

Age of Revolutions, Rising Nationalism, the Industrial Revolution, and Imperialism in Africa: This course is a continuation of the sixth and seventh grade world history and geography survey courses. It is designed to help students think like historians, focusing on historical concepts in order to build a foundational understanding of the world. Appropriate primary sources are embedded to deepen the understanding. This begins with a study of the rise of nation-states in Europe, the origins and consequences of the Age of Revolution, the Enlightenment, the Industrial Revolution, and political reform in Western Europe, as well as the economic and political roots of the modern world. Students explore geographic influences on history, with attention to political boundaries that developed with the evolution of nations since 1750 and subsequent human geographic issues that affect the global community. Additionally, students examine aspects of technical geography and how these innovations continuously impact geopolitics in the contemporary world. Compliance with [Federal Mandate 36 U.S. Code § 106](#) & [Freedom Week TCA § 49-6-1014](#) is part of quarter one instruction.

Tennessee State Standards	Student Friendly “I Can” Statements
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Age of Revolution (1750-1850)</u></p> <p>W.01 Describe the concept of the divine right of kings as well as the features, strengths, and weaknesses of European absolutism, including: Louis XIV, Versailles, and Peter the Great. (C, H, P)</p> <p>W.04 Examine the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. (C, G, H, P)</p>	<p>I can describe the concept of the <u>divine right of kings</u> and give examples.</p> <p>I can describe the features, strengths, and weaknesses of <u>absolute monarchy</u> using evidence.</p> <p>I can compare the features, strengths, and weaknesses of the reigns of Louis XIV at Versailles and Peter the Great in Russia.</p> <p>I can analyze the causes of the English Civil War.</p> <p>I can identify the key people and their role in the civil war and creation of England’s <u>constitutional monarchy</u>, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Charles I ● Charles II ● William and Mary ● Oliver Cromwell ● James II

C-Culture, E-Economics, G-Geography, H-History, P-Politics/Government, T-Tennessee

W.02 Compare documents that establish limits on government in response to absolute monarchy (e.g. the *Magna Carta* and the *English Bill of Rights*).

(H, P)

W.03 Compare the major ideas of philosophers during the Age of Enlightenment, such as Charles-Louis de Montesquieu, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. (C, E, H, P)

W.08 Identify how **the ideas of the Enlightenment inspired Thomas Jefferson and the *Declaration of Independence*** and compare the American Revolution with the French Revolution. (C, G, H, P)

I can analyze the consequences of the English Civil War.

I can compare the *Magna Carta* and *English Bill of Rights* and discuss how these documents established limits to create a constitutional monarchy in England.

I can compare the constitutional monarchy in England with other absolute monarchies across continental Europe.

HONORS: I can compare the features of 18th century absolute monarchies to modern governments and current rulers.

I can identify the causes of the Enlightenment, including emphasis on human reasoning.

I can compare the major ideas of philosophers during the age of Enlightenment, such as:

- Charles-Louis de Montesquieu's *The Spirit of the Laws*
- Thomas Hobbes' *Leviathan*
- John Locke's *Second Treatise of Government*
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *The Social Contract*
- **HONORS:** Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*.

I can identify how the ideas of the Enlightenment inspired Thomas Jefferson and the *Declaration of Independence*.

W.05 Identify the major causes of the French Revolution, including the impact of: (C, G, H, P)

- The American Revolution
- conflicting social classes
- economic factors
- enlightenment political thought
- government corruption and weakness

W.06 Summarize the major events of the French Revolution (e.g. storming of the Bastille, execution of Louis XVI, reign of terror), and trace the evolution of France’s government from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic Empire. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.07 Analyze the geographic, political, and social factors that contributed to the rise and fall of Napoléon Bonaparte’s empire. (C, G, H, P)

W.08 Identify how the ideas of the Enlightenment inspired Thomas Jefferson and the *Declaration of Independence* and **compare the American Revolution with the French Revolution.** (C, G, H, P)

I can identify the major causes of the French Revolution including the impact of:

- The American Revolution
- conflicting social classes
- economic factors
- enlightenment political thought
- government corruption and weakness

I can identify the major contributors to the French Revolution (including Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and Maximilien de Robespierre) and describe their role in the Revolution.

I can summarize and explain the connections between the major events of the French Revolution, including:

- the *Tennis Court Oath*
- Storming of the Bastille
- execution of Louis XIV
- Reign of Terror

I can trace the evolution of France’s government from a constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic Empire and give reasons for this progression.

