues across time and cultures. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions as socially and ethically responsible.
SOC.6.2.12.A.4.c	Analyze the motivations, causes, and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Roma (gypsies), and Jews, as well as the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS2	Select and use applications effectively and productively.
TECH.8.1.12.C	Communication and Collaboration: Students use digital media and environments to communicate and work collaboratively, including at a distance, to support individual learning and contribute to the learning of others.

Target 3: Research attempts to stop Japanese atrocities during WWII

Research attempts by the United States and missionary groups to create an International Safety Zone to protect Chinese women during WWII

- Research attempts by the United States and missionary groups to create an International Safety Zone to protect Chinese women during WWII

LA.RH.11-12.1	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to develop an understanding of the text as a whole.
LA.RH.11-12.6	Evaluate authors' differing perspectives on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
SOC.6.1.12.A.11.e	Assess the responses of the United States and other nations to the violation of human rights that occurred during the Holocaust and other genocides.
SOC.6.3.12.CS4	Critically analyze information, make ethical judgments, and responsibly address controversial issues.
TECH.8.1.12.A.1	Create a personal digital portfolio which reflects personal and academic interests, achievements, and career aspirations by using a variety of digital tools and resources.
TECH.8.1.12.E.CS2	Locate, organize, analyze, evaluate, synthesize, and ethically use information from a variety of sources and media.

Target 4: Analyze treatment of Japanese Americans by the United States during WWII

Analyze the use of internment camps by the United States against Japanese Americans during WWII

- Analyze the use of internment camps by the United States against Japanese Americans during WWII

SOC.6.1.12.A.11.c	Determine if American policies regarding Japanese internment and actions against other minority groups were a denial of civil rights.
TECH.8.1.12.C	Communication and Collaboration: Students use digital media and environments to communicate and work collaboratively, including at a distance, to support individual learning and contribute to the learning of others.

Learning Goal 2: Indian Partition

Take a position on partitioning India on the basis of religion into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan

- Take a position on partitioning India on the basis of religion into Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan

LA.RH.11-12.1	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to develop an understanding of the text as a whole.
LA.RH.11-12.2	Determine the theme, central ideas, information and/or perspective(s) presented in a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events, ideas and/or author's perspective(s) develop over the course of the text.
LA.RH.11-12.3	Evaluate various perspectives for actions or events; determine which explanation best

	accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LA.RH.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).
LA.RH.11-12.8	Evaluate an author's claims, reasoning, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other sources.
LA.WHST.11-12.1	Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.
PFL.9.1.12.A.5	Analyze how the economic, social, and political conditions of a time period can affect the labor market.
PFL.9.1.12.A.12	Explain how compulsory government programs (e.g., Social Security, Medicare) provide insurance against some loss of income and benefits to eligible recipients.
PFL.9.1.12.E.4	Evaluate how media, bias, purpose, and validity affect the prioritization of consumer decisions and spending.
PFL.9.1.12.E.5	Evaluate business practices and their impact on individuals, families, and societies.
SOC.6.2.12.A.4.b	Compare the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India.
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.D.4.c	Assess the causes of revolution in the 20th century (i.e., in Russia, China, India, and Cuba), and determine the impact on global politics.
SOC.6.2.12.D.5.b	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.6.3.12.CS2	Analyze sources of prejudice and discrimination and propose solutions to eliminate them.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.4	Analyze how economic conditions and societal changes influence employment trends and future education.
CAEP.9.2.12.C.7	Examine the professional, legal, and ethical responsibilities for both employers and employees in the global workplace.
TECH.8.1.12	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.
TECH.8.1.12.A	Technology Operations and Concepts: Students demonstrate a sound understanding of technology concepts, systems and operations.
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.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.CS4	Contribute to project teams to produce original works or solve problems.
TECH.8.1.12.E.CS2	Locate, organize, analyze, evaluate, synthesize, and ethically use information from a variety of sources and media.

