

Course/Grade Level: World History (High School .5 credit)

Focus: Students will apply knowledge they acquire about different time periods in world history from the Renaissance to the present to interpret how and why civilizations developed in various ways.

Reading indicators should be used with each outcome of Social Studies: context clues, word structure, text features, inferences/draw conclusions, compare and contrast, cause and effect, retell/paraphrase, topic/main idea/supporting idea, author's purpose, author's position, fact and opinion.

SS.WH.1 ▲Students will analyze the changes in European thought and *culture* resulting from the *Renaissance* (e.g., more secular worldview; Machiavelli, Shakespeare; *humanism*; innovations in art: Michelangelo, Da Vinci; architecture: St. Peters Dome). (WHHSB1I1)

Students will...

SS.WH.1.1 interpret the changes resulting from the Renaissance.

SS.WH.1.1 analyze developments in art and architecture that resulted from renaissance thinkers like Machiavelli to Da Vinci.

Embedded concepts:

Middle ages
Humanism
architectural changes
Black Death
rise of individualism

SS.WH.2 ▲Students will describe why East Asia withdrew into *isolationism* during a time of European expansion (e.g., Tokugawa Shogunate, end of Great Ming Naval Expeditions). (WHHSB1I7).

Students will...

SS.WH.2.1 determine the causes of East Asia's isolationism.

SS.WH.2.2 demonstrate knowledge of the impact of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the end of the Great Ming Naval Expeditions.

Embedded concepts:

expansionism
European imperialism
Shogun society
isolationism

SS.WH.3 ▲ Students will explain essential concepts from the Enlightenment that represented a turning point in intellectual history (e.g., ideas of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Mary Wollstonecraft, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Enlightened despotism, salons). (WHHSB2I2)

Students will...

SS.WH.3.1 evaluate concepts of the Enlightenment.

SS.WH.3.2 interpret ideas of Hobbes, Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Wollstonecraft, and Rousseau.

Embedded concepts:

equality

limited government

human rights

combining faith and reason

SS.WH.4 ▲ Students will compare and contrast German unification with the Meiji Restoration (e.g., nationalism, *militarism*, modernization, industrialization). (WHHSB2I5).

Students will...

SS.WH.4.1 distinguish differences between German unification and the Meiji Restoration.

SS.WH.4.2 interpret the nationalism, militarism, modernization, and industrialization that resulted from this time period.

Embedded concepts:

Enlightenment

rise of nationalism

dictators vs. monarchs

SS.WH.5 ▲Students will examine causes of anti-colonial *movements* in Latin America, Asia, and Africa (e.g. ▲ Haitian Revolution; Bolivar; San Martin; Hidalgo and Morelos; Taiping Rebellion; ▲ Boxer Rebellion; ▲ Sepoy Rebellion; ▲ Zulu Wars). (WHHSB2I8)

Students will...

SS.WH.5.1 analyze causes of anti-colonial movements in Latin America, Asia, and Africa

SS.WH.5.2 compare various revolutionaries from Bolivar to Morelos

Embedded concepts:

industrialization

Nationalism

Imperialism

SS.WH.6 ▲Students will examine the nature of *totalitarianism* in fascist Germany and communist Soviet Union (e.g., one party rule; systematic violation of human *rights*, secret police, state supremacy over individual rights, role of private property, class structure). (WHHSB3I3)

Students will...

SS.WH.6.1 interpret differences between fascist Germany and communist Soviet Union.

SS.WH.6.2 analyze systemic violation of human rights, state vs. individual.

Embedded concepts:

secret police

class structure

Fascism

Communism

SS.WH.7 ▲Students will describe the emergence of the Middle East as an influential region in world politics (e.g. creation of the state of Israel, emerging Middle Eastern post WWII *nationalism*: Suez Crisis, petroleum based *interdependence*). (WHHSB413)

Students will...

- SS.WH.7.1 analyze the emergence of the Middle East as an influential region.
- SS.WH.7.2 interpret the impact of the state of Israel in the Middle East.
- SS.WH.7.3 determine the impact of the oil industry to the countries in the Middle East.

Embedded concepts:

Zionism
Palestinian-Israeli conflict
Nationalism
religion and ethnic diversity