AP World Curriculum

Developed by: Melissa Moxley following the guidelines set forth by the College Board

Unit 1: Technological and Environmental Transformations

	Stage 1 Desired Results	
ESTABLISHED GOALS		nsfer
Technological and Environmental Transformations 1. Big Geography? 2. Early humans	 Students will be able to independently use their Understand how recurring patterns current events and other issues. 	learning to in history can inform judgements about
3. human response to adaptations	Med	aning
 4. End of the Ice Age 5. Neolithic Revolution 6. Domestication of agriculture Standards D2.His.1.9-12. Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts D2.His.2.9-12. Analyze change and continuity in historical eras. D2.His.3.9-12. Use questions generated about individuals and groups to assess how the significance of their actions changes over time and is shaped by the historical context. 	UNDERSTANDINGS U1- Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth U2 - The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies U3 -The Development and Interaction of Early Agricultural, Pastoral and Urban Societies	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS 1. What is 'Big Geography'? 2. How did early humans adapt to a variety of geographic settings? 3. What were human responses and adaptations to warming climate at the end of the Ice Age? 4. What key features typified the first 'civilizations'? 5. How did the Neolithic Revolution affect human societies economically & socially 6. Why did the Neolithic Revolution start (at all)? Where did the Neolithic Revolution first transform human populations? 7. What various crops & animals were developed or domesticated during the Neolithic Revolution? 8. What labor adjustments did humans make in order to facilitate the Neolithic Revolution?

- D2.Geo.2.9-12. Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.
- D2.Geo.6.9-12. Evaluate the impact of human settlement activities on the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.
- D2.Civ.14.9-12. Analyze historical, contemporary, and emerging means of changing societies, promoting the common good, and protecting rights
- D2.His.8.9-12. Analyze how current interpretations of the past are limited by the extent to which available historical sources represent perspectives of people at the time.

- What were the social effects of the increased food supply caused by increase of agriculture?
- What technological innovations are associated with the growth of agriculture?

Acquisition

Students will know...

- K1- Humans developed increasingly diverse tools (including multiple uses of fire) as they adapted to new environments.
- K2 People lived in small groups that structured social, economic and political activity.
- K3 Permanent agricultural villages first emerged in the lands of the eastern Mediterranean.
- K4 People in each agricultural region domesticated locally available plants and animals.
- K5 Pastoralism developed in Afro-Eurasian grasslands.
- K6 Agricultural communities had to work cooperatively to clear land and create water control systems.
- K7 Pastoralism led to more reliable and abundant food supplies which in turn led to the specialization of labor and the formation of social elites.
- K8 Patriarchal forms of social organization developed in both agricultural and pastoral societies.
- K9 States were powerful new systems of rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas. These states were often legitimized through religious affiliation and military control.
- K10 More favorably situated states had greater access to resources, enabling them to undertake territorial expansion.
- K11 Pastoralists were often the developers and disseminators of new weapons and modes and transportation.
- K12 Early civilizations developed monumental architecture and urban planning.

- 1. Historical Causation
- 2. Patterns of Continuity and Change over Time
- 3. Periodization
- 4. Comparison
- 5. Contextualization
- 6. Historical Argumentation
- 7. Appropriate Use of Relevant Historical Evidence
- 8. Interpretation
- 9. Synthesis

	K12 - Systems of record keeping emerged independently in all early civilizations and subsequently spread. K13 - States developed legal codes that reflected existing hierarchies and facilitated the rule of government over people. K14 - New religious beliefs developed in this time period (Vedic traditions, Hebrew traditions, Zoroastrianism) continued to have strong influences in later periods. K15 - Trade expanded throughout this period from local to regional to interregional. K16 - Social hierarchies, including patriarchy, intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied.	
	Stage 2 - Evidence	
Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence	
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Stage 3 – Learning Plan		
Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction		
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Unit 2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies

Stage 1 Desired Results		
ESTABLISHED GOALS	Trai	nsfer
Religion and cultural traditions	Students will be able to	
Judaism	Med	ning
Vedic religions/Hinduism	UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
Confucianism	U1- The Development and Codification of Religious	1. What effects did the emergence and
Daoism	and Cultural Traditions	codification of religious and cultural
Roman and Helenistic development	U2 - The Development of States and Empires	systems have on peoples and regions?
Christianity	U3 - Emergence of Interregional Networks of	
	Communication and Exchange	

Greco-Roman philosophy
Development of Science and logic
Imperial societies
Maritime technologies
Agricultural technologies

Standards

- D2.His.1.9-12. Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts
- D2.His.2.9-12. Analyze change and continuity in historical eras.
- D2.His.3.9-12. Use questions generated about individuals and groups to assess how the significance of their actions changes over time and is shaped by the historical context.
- D2.Geo.2.9-12. Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.
- D2.Geo.6.9-12. Evaluate the impact of human settlement

- 2. What were the various results of the growth of empires in terms of size, number and population?
- 3. What is the relationship between the organization of large scale empires and the volume of long-distance trade?