I can analyze how geographic, political, and social factors contributed to the rise of Napoléon Bonaparte.

I can analyze how geographic, political, and social factors created challenges within Napoléon’s empire and led to his fall.

I can compare the American Revolution with the French Revolution.

HONORS: I can compare the influential documents from both the American and French Revolutions.

W.09 Explain the effects of the French Revolution on Europe and the world, including the influence of: (C, G, H, P)

- the *Napoleonic Code*
- Concert of Europe
- Haitian Revolution

Rising Nationalism

W.17 Define nationalism, and explain how nationalism, cultural geography, and physical geography contributed to the unification of nations, such as Germany and Italy. (C, G, H, P)

W.18 Describe the rise of anti-Semitism in Europe during this time period. (C, G, H, P)

The Industrial Revolution

W.10 Explain how the Agricultural Revolution, mechanization, and the “enclosure movement” led to rapid population growth, rural to urban migration, and the growth of major cities in Europe and North America. (C, E, G, H, P)

I can explain the effects of the *Napoleonic Code*.

I can explain the effects of the French Revolution on Europe and the resulting Concert of Europe.

I can compare the map of Europe before and after the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

I can explain the effects of the French Revolution on other revolutions throughout the world, including the Haitian Revolution.

I can define nationalism and give reasons for the growth of nationalism across Europe during the early 19th century.

I can explain how nationalism, cultural geography, and physical geography contributed to the unification of Germany and Italy.

HONORS: I can explain how nationalism created difficulties for the Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empires.

I can describe the rise of anti-Semitism in Europe during this time period.

I can explain how the Agricultural Revolution, mechanization, and the “enclosure movement” led to rapid population growth, rural to urban migration, and the growth of major cities in Europe and North America.

W.11 Explain the geographic and economic reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in England, including natural resources, entrepreneurship, labor, and access to capital. (E, G, H)

W.12 Analyze how geographic and cultural features were an advantage or disadvantage to the diffusion of the Industrial Revolution. (C, G, H)

W.14 Explain how scientific and technological innovations (e.g. the steam engine, new textile technology, steel processing, medical advances, electricity, and new methods of transportation) led to massive social, economic, cultural, and demographic changes. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.13 Describe the geographic scale, trade routes, and conditions of the forced migration of Africans to the Western Hemisphere, including connections between slave labor and the growth of industrial economies. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.15 Evaluate the industrialization of Europe in terms of:

- Social benefits (e.g. increases in productivity and life expectancy)
- Social costs (e.g. harsh working and living conditions, pollution, child labor, and income inequality)
- Attempts to address these costs (e.g. political reform, urban planning, philanthropy, labor unionism, education reform, and public health and sanitation) (C, E, G, H, P)

I can explain the geographic and economic reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in England, including:

- natural resources
- labor
- entrepreneurship
- access to capital

I can analyze how geography and cultural differences aided or inhibited the diffusion of the Industrial Revolution.

I can identify and describe the major science and technological innovations, including:

- steam engine
- steel processing
- electricity
- new textile machines
- medical advances
- new methods of transportation

I can explain how the scientific and technological innovations led to massive social, economic, cultural, and demographic changes.

I can describe the geographic scale and trade routes of the forced migration of Africans to the Western Hemisphere.

I can describe the connections between slave labor and the growth of industrial economies.

I can use evidence to describe the conditions of slave trade and the human impact in both Africa and the Americas.

I can evaluate the industrialization of Europe in terms of the social benefits and costs, including:

- increased productivity
- pollution
- child labor
- increased life expectancy
- income inequality
- harsh working/living conditions

W.16 Compare and contrast the rise of the following economic theories as a result of industrialization: capitalism, communism, and socialism. (C, E, H, P)

Imperialism

W.19 Define imperialism, and analyze reasons for 19th century imperialism, including: (C, E, G, H, P)

- competition between empires
- cultural justifications
- the search for natural resources and new markets in response to rapid industrialization

W.20 Describe the natural resources and geographic features of Africa, their role in attracting European economic interests, and their impact on global trade. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.21 Analyze the outcomes of the Berlin Conference and the impact of superimposed boundaries on African indigenous populations and compare the geographic progression of imperialistic claims on the African continent by European empires. (C, E, G, H, P)

HONORS: I can analyze and synthesize eyewitness accounts to explain the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the lives of individuals.