Target 1: Key Terms, People and Places during Indian Partition

Define and explain the key terms, people and places associated with Indian Partition

- Define and explain the key terms, people and places associated with Indian Partition

LA.RH.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).
SOC.6.2.12.A.4.b	Compare the rise of nationalism in China, Turkey, and India.
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.D.4.c	Assess the causes of revolution in the 20th century (i.e., in Russia, China, India, and Cuba), and determine the impact on global politics.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.

Target 2: Impact of Partition

Evaluate the impact of partition into India and Pakistan and the resulting great migration by Hindus and Muslims into their newly established homelands

• Evaluate the impact of partition into India and Pakistan and the resulting great migration by Hindus
and Muslims into their newly established homelands

LA.RH.11-12.6	Evaluate authors' differing perspectives on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
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.D.4.c	Assess the causes of revolution in the 20th century (i.e., in Russia, China, India, and Cuba), and determine the impact on global politics.
SOC.6.2.12.D.5.b	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.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.

Learning Goal 3: Cambodian Genocide

Determine the extent to which the Cambodian Genocide was a consequence of the Vietnam War and the use of chemical weapons (Agent Orange)

• Determine the the extent to which the Cambodian Genocide was a consequence of the Vietnam War
and the use of chemical weapons (Agent Orange)

LA.WHST.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.WHST.11-12.9	Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
SCI.HS-ESS3-3	Create a computational simulation to illustrate the relationships among management of natural resources, the sustainability of human populations, and biodiversity.
SOC.6.1.12.A.11.e	Assess the responses of the United States and other nations to the violation of human rights that occurred during the Holocaust and other genocides.
SOC.6.1.12.A.12.a	Analyze ideological differences and other factors that contributed to the Cold War and to United States involvement in conflicts intended to contain communism, including the

	Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Vietnam War.
SOC.6.1.12.A.16.a	Examine the impact of media and technology on political and social issues in a global society.
SOC.6.1.12.B.7.a	Explain how global competition by nations for land and resources led to increased militarism.
SOC.6.1.12.B.16.a	Explain why natural resources (i.e., fossil fuels, food, and water) continue to be a source of conflict, and analyze how the United States and other nations have addressed issues concerning the distribution and sustainability of natural resources.
SOC.6.1.12.D.11.e	Explain how World War II and the Holocaust led to the creation of international organizations (i.e., the United Nations) to protect human rights, and describe the subsequent impact of these organizations.
SOC.6.1.12.D.12.d	Compare and contrast American public support of the government and military during the Vietnam War with that of other conflicts.
SOC.6.1.12.D.12.e	Analyze the role that media played in bringing information to the American public and shaping public attitudes toward the Vietnam War.
SOC.6.1.12.D.15.a	Compare United Nations policies and goals (i.e., the International Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals) intended to promote human rights and prevent the violation of human rights with actions taken by the United States.
SOC.6.2.12.A.4.a	Explain the differences between socialism, communism, and fascism and explain the reasons for their spread in Europe and Asia.
SOC.6.2.12.A.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.A.6.b	Analyze the relationships and tensions between national sovereignty and global interest in matters such as territory, economic development, use of natural resources, and human rights.
SOC.6.2.12.B.5.e	Assess the role of boundary disputes and limited natural resources as sources of conflict.
SOC.6.2.12.B.6.a	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.C.3.c	Compare the characteristics of capitalism, communism, and socialism to determine why each system emerged in different world regions.
SOC.6.2.12.CS1	The Emergence of the First Global Age: Global Interactions and Colonialism: The methods of and motivations for exploration and conquest resulted in increased global interactions, differing patterns of trade, colonization, and conflict among nations. Colonization was inspired by the desire to have access to resources and markets, often at the expense of the indigenous culture, population, and environment.
SOC.6.2.12.CS5	The 20th Century Since 1945: Challenges for the Modern World: Decolonization, the emergence of new independent nations, and competing ideologies changed the political landscape and national identities of those involved, and sometimes included military confrontations and violations of human rights. International migration and scientific and technological improvements in the second half of the 20th century resulted in an increasingly global economy and society that are challenged by limited natural resources.
SOC.6.2.12.CS6	Contemporary Issues: Technological innovation, economic interdependence, changes in population growth, migratory patterns, and the development, distribution, and use of natural resources offer challenges and opportunities that transcend regional and national borders.
SOC.6.3.12.A.2	Compare current case studies involving slavery, child labor, or other unfair labor practices in the United States with those of other nations, and evaluate the extent to which such problems are universal.