Acquisition

Students will know...

- K1- The association of monotheism with Judaism was further developed with the codification of the Hebrew scriptures.
- K2 The core beliefs outlined in the Sanskrit scriptures formed the basis of the Vedic religions later known as Hinduism.
- K3 The core beliefs preached by the historic Buddha were in part a reaction to the Vedic beliefs and rituals then dominant in South Asia.
- K4 Confucianism's core beliefs originated in the writings and and lessons of Confucius.
- K5 The core Daoist belief of balance between humans and nature assumed that the Chinese political system would be altered indirectly.
- K6 Christianity drew on Judaism, and Roman and Hellenistic influences.
- K7 The core ideas of Greco-Roman philosophy and science emphasized logic, observation and the nature of political power.
- K8 Art and architecture reflected the values of religions and belief systems In order to organize their subjects, rulers created administrative institutions, including centralized governments as well as elaborate legal systems and bureaucracies.
- K9 Imperial governments promoted trade and projected military power over larger areas.
- K10 Imperial cities served as centers of trade, public performance of religious rituals, and political administration of states and empires.
- K11 The social structures of empires displayed hierarchies.

- 1. Historical Causation
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activities on the environmental
and cultural characteristics of
specific places and regions.

- D2.Civ.10.9-12. Analyze the impact and the appropriate roles of personal interests and perspectives on the application of civic virtues, democratic principles, constitutional rights, and human rights.
- D2.Civ.14.9-12. Analyze historical, contemporary, and emerging means of changing societies, promoting the common good, and protecting rights
- D2.His.8.9-12. Analyze how current interpretations of the past are limited by the extent to which available historical sources represent perspectives of people at the time.

K12 - Imperial societies relied on a range on a range of methods to maintain the production of food and provide rewards for the loyalty of the elites.
K13 - Patriarchy continued to shape gender and family relations in all imperial societies of this period.

K14 - The organization of large-scale empires, transregional trade intensified, leading to the creation of extensive networks of commercial and cultural exchange.

K15 - Many factors, including the climate and location of the routes, the typical trade goods, and the ethnicity of people involved, shaped the distinctive features of a variety of trade routes, including Eurasian Silk Roads, Trans-Saharan caravan routes, Indian Ocean sea lanes, and Mediterranean sea lanes.

K16 - New technologies permitted the use of domesticated pack animals to transport goods across longer routes.

K17 - Innovations in maritime technologies, as well as advanced knowledge of the monsoon winds, stimulated exchanges along maritime routes from East Africa to East Asia.

K18 - The spread of crops, including rice and cotton from South Asia to the Middle East, encouraged changes in farming and irrigation techniques.
K19 - The spread of disease pathogens diminished urban populations and contributed to the decline of some empires, including the Roman and Han.
K20 - Religious and cultural traditions — including Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism — were transformed as they spread partly as a result of syncretism.

Stage 2 - Evidence	
Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence
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Stage 3 – Learning Plan

Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction

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Unit 3: Regional and Interregional Interactions

Stage 1 Desired Results		
ESTABLISHED GOALS		nsfer
Development of communication and trade Development of the state Trade and specialization Migration Commercial growth Labor systems Evolution of gender norms	Students will be able to independently use their Understand how recurring patterns current events and other issues. Critically evaluate sources and informed effectively as an informed citizen of Medical Medica	learning to in history can inform judgements about mation in order to participate actively and a democracy.
Cities and society	UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS 1. What effects did the Expansion and
 Standards D2.His.1.9-12. Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts D2.His.2.9-12. Analyze change and continuity in historical eras. 	U1- Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks U2 - Continuity and Innovation in State Forms and Their Interactions U3 - Increased Economic Productive Capacity and its Consequences	 What effects did the Expansion and Intensification of Communication and Exchange Networks have in the years of 600-1450 CE? How did Continuity & Innovation of State Forms and their Interactions influence society in the years of 600-1450 CE? How would Increased Economic Productive Capacity and its Consequences influence society in the years of 600-1450 CE?
D2.His.3.9-12. Use questions	Acqu	isition
generated about individuals and groups to assess how the significance of their actions	Students will know K1- The factors encouraged commercial growth	Students will be skilled at 1. Historical Causation