I can explain the attempts to address these social costs through:

- political reforms
- labor unions
- education reforms
- urban planning
- philanthropy
- public health & sanitation

I can compare and contrast the rise of the following economic theories as a result of industrialization, including:

- capitalism
- communism
- socialism

I can define imperialism.

I can analyze reasons for 19th century imperialism, including:

- competition between empires
- cultural justifications
- the search for natural resources
- the search for new markets in response to rapid industrialization

I can identify and describe the natural resources and geographic features of Africa.

I can explain the role of resources and geographic features in attracting European economic interests & the impact on global trade.

I can analyze the outcomes and impact of the Berlin Conference.

I can explain the impact of superimposed boundaries on Africa's indigenous populations.

W.22 Describe successful (e.g. Ethiopia) and unsuccessful (e.g. Zulu Wars and Ashanti Wars) examples of African resistance to European imperialism. (C, G, H, P)

I can compare the geographic progression of imperialistic claims on the African continent by European empires.

I can describe successful (e.g. Ethiopia) and unsuccessful (e.g. Zulu Wars and Ashanti Wars) examples of African resistance to European imperialism.

HONORS: I can use a variety of evidence to describe the lasting economic, social, political, and environmental impact of European powers on the different regions of Africa.

Imperialism in Asia and Latin America, the First World War, and the Rise of Totalitarianism: The course is designed to help students think like historians, focusing on historical concepts in order to build a foundational understanding of the world. Appropriate primary sources are embedded to deepen the understanding. Students study the rise of imperial empires and understand the causes and consequences of the great military and economic events of the past century, including Imperialism, the First World War and the rise of totalitarian regimes during the first half of the 20th century. Students explore geographic influences on history, with attention to political boundaries that developed with the evolution of nations since 1750 and the subsequent human geographic issues that affect the global community. Additionally, students examine aspects of technical geography and how these innovations continuously impact geopolitics in the contemporary world.

Tennessee State Standards	Student Friendly "I Can" Statements
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Imperialism: Asia & Latin America</u></p> <p>W.23 Describe the importance of India to the British Empire, the Suez Canal as a connection between Great Britain and India, and India’s reaction to British rule. (C, E, G, H, P)</p> <p>W.24 Explain the growing influence of western powers on China from the Opium Wars through the Boxer Rebellion. (C, E, G, H, P)</p> <p>W.26 Analyze Japan’s abandonment of isolationism, its embrace of technological and political changes, and its consequent rise as an imperial power in the late 19th century. (C, E, G, H, P)</p> <p>W.25 Explain cultural diffusion, and describe the diffusion of cultures between Europe, Africa, and Asia as a result of European imperialism. (C, G, H, P)</p>	<p>I can describe the importance of India to the British Empire.</p> <p>I can identify and describe the Suez Canal as a connection between Great Britain and India.</p> <p>I can analyze sources to explain India’s reaction to British rule.</p> <p>I can explain the growing influence of western powers on China from the Opium Wars through the Boxer Rebellion.</p> <p>I can cite reasons for Japan’s abandonment of <u>isolationism</u> and its embrace of technological and political changes.</p> <p>I can analyze how those changes led to Japan’s consequent rise as an imperial power in the late 19th century.</p> <p>I can define <u>cultural diffusion</u> and give examples.</p>

C-Culture, E-Economics, G-Geography, H-History, P-Politics/Government, T-Tennessee