SOC.6.3.12.CS1	Determine the credibility and value of information, while also considering context, point of view, and multiple perspectives.
SOC.6.3.12.CS2	Analyze sources of prejudice and discrimination and propose solutions to eliminate them.
SOC.6.3.12.CS4	Critically analyze information, make ethical judgments, and responsibly address controversial issues.
SOC.6.3.12.CS5	Communicate through rational and persuasive written and oral arguments to present solutions to controversial issues.
SOC.6.3.12.CS6	Make informed and reasoned decisions and accept responsibility for the consequences of their actions and/or inactions.
TECH.8.1.12.F	Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making: Students use critical thinking skills to plan and conduct research, manage projects, solve problems, and make informed decisions using appropriate digital tools and resources.
TECH.8.1.12.F.CS2	Plan and manage activities to develop a solution or complete a project.

Target 1:

Define and explain key terms, people and places related to the Cambodian Genocide

- Define and explain key terms, people and places related to the Cambodian Genocide

LA.RH.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).
SOC.6.1.12.A.12.a	Analyze ideological differences and other factors that contributed to the Cold War and to United States involvement in conflicts intended to contain communism, including the Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, and the Vietnam War.
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.D.4.h	Assess the extent to which world war, depression, nationalist ideology, communism, and liberal democratic ideals contributed to the emergence of movements for national self-rule or sovereignty in Africa and Asia.
TECH.8.1.12.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.

Target 2:

Determine what would happen if chemical warfare disrupted the food chain for an agrarian region

- Determine what would happen if chemical warfare disrupted the food chain for an agrarian region

SCI.HS-ESS3-3	Create a computational simulation to illustrate the relationships among management of natural resources, the sustainability of human populations, and biodiversity.
SOC.6.1.12.B.16.a	Explain why natural resources (i.e., fossil fuels, food, and water) continue to be a source of conflict, and analyze how the United States and other nations have addressed issues concerning the distribution and sustainability of natural resources.
SOC.6.2.12.A.4.c	Analyze the motivations, causes, and consequences of the genocides of Armenians, Roma (gypsies), and Jews, as well as the mass exterminations of Ukrainians and Chinese.
SOC.6.2.12.A.4.d	Assess government responses to incidents of ethnic cleansing and genocide.

SOC.6.2.12.B.5.e	Assess the role of boundary disputes and limited natural resources as sources of conflict.
SOC.6.2.12.B.6.a	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.CS5	The 20th Century Since 1945: Challenges for the Modern World: Decolonization, the emergence of new independent nations, and competing ideologies changed the political landscape and national identities of those involved, and sometimes included military confrontations and violations of human rights. International migration and scientific and technological improvements in the second half of the 20th century resulted in an increasingly global economy and society that are challenged by limited natural resources.
SOC.6.2.12.CS6	Contemporary Issues: Technological innovation, economic interdependence, changes in population growth, migratory patterns, and the development, distribution, and use of natural resources offer challenges and opportunities that transcend regional and national borders.

Target 3:

Examine ways in which depletion of resources leads to conflict and cause a rise in despotic governments

• Examine ways in which depletion of resources leads to conflict and cause a rise in despotic governments

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.e	Assess the role of boundary disputes and limited natural resources as sources of conflict.
SOC.6.2.12.CS5	The 20th Century Since 1945: Challenges for the Modern World: Decolonization, the emergence of new independent nations, and competing ideologies changed the political landscape and national identities of those involved, and sometimes included military confrontations and violations of human rights. International migration and scientific and technological improvements in the second half of the 20th century resulted in an increasingly global economy and society that are challenged by limited natural resources.

Learning Goal 4: Bosnian Genocide

Develop a strategy to improve international response to the Bosnian Genocide

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LA.RH.11-12.1	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to develop an understanding of the text as a whole.
LA.RH.11-12.2	Determine the theme, central ideas, information and/or perspective(s) presented in a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of how key events, ideas and/or author's perspective(s) develop over the course of the text.
LA.RH.11-12.3	Evaluate various perspectives for actions or events; determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.
LA.RH.11-12.6	Evaluate authors' differing perspectives on the same historical event or issue by assessing the authors' claims, reasoning, and evidence.
LA.RST.11-12.7	Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a

	problem.
LA.WHST.11-12.1.C	Use transitions (e.g., words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
CRP.K-12.CRP2.1	Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation.
CRP.K-12.CRP4.1	Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others' time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.
CRP.K-12.CRP6.1	Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.
CRP.K-12.CRP8.1	Career-ready individuals readily recognize problems in the workplace, understand the nature of the problem, and devise effective plans to solve the problem. They are aware of problems when they occur and take action quickly to address the problem; they thoughtfully investigate the root cause of the problem prior to introducing solutions. They carefully consider the options to solve the problem. Once a solution is agreed upon, they follow through to ensure the problem is solved, whether through their own actions or the actions of others.
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.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.D.11.e	Explain how World War II and the Holocaust led to the creation of international organizations (i.e., the United Nations) to protect human rights, and describe the subsequent impact of these organizations.
SOC.6.1.12.D.15.a	Compare United Nations policies and goals (i.e., the International Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals) intended to promote human rights and prevent the violation of human rights with actions taken by the United States.
SOC.6.2.12.A.5.b	Analyze the structure and goals of the United Nations and evaluate the organization's ability to solve or mediate international conflicts.
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.a	Determine the impact of geography on decisions made by the Soviet Union and the United States to expand and protect their spheres of influence.
SOC.6.2.12.B.5.b	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.
TECH.8.1.12	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and

	synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.
TECH.8.1.12.A.1	Create a personal digital portfolio which reflects personal and academic interests, achievements, and career aspirations by using a variety of digital tools and resources.
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.CS4	Contribute to project teams to produce original works or solve problems.
TECH.8.1.12.E.CS3	Evaluate and select information sources and digital tools based on the appropriateness for specific tasks.
TECH.8.1.12.E.CS4	Process data and report results.
TECH.8.1.12.F.CS2	Plan and manage activities to develop a solution or complete a project.
TECH.8.1.12.F.CS3	Collect and analyze data to identify solutions and/or make informed decisions.

Target 1:

Define and describe key terms, people and places associated with the Bosnian Genocide

- Define and describe key terms, people and places associated with the Bosnian Genocide

LA.RH.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).
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.

Target 2:

Map changes in boundaries as a result of Soviet Union collapse on the basis of politic, ethnic and religious standards

- Map changes in boundaries as a result of Soviet Union collapse on the basis of politic, ethnic and religious standards

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.6.2.12.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.b	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.

Target 3:

Investigate ways in which nationalism, ethnicity and religion can impact minority groups in newly sovereign territory

- Investigate ways in which nationalism, ethnicity and religion can impact minority groups in newly sovereign territory

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.6.2.12.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.b	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.

Summative Assessment

3rd MP Benchmark: Political Cartoon Analysis

All assessments are differentiated and aligned to the social studies standards and curriculum.

Alternate assessments may include, but are not limited to, problem-based learning, projects, common assessments and other activities.

21st Century Life and Careers

CRP.K-12.CRP1	Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
CRP.K-12.CRP1.1	Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.
CRP.K-12.CRP2	Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
CRP.K-12.CRP2.1	Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation.
CRP.K-12.CRP4	Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
CRP.K-12.CRP4.1	Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others' time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to

	ensure the desired outcome.
CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
CRP.K-12.CRP6.1	Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.
CRP.K-12.CRP7	Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
CRP.K-12.CRP7.1	Career-ready individuals are discerning in accepting and using new information to make decisions, change practices or inform strategies. They use reliable research process to search for new information. They evaluate the validity of sources when considering the use and adoption of external information or practices in their workplace situation.
CRP.K-12.CRP8	Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
CRP.K-12.CRP8.1	Career-ready individuals readily recognize problems in the workplace, understand the nature of the problem, and devise effective plans to solve the problem. They are aware of problems when they occur and take action quickly to address the problem; they thoughtfully investigate the root cause of the problem prior to introducing solutions. They carefully consider the options to solve the problem. Once a solution is agreed upon, they follow through to ensure the problem is solved, whether through their own actions or the actions of others.
CRP.K-12.CRP9	Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
CRP.K-12.CRP9.1	Career-ready individuals consistently act in ways that align personal and community-held ideals and principles while employing strategies to positively influence others in the workplace. They have a clear understanding of integrity and act on this understanding in every decision. They use a variety of means to positively impact the directions and actions of a team or organization, and they apply insights into human behavior to change others' action, attitudes and/or beliefs. They recognize the near-term and long-term effects that management's actions and attitudes can have on productivity, morals and organizational culture.
CRP.K-12.CRP11	Use technology to enhance productivity.
CRP.K-12.CRP11.1	Career-ready individuals find and maximize the productive value of existing and new technology to accomplish workplace tasks and solve workplace problems. They are flexible and adaptive in acquiring new technology. They are proficient with ubiquitous technology applications. They understand the inherent risks-personal and organizational-of technology applications, and they take actions to prevent or mitigate these risks.
CRP.K-12.CRP12	Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.
CRP.K-12.CRP12.1	Career-ready individuals positively contribute to every team, whether formal or informal. They apply an awareness of cultural difference to avoid barriers to productive and positive interaction. They find ways to increase the engagement and contribution of all team members. They plan and facilitate effective team meetings.

Formative Assessment and Performance Opportunities

- Analyze Primary Sources
- Field Trip
- Multimedia Analysis
- Projects

- *Teachers may select from the above list
- Cooperative Team Study
- Data Analysis
- DBQ/FRQ
- Direct Instruction/Lecture
- Homework
- Oral Presentations
- Other (Explain)
- Participation/Discussion
- Peer Evaluations
- Persuasive Writing
- Problem Based Learning
- Text Analysis

Accommodations/Modifications

Enrichment Opportunities: US History I: College Prep B, College Prep A, Honors, AP

Differentiation: 504 accommodations and IEP modifications are met as required

   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:

- Cambodian Genocide Agent Orange Investigation

- The Killing Fields Analysis

- Bosnia Media Analysis Activity

- Rape of Nanking Video Production

Unit Resources

- New Jersey Commission on Holocaust Education (2003). The Holocaust and Genocide: The Betrayal of Humanity. [A curriculum guide for grades 9-12]. Trenton, NJ.
- Anti-Defamation League (2016). http:www.adl.org [multiple resource materials].
- Stanton, Dr. Gregory (2016). The 10 Stages of Genocide. [Genocide Watch]. http://genocidewatch.org/genocide/tenstagesofgenocide.html. Washinton, D.C.
- Berenbaum, Michael (2005). The World Must Know: The History of the the Holocaust as told in the Untied States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Little Brown and Company. Boston, MA.
- Facing History and Ourselves Resource Database (www.facinghistory.org)
- United Nations (www.un.org)
- Drakulić, S., Ivić, M., & Drakulić, S. (2000). *S: A novel about the Balkans*. New York: Viking.

New Jersey Commission on Holocaust Education Resources -
https://www.nj.gov/education/holocaust/curriculum/

Interdisciplinary Connections

Please see attached standards embedded in curriculum.