- changes over time and is shaped by the historical context.
- D2.Geo.2.9-12. Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.
- D2.Geo.6.9-12. Evaluate the impact of human settlement activities on the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.
- D2.Civ.10.9-12. Analyze the impact and the appropriate roles of personal interests and perspectives on the application of civic virtues, democratic principles, constitutional rights, and human rights.
- D2.Civ.14.9-12. Analyze historical, contemporary, and emerging means of changing societies, promoting the common good, and protecting rights

- K2 The environmental effects of migration.
- K3 The institutions that merchants created to foster both trade and cultural diffusion
- K4 How & where did governmental diffusion occur
- K5 The technological and cultural exchanges that states encourage
- K6 The roles did cities play in their societies?
- K7 The types of social and labor systems develop during the post-classical era
- K8 What types of social and gender hierarchies developed?

- 2. Patterns of Continuity and Change over Time
- 3. Periodization
- 4. Comparison
- 5. Contextualization
- 6. Historical Argumentation
- 7. Appropriate Use of Relevant Historical Evidence
- 8. Interpretation
- 9. Synthesis

 D2.His.8.9-12. Analyze how current interpretations of the past are limited by the extent to which available historical sources represent perspectives of people at the time.

Stage 2 - Evidence		
Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence	
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Stage 3 – Learning Plan		
Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction		
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Unit 4 Global Interactions

Stage 1 Desired Results		
ESTABLISHED GOALS	Tra	nsfer
Prosperity resulting from trade Navigation technology Cartography Transatlantic Trade Columbian Exchange Asian markets	current events and other issues.	in history can inform judgements about mation in order to participate actively and
Global economy	Me	aning
Human effects on the planet Feudalism Syncretic Religions Slavery Bureaucracies	UNDERSTANDINGS U1- Globalizing networks of communication and exchange	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS 1. What changes did transoceanic voyaging bring about?

Evolution of militaries Rise of Empires

Standards

- D2.His.1.9-12. Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts
- D2.His.2.9-12. Analyze change and continuity in historical eras.
- D2.His.3.9-12. Use questions generated about individuals and groups to assess how the significance of their actions changes over time and is shaped by the historical context.
- D2.Geo.2.9-12. Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.
- D2.Geo.6.9-12. Evaluate the impact of human settlement activities on the environmental

- U2 New forms of social organization and modes of production
- U3 State consolidation and imperial expansion

- 2. How did locations of manufacturing, gender and social structures, and environmental processes lead to new global developments?
- 3. What challenges are faced by culturally, ethnically, and religiously diverse empires?

Acquisition

Students will know...

- K1- The Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, Sahara and overland Eurasian experiences prosperity and economic disruption due to a new global circulation of goods.
- K3 European developments in cartographic and navigational technologies made transoceanic travel and trade possible.
- K4 Portuguese development of maritime technology led to increased travel and trade with West Africa.
- K5 Spanish sponsorship of the Columbian voyages led to an increased European interest in transoceanic travel and trade.
- K6 Multiple routes to Asia were sought by Europeans.
- K7 European merchants roles in Asia were characterized by transporting Asian goods from one Asian market to another.
- K8 The creation of a global economy were intimately connected to the circulation of silver from the Americas.
- K9 Joint-stock companies were new methods used by European rulers to influence domestic and colonial economies.

- 1. Historical Causation
- 2. Patterns of Continuity and Change over Time
- 3. Periodization
- 4. Comparison
- 5. Contextualization
- 6. Historical Argumentation
- 7. Appropriate Use of Relevant Historical Evidence
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- and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.
- D2.Civ.10.9-12. Analyze the impact and the appropriate roles of personal interests and perspectives on the application of civic virtues, democratic principles, constitutional rights, and human rights.
- D2.Civ.14.9-12. Analyze historical, contemporary, and emerging means of changing societies, promoting the common good, and protecting rights
- D2.His.8.9-12. Analyze how current interpretations of the past are limited by the extent to which available historical sources represent perspectives of people at the time.

- K10 The functions and facets of the Atlantic System.
- K11 European colonization of the Americas led to the spread of diseases.
- K12 American foods became staple crops in Europe, Asia and Africa.
- K13 Cash crops were grown on plantations and largely relied on coerced labor.
- K14 Afro-Eurasian flora and fauna were brought to the Americas.
- K15 Deforestation and soil depletion often resulted from European style agricultural practices which were transplanted to the Americas.
- K16 Examples of syncretic religions (Sikhism, Vodun, etc.)
- K17 Peasant labor intensified in many regions.
- K18 Slavery in Africa continued traditional methods and incorporated exportation of slaves to the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean regions.
- K19 The growth of the plantation economy increased the demand for slave labor in the Americas.
- K20 Imperial conquests led to the formation of new economic and political elites.
- K21 Gender and family restructuring occurred.
- K22 Rulers continued to use religious ideas, art, and monumental architecture to legitimize their rule.
- K23 States treated religious and ethnic minorities in ways that maximized their

economic contributions while limiting their political input.
K24 - Use of bureaucratic elites and military professionals became more common. K25 - Tribute collection and tax farming became more common methods of state
control. K25 - Land empires - Manchu, Russian,
Ottoman, Mughal - dramatically increased in size.
K26 - European states established new maritime empires - French, English, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish.