<p>W.27 Describe the natural resources and geographic features of Central and South America, their role in attracting American and European economic interests, and their impact on global trade. (C, E, G, H, P)</p> <p>W.28 Compare and contrast the impact of economic imperialism on Central and South America with the impact of imperialism on other parts of the world. (C, E, G, H, P)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>World War I</u></p> <p>W.29 Explain how tensions between nations and states contributed to regional conflicts of the era. (C, E, G, H, P)</p> <p>W.30 Explain how the rise of militarism, alliances, imperial rivalries, and growing nationalism led to the outbreak of World War I. (C, E, G, H, P)</p> <p>W.31 Describe how trench warfare, the resulting stalemate, war of attrition, and advances in weaponry (e.g. chemical weapons, machine guns, submarines, tanks) affected the course and outcome of World War I. (C, E, G, H, P)</p>	<p>I can explain the diffusion of cultures between Europe, Africa, and Asia as a result of European imperialism.</p> <p>HONORS: I can compare the interaction and experience of Japan and China with European imperial powers and use sources to support my observations.</p> <p>I can describe the natural resources and geographic features of Central and South America.</p> <p>I can explain the role of natural resources in attracting American and European economic interests, and their impact on global trade.</p> <p>I can compare and contrast the impact of economic imperialism on Central and South America with the impact of imperialism on other parts of the world.</p> <p>I can describe the different between <u>nations</u> and <u>states</u>.</p> <p>I can explain how tensions between nations and states contributed to regional conflicts during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>I can explain and analyze how the rise of <u>militarism</u>, alliances, imperial rivalries, and growing <u>nationalism</u> led to the outbreak of World War I.</p> <p>I can describe <u>trench</u> warfare, the resulting stalemate, and the advances in weaponry, including the introduction of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● chemical weapons ● machines guns ● submarines ● tanks
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<p>W.32 Analyze the importance of geographic factors in military decision-making and determine the principal theaters and significance of major battles in World War I (e.g. Battles of the Marne, Verdun, the Somme, etc.). (G, H, P)</p> <p>W.33 Explain how the entrance of the United States and the exit of Russia affected the course and outcome of World War I. (C, G, H, P)</p> <p>W.34 Define total war, and describe its effect on European civilian populations, including: (C, E, G, H, P)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food shortages ● Industrial production of war materials ● Naval/submarine blockades ● Women as war workers <p>W.35 Describe the effects of World War I, including the significance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Armenian Genocide ● Economic losses ● Loss of human life ● Spread of disease ● Collapse of major empires ● Environmental changes ● Movement of populations <p>(C, E, G, H, P)</p>	<p>I can explain how trench warfare and advances in weaponry led to a <u>stalemate</u> and war of <u>attrition</u>, affecting the course and outcome of World War I.</p> <p>I can analyze the importance of geographic factors in military decision-making.</p> <p>I can determine the principal theaters of battle and describe the significance of major battles in World War I, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Battles of Marne ● the Somme ● Battle of Verdun ● Battle of Tannenberg <p>I can explain how the entrance of the United States and the exit of Russia affected the course and outcome of World War I.</p> <p>I can define <u>total war</u> and give examples.</p> <p>I can describe the effect of total war on European civilian populations, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Food Shortages ● Women as war workers ● Naval/submarine <u>blockades</u> ● Industrial production of war materials <p>I can describe the effects of World War I and analyze the significance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Armenian <u>genocide</u> ● Economic losses ● Loss of human life ● Spread of disease ● Collapse of major empires ● Environmental changes ● Movement of populations <p>HONORS: I can identify and explain the impact of World War I beyond the boundaries of Europe.</p>
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W.36 Compare the goals of leading nations (i.e. U.S. France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan) at the Paris Peace Conference with the outcomes of the Treaty of Versailles and its impact on Germany. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.37 Analyze the shifts in geopolitical boundaries post-World War I resulting from the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations mandate system. (E, G, H, P)

W.38 Determine the causes and consequences of the Bolshevik Revolution and Russian Civil War. (C, E, G, H, P)

Rise of Totalitarianism

W.39 Analyze the cultural, economic, and intellectual trends of the 1920s. (C, E, H, T)

W.40 Describe the collapse of international economies in 1929 that led to the Great Depression, including the significance of:

- Overproduction
 - Unemployment
 - Post-war economic relationships between the U.S. and Europe
 - Inflation
 - Restrictive Trade Policies
- (E, G, H, P, T)

I can compare the goals of leading nations at the Paris Peace Conference with the outcomes of the Treaty of Versailles and its impact on Germany.

HONORS: I can analyze and compare the goals of Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points and the Balfour Declaration, including the ideas of self-determination and creation of nation-states.

I can analyze the shifts in geopolitical boundaries post-World War I resulting from the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations mandate system.

I can describe the causes of the Bolshevik Revolution and Russian Civil War and determine the impact of World War I on these events.

I can explain the consequences and lasting implications of the Bolshevik Revolution and Russian Civil War.

I can describe and analyze the cultural, economic, and intellectual trends of the 1920s.

I can describe the collapse of international economies in 1929 that led to the Great Depression and explain the impact of:

- Overproduction
- Unemployment
- Post-war economic relationships between the U.S. and Europe
- Inflation
- Restrictive Trade Policies

W.41 Explain how economic instability, nationalism, and political disillusionment in Germany and Japan led to the rise of totalitarian regimes. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.42 Compare and contrast the rise to power, goals, and characteristics of Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, and Joseph Stalin's totalitarian regimes. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.49 Describe the persecution of Jews and other targeted groups in Europe leading up to World War II and explain why many people were unable to leave and their efforts to resist persecution. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.43 Analyze the role of geographic features and natural resources in increasing tensions prior to and during World War II. (E, G, H, P)

W.44 Compare the Italian, German, and Japanese efforts to expand their empires in the 1930s, including: the invasion of Ethiopia, German militarism, and atrocities in China. (C, E, G, H, P)

I can explain how economic instability, nationalism, and political disillusionment in Germany led to the rise of a totalitarian regime.

I can explain how economic instability, nationalism, and political disillusionment in Japan led to the rise of a totalitarian regime.

I can compare and contrast the rise to power, goals, and characteristics of Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, and Joseph Stalin's totalitarian regimes.

I can describe the persecution of Jews and other targeted groups in Europe leading up to World War II.

I can explain why many people were unable to leave and describe their efforts to resist persecution.

I can identify and analyze the role of geographic features and natural resources in increasing tensions prior to and during World War II.

I can compare the Italian, German, and Japanese efforts to expand their empires in the 1930s, including:

- the invasion of Ethiopia
- German militarism
- the atrocities in China

HONORS: I can analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928 and other efforts to prevent global conflict.

The Second World War and the Cold War: This course is designed to help students think like historians, focusing on historical concepts in order to build a foundational understanding of the world. Appropriate primary sources are embedded to deepen the understanding. Students will study the course and impact of the Second World War and the subsequent Cold War. Students explore geographic influences on history, with attention to political boundaries that developed with the evolution of nations since 1750 and the subsequent human geographic issues that affect the global community. Additionally, students examine aspects of technical geography and how these innovations continuously impact geopolitics in the contemporary world.

Standards	Student Friendly "I Can" Statements
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>World War II</u></p> <p>W.48 Describe the roles of leaders during World War II, including the significance of: (H, P)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Winston Churchill ● Adolf Hitler ● Benito Mussolini ● Hideki Tōjō ● Joseph Stalin ● Franklin D. Roosevelt ● Harry S. Truman <p>W.45 Explain the role of military alliances, appeasement, isolationism, and the domestic distractions in Europe and the U.S. prior to the outbreak of World War II. (C, E, G, H, P)</p> <p>W.47 Describe the geography and outcomes of major battles and turning points of World War II in both the European and Pacific theaters, including: (G, H, P)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Battle of Britain ● Battle of Stalingrad ● Battle of Normandy ● Battle of the Bulge ● Battle of Midway 	<p>I can identify and describe the roles of leaders during World War II, including the significance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Winston Churchill ● Adolf Hitler ● Benito Mussolini ● Hideki Tōjō ● Joseph Stalin ● Franklin D. Roosevelt ● Harry S. Truman <p>I can explain the role of military alliances, <u>appeasement</u>, <u>isolationism</u>, and the <u>domestic</u> distractions in Europe and the U.S. prior to the outbreak of World War II.</p> <p>I can explain the sequence of events that triggered the outbreak of World War II.</p> <p>I can describe the geography and outcomes of major battles and turning points of World War II in the European <u>theater</u>, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Battle of Britain ● Battle of Stalingrad ● Battle of Normandy ● Battle of the Bulge

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W.46 Describe how geography and technology (e.g. airplanes, advanced medicine, propaganda, radar) influenced wartime strategies, including *blitzkrieg*, “island hopping”, *kamikaze*, and strategic bombing. (E, G, H, P)

W.50 Explain the state-sponsored mass murder of the Jews in Nazi-controlled lands and describe the varied experiences of Holocaust survivors and victims. (C, G, H, P)

W.51 Explain the decisions made in the Atlantic Charter and at the Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam Conferences. (G, H, P, T)

W.52 Describe the development of atomic bombs and evaluate both the decisions to use them and the impact of their use. (C, G, H, P, T)

I can describe the geography and outcomes of major battles and turning points of World War II in the Pacific theater, including:

- the attack on Pearl Harbor
- Battle of Midway

I can describe how geography and technology (e.g. airplanes, advanced medicine, propaganda, radar) influenced wartime strategies, including:

- blitzkrieg
- “island hopping”
- kamikaze
- strategic bombing

HONORS: I can analyze the strategic decisions made by Allied forces to prioritize the defeat of Germany over Japan.

I can explain the state-sponsored mass murder of the Jews in Nazi-controlled lands.

I can describe the varied experiences of Holocaust survivors and victims.

I can explain the decisions made in the Atlantic Charter.

I can compare the decisions made at the Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam Conferences and assess their impact.

I can describe the development of atomic bombs.

I can evaluate both the decisions to use atomic bombs and the impact of their use.

W.53 Describe the cultural, economic, geographic, and political effects of World War II, including: (C, E, G, H, P, T)

- Casualties of the war (military and civilian)
- Changes to geopolitical boundaries
- Creation of the United Nations
- Destruction of cultural heritage
- Division of Germany
- Impact of the Nuremberg trials
- Refugees and displaced populations

The Cold War

W.56 Describe the economic and military power shift at the end of World War II, such as Soviet control over **Eastern Europe** and the economic recoveries of **Germany** and Japan. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.54 Summarize the nature of reconstruction in Europe after 1945, including both the economic and political purposes of the Marshall Plan. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.56 Describe the economic and military power shift at the end of World War II, such as Soviet control over Eastern Europe and the economic recoveries of Germany and **Japan**. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.55 Explain the origins and significance of the establishment of the State of Israel and describe the reactions by surrounding Arab countries to the United Nations' decision to establish Israel. (C, G, H, P)

I can describe the cultural, economic, geographic, and political effects of World War II, including:

- Casualties of the war (military and civilian)
- Changes to geopolitical boundaries
- Creation of the United Nations
- Destruction of cultural heritage
- Division of Germany
- Impact of the Nuremberg trials
- Refugees and displaced populations

HONORS: I can compare the outcomes of World War II with the outcomes of World War I, including the creation of supranational organizations (League of Nations vs. United Nations) and post-war policies.

I can describe the economic and military power shift at the end of World War II in Eastern Europe.

I can describe the economic recoveries and military power shift in Germany following the conclusion of World War II.

I can summarize the nature of reconstruction in Europe after 1945, including both the economic and political purposes of the Marshall Plan.

I can describe the economic recoveries and military power shift in Japan following the conclusion of World War II.

I can explain the origins and significance of the establishment of the State of Israel.

I can describe the reactions by surrounding Arab countries to the United Nations' partition resolution to establish an Arab state and the Jewish state of Israel.

C-Culture, E-Economics, G-Geography, H-History, P-Politics/Government, T-Tennessee

W.57 Analyze the rise of communism and Mao Zedong in China, as well as the related political, social, and economic impacts on China. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.58 Describe the characteristics of the Cold War and explain reasons for the rising tensions between the Soviet Union and former Allied powers. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.59 Summarize the functions of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, including their roles in organizing postwar Europe. (G, H, P)

W.63 Describe the competition in Asia between the Soviet Union and U.S., including the wars in **Korea** and Vietnam as examples of proxy wars. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.60 Describe methods of Soviet control in Eastern Europe and the role of Berlin as a focal point in escalating Cold War tensions. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.61 Explain the role of the nuclear arms race, mutual assured destruction, and arms control agreements within the context of rising tensions between the Soviet Union and U.S. (E, G, H, P)

W.62 Describe examples of national uprisings against the Soviet Union (e.g. Hungary and Czechoslovakia), and explain why they were unsuccessful. (C, G, H, P)

I can analyze the rise of communism and Mao Zedong in China.

I can analyze the related political, social, and economic impacts of Mao Zedong's rule on China.

I can describe the characteristics of the Cold War.

I can explain reasons for the rising tensions between the Soviet Union and former Allied powers.

I can summarize the functions of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, including their roles in organizing postwar Europe.

HONORS: I can evaluate the relevance of NATO in the contemporary world and cite evidence to support my position.

I can describe the competition in Asia between the Soviet Union and U.S., including the war in Korea.

I can describe methods of Soviet control in Eastern Europe.

I can explain the role of Berlin as a focal point in escalating Cold War tensions.

I can explain the role of the nuclear arms race, mutual assured destruction, and arms control agreements within the context of rising tensions between the Soviet Union and U.S.

I can describe examples of national uprisings against the Soviet Union (e.g. Hungary and Czechoslovakia).

<p>W.63 Describe the competition in Asia between the Soviet Union and U.S., including the wars in Korea and Vietnam as examples of proxy wars. (C, E, G, H, P)</p> <p>W.64 Explain reasons for the rapid decline of communist systems in the late 1980s, including: (C, E, G, H, P)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economic inefficiency ● Unsustainable military spending ● Mikhail Gorbachev’s reforms ● Mass protests in Eastern Europe and China ● 1991 Soviet coup d’état <p>W.65 Analyze the political, economic, social, and geographic consequences of the collapse of communist governments in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. (C, E, G, H, P)</p>	<p>I can explain why the uprisings against the Soviet Union were unsuccessful.</p> <p>I can describe the competition in Asia between the Soviet Union and U.S., including the wars in Vietnam and Afghanistan as examples of <u>proxy wars</u>.</p> <p>I can explain reasons for the rapid decline of communist systems in the late 1980s, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Economic inefficiency ● Unsustainable military spending ● Mikhail Gorbachev’s reforms ● Mass protests in Eastern Europe and China ● 1991 Soviet <u>coup d’état</u> ● Impact of U.S. policies and foreign pressure <p>I can analyze the political, economic, social, and geographic consequences of the collapse of the communist government in the Soviet Union.</p> <p>I can analyze the political, economic, social, and geographic consequences of the collapse of communist governments in Eastern European countries.</p>
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The Creation of New States and Decolonization and The Contemporary World: This course is designed to help students think like historians, focusing on historical concepts in order to build a foundational understanding of the world. Appropriate primary sources are embedded to deepen the understanding. Special emphasis is placed on the development of modern states, the contemporary world and its impact on students today. Students study the continuing persistence of political, ethnic, and religious, conflict in many parts of the world and the contemporary world. Students explore geographic influences on history and the subsequent human geographic issues that affect the global community. Additionally, students examine aspects of technical geography and how these innovations continuously impact geopolitics in the contemporary world.

Tennessee State Standards	Student Friendly "I Can" Statements
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Creation of New States and Decolonization</u></p> <p>W.66 Explain the push and pull factors of migration. (C, E, G, H, P, T)</p> <p>W.67 Explain the reasons for and the effects of the partition of the Indian subcontinent into India and Pakistan in 1947. (C, E, G, H, P)</p> <p>W.68 Explain the factors that led to the creation of a lasting democratic government in India as well as the roles of political leaders (e.g. Mohandas Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi). (C, G, H, P)</p>	<p>I can define <u>decolonization</u> and give reasons for the wave of decolonization after World War II.</p> <p>I can explain the <u>push and pull factors</u> of migration.</p> <p>I can explain the cultural and geographic reasons for dividing the Indian <u>subcontinent</u> into India and Pakistan in 1947.</p> <p>I can explain the resulting impacts from <u>partitioning</u> the Indian subcontinent in 1947.</p> <p>I can explain the factors that led to the creation of a lasting democratic government in India.</p> <p>I can describe the roles and influence of the following political leaders in India's democratic government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mohandas Gandhi ● Jawaharlal Nehru ● Indira Gandhi

C-Culture, E-Economics, G-Geography, H-History, P-Politics/Government, T-Tennessee

W.76 Analyze the response of Arab countries to the creation of the State of Israel and the peace processes in the Middle East, including the Camp David and Oslo Accords. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.69 Describe the development, goals, and outcomes of nationalist movements in Africa, including the ideas and roles of nationalist leaders (e.g. Jomo Kenyatta, Patrice Lumumba, and Gamal Abdel Nasser). (C, E, G, H, P)

W.71 Analyze the political, economic, ethnic, and military challenges faced by newly-created countries in post-imperial Africa (e.g. civil war, genocide, corruption). (C, E, G, H, P)

W.70 Explain the fight against and dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa, including the roles of Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress. (C, G, H, P)

W.72 Explain how ideological conflicts between capitalism and communism led to armed insurgencies, revolutions, and military dictatorships in Latin American nations, including Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, and Nicaragua. (C, E, G, H, P)

HONORS: I can explain the political, economic, and geographic factors that contributed to the separation of East and West Pakistan into Pakistan and Bangladesh.

I can analyze the continued conflict between Arab countries and the State of Israel and give reasons for territorial disputes.

I can describe the peace processes in the Middle East, including the Camp David Accords and Oslo Accords.

I can describe the development, goals, and outcomes of nationalist movements in Africa, including the ideas and roles of nationalist leaders such as:

- Jomo Kenyatta in Kenya
- Patrice Lumumba in the DRC
- Gamal Abdel Nasser in Egypt

I can analyze the political, economic, ethnic, and military challenges faced by newly-created countries in post-imperial Africa (e.g. civil war, genocide, corruption).

I can explain the fight against and dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa, including the roles of Nelson Mandela and the African National Congress.