	Stage 2 - Evidence
Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence
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Unit 5: Industrial and Global Interaction

Stage 1 Desired Results	
ESTABLISHED GOALS	Transfer
Rise of industry	Students will be able to independently use their learning to
Urbanization	 Understand how recurring patterns in history can inform judgements about
Mechanical technology	current events and other issues.

Global trade

Factory systems

Effects of industry on the planet

Qing and Ottoman Empires

Labor

Discontent with monarchies

Socialism/Marxism

Capitalism v Command Economies

Imperialism

Warfare and diplomacy

Economic imperialism

Enlightenment

Meiji Japan

Global population increase

Suffrage

Migration

Standards

- D2.His.1.9-12. Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts
- D2.His.2.9-12. Analyze change and continuity in historical eras.
- D2.His.3.9-12. Use questions generated about individuals and groups to assess how the significance of their actions

• Critically evaluate sources and information in order to participate actively and effectively as an informed citizen of a democracy.

Meaning

UNDERSTANDINGS

U1- Industrialization and global capitalism

U2 - Imperialism and Nation-State forming

U3 - Nationalism, revolution and reform

U4 - Global migration

ESSENTIAL OUESTIONS

- 1. How did industrialization fundamentally alter the production of goods around the world?
- 2. How did the industrialization of states lead to an expansion of overseas colonies and transoceanic empires?
- 3. What effect did Enlightenment thought have on the resistance of colonized peoples and the establishment of new nation-states?
- 4. How did migration patterns and numbers of migrants change during this period?

Acquisition

Students will know...

- K1- A variety of factors led to the rise of industrial production including: Europe's location on the Atlantic Ocean, urbanization, the abundance of rivers and canals, improved agricultural productivity etc.
- K2 Development of machines including the steam and internal combustion engine made it possible to exploit vast new resources.

- 1. Historical Causation
- 2. Patterns of Continuity and Change over Time
- 3. Periodization
- 4. Comparison
- 5. Contextualization
- 6. Historical Argumentation
- 7. Appropriate Use of Relevant Historical Evidence

- changes over time and is shaped by the historical context.
- D2.Geo.2.9-12. Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.
- D2.Geo.6.9-12. Evaluate the impact of human settlement activities on the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.
- D2.Civ.10.9-12. Analyze the impact and the appropriate roles of personal interests and perspectives on the application of civic virtues, democratic principles, constitutional rights, and human rights.
- D2.Civ.14.9-12. Analyze historical, contemporary, and emerging means of changing societies, promoting the common good, and protecting rights

- K3 The development of the factory system led to the concentration of labor in one location.
- K4 New industrial methods spread from northwestern Europe to other parts of Europe, Russia, the U.S. and Japan.
- K5 Export economies emerged around the world in response to the demand for raw materials brought about by an increased number of factories.
- K6 Extensive mining centers emerged in response to global demand for gold, silver and diamonds.
- K7 The classical liberalism of John Smith and John Stuart Mill.
- K8 New transnational businesses relied on new financial instruments.
- K9 Labor unions and Marxism emerged in response to the ills of spreading global capitalism.
- K10 The Qing and Ottoman empires attempted to resist industrial influences.
- K11 In a small number of states, governments promoted their own form of state-sponsored industrialization.
- K12 Some governments sought to mitigate the ill effects of industrialization through various reforms.
- K13 Rapid urbanization led to unsanitary conditions.
- K14 States with existing colonies strengthened their control over these colonies.

- 8. Interpretation
- 9. Synthesis

 D2.His.8.9-12. Analyze how current interpretations of the past are limited by the extent to which available historical sources represent perspectives of people at the time. K14 - Spanish and Portuguese influence declined while other European states, as well as America and Japan established colonies.

K15 - Both warfare and diplomacy were used to establish African colonies.

K16 - In some parts of their empires, Europeans established settler colonies.

K17 - Economic imperialism was utilized by industrialized states.

K18 - The U.S., Russia and Meiji Japan emerged during this era.