I can explain how ideological conflicts between capitalism and communism led to armed insurgencies, revolutions, and military dictatorships in Latin American nations, including:

- Argentina
- Colombia
- Cuba
- Nicaragua

W.73 Describe how competing national, ethnic, and religious interests led to conflict and the establishment of new countries in the Balkans. (C, G, H, P)

W.74 Compare and contrast the causes and effects of modern genocide, including in Cambodia, Rwanda, and the former Yugoslavia. (C, G, H, P)

W.75 Explain the causes and effects of German reunification on both West and East Germany. (C, E, G, H, P)

Understanding the Contemporary World

W.77 Analyze the demographic changes of countries in post-World War II regions, using population pyramids and census data. (C, G, H, P)

W.78 Explain the challenges of rapid population growth on developing countries (e.g. China and India) and of population decline in developed countries (e.g. Germany, Japan, and Sweden), and give examples of policies implemented to both slow and increase population growth. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.79 Describe the cultural, economic, geographic, and political effects of significant technological, ideological, medical, and scientific developments and breakthroughs of the era. (C, E, G, H, P)

I can describe how competing national, ethnic, and religious interests led to conflict and the establishment of new countries in the Balkans.

I can compare the causes and effects of modern genocides, including in:

- Cambodia
- former Yugoslavia
- Rwanda
- **HONORS:** Darfur in Sudan

I can explain the causes and effects of German reunification on both West and East Germany.

HONORS: I can assess the displacement of peoples resulting from ethnic and political conflicts in the late 20th century and evaluate the impact of refugees on both the sending and receiving countries.

I can analyze the demographic changes of countries in post-World War II regions, using population pyramids and census data.

I can explain the challenges of rapid population growth on developing countries (e.g. China and India).

I can explain the challenges of population decline in developed countries (e.g. Germany, Japan, and Sweden).

I can give examples of policies implemented to both slow and increase population growth.

I can explain how new ideas and developments in science, technology, medicine influenced governments, economies, cultures, and geography.

W.80 Evaluate the impact of geospatial technologies (such as GPS and GIS) on retail, military, transportation, city planning, and communication. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.82 Analyze how technology has intensified patterns of globalization and led to the idea of space-time compression, containerization, and computer technology. (C, E, G, H)

W.83 Explain the goals and consequences of trade organizations and treaties and how they have played a role in the growing global economic system. (E, G, H, P)

W.85 Analyze the causes and effects of an increased role of South and East Asian countries in the global economy. (E, G, H, P)

W.86 Describe the international importance and rapid economic development of the oil-rich Persian Gulf states. (C, E, G, H, P)

W.84 Identify examples of supranational organizations and discuss the benefits and drawbacks of membership. (C, E, G, H, P)

I can evaluate the impact of geospatial technologies (such as GPS and GIS) on retail, military, transportation, city planning, & communication.

I can analyze how improvements in transportation (e.g. containerization) and technology has intensified patterns of globalization and space-time compression.

HONORS: I can evaluate and compare the impact of globalization on developed and developing countries.

I can explain the goals and consequences of trade organizations and treaties.

I can explain how trade organizations and treaties have played a role in the growing global economic system.

I can analyze the causes and effects of an increased role of South and East Asian countries in the global economy.

I can describe the international importance and rapid economic development of the oil-rich Persian Gulf states.

HONORS: I can define uneven development and assess reasons for, and implications of, uneven development in Asian and Persian Gulf states.

I can identify examples of supranational organizations and describe their purpose.

I can discuss the benefits and drawbacks to member states of these supranational organizations.

<p>W.87 Explain implications of the transition from the use of fossil fuels to alternative and renewable energy sources. (E, G, H, P)</p>	<p>I can explain implications of the transition from the use of fossil fuels to alternative and renewable energy sources.</p>
<p>W.81 Analyze the economic, political, and social impacts of drug and human trafficking in the contemporary era. (C, E, G, H, P, T)</p>	<p>I can analyze the economic, political, and social impacts of drug and human <u>trafficking</u> in the contemporary era.</p>
<p>W.88 Describe governing ideologies, conflicts among nations (e.g. Persian Gulf War), and popular religious or democratic movements in the Middle East/North Africa. (C, G, H, P)</p>	<p>I can describe governing ideologies, conflicts among nations (e.g. Persian Gulf War), and popular religious or democratic movements in the Middle East/North Africa.</p>
<p>W.89 Analyze the causes and consequences of terrorism and international efforts to counteract it. (C, E, G, H, P, T)</p>	<p>I can analyze the causes and consequences of terrorism and international efforts to counteract it.</p>