K19 - Enlightenment philosophers applied new ways of understanding human relationships, politics and the role of the individual in society.

K20 - The ideas of Enlightenment philosophers were reflected in revolutionary documents (e.g. American Declaration of Independence, French Rights of Man and Citizen, Bolivar's Jamaica Letter)

K21 - Subjects challenged central imperial authorities.

K22 - Liberalism, socialism and communism emerged in response to discontent with monarchist and imperial rule.

K23 - Demands for women's suffrage emerged during this era.

K24 - Global population grew in both urban and rural areas due to changes in food production and medical conditions.

K25 - Internal and external migrants began increasingly settling in cities, often in search of work.

	K26 - As most labor migrants were men, women left behind formed new home societies. K27 - Receiving societies did not always embrace immigrants.
	Stage 2 - Evidence
Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence
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Stage 3 – Learning Plan	
Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction	
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Unit 6: Accelerating Global Change and Realignments

Stage 1 Desired Results			
ESTABLISHED GOALS	Transfer		
Human relationship with the planet Scientific advancements against disease Dissolution of empires Reduction of European influence Global military conflicts of the 20th century Economic challenges of the 20th century	 Students will be able to independently use their learning to Understand how recurring patterns in history can inform judgements about current events and other issues. Critically evaluate sources and information in order to participate actively and effectively as an informed citizen of a democracy. 		
Changes in sociological views of race, gender	Meaning		
and class WWI and WWII Cold War Non-violent protest Evolution of popular culture	UNDERSTANDINGS U1- Science and the environment U2 - Global conflicts and their consequences U3 - New conceptualizations of global economy, society and culture	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS 1. How did rapid advances in science alter the understanding of the universe and the natural world?	

Changes in communication technology **Green Revolution** Greenhouse gasses and pollution Nuclear weapons and energy Fnd of colonialism Fall of Communism Global integration and pluralism Global consumer culture

Standards

- D2.His.1.9-12. Evaluate how historical events and developments were shaped by unique circumstances of time and place as well as broader historical contexts
- D2.His.2.9-12. Analyze change and continuity in historical eras.
- D2.His.3.9-12. Use questions generated about individuals and groups to assess how the significance of their actions changes over time and is shaped by the historical context.
- D2.Geo.2.9-12. Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions and

- 2. What were the causes of unprecedented levels of conflict with high human casualties during this period?
- 3. How did the role of the state fluctuate. in regards to domestic economics and global governance?

Students will know...

- K1- New modes of communication and transportation reduced the problem of geographic distance.
- K2 The Green Revolution produced food for the earth's growing population.
- K3 Medical innovation allowed humans to live longer lives...
- K4 Human competition for and consumption of necessary resources (clean air, clean water) became greater than ever before.
- K5 The release of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants has contributed to the nature and cause of climate change.
- K6 Changing lifestyles and increased longevity led to higher incidence of certain diseases.
- K7 More effective forms of birth control gave women greater control over fertility.
- K8 Improved military technology and improved tactics led to an increase in wartime casualties.
- K9 The older land-based Russian, Ottoman and Qing Empires collapsed due to a variety of external and internal factors.

Acquisition Students will be skilled at...

- 1. Historical Causation
- 2. Patterns of Continuity and Change over Time
- 3. Periodization
- 4. Comparison
- 5. Contextualization
- 6. Historical Argumentation
- 7. Appropriate Use of Relevant Historical **Fvidence**
- 8. Interpretation
- 9. Synthesis

their political, cultural, and economic dynamics.

- D2.Geo.6.9-12. Evaluate the impact of human settlement activities on the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions.
- D2.Civ.10.9-12. Analyze the impact and the appropriate roles of personal interests and perspectives on the application of civic virtues, democratic principles, constitutional rights, and human rights.
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K10 - Some colonies negotiated for their independence while others fought for it.

K11 - Nationalist party leaders in Asia and Africa challenged imperial rule.

K12 - Transnational movements sought to unite people across national borders (communism, pan-arabism, pan-africanism).

K13 - Movements to redistribute land in Africa, Asia and Latin America, sometimes advocating communism and socialism.

K14- Population displacement was a result of the redrawing of old colonial boundaries. K15 - The proliferation of conflicts led to

various forms of genocide or ethnic violence. K16 - WWI and WWII were the first 'total

wars'.

•

k17 - The sources of global conflict during the first half of the 20th century were imperialism, competition for resources and the economic crisis brought about by the Great Depression.

K18 - The Cold War produced new military alliances (NATO, Warsaw Pact), and promoted proxy wars in Latin America.

K19 - Some groups and individuals promoted non-violence as a way to bring about social change.

K20 - Militarized states often responded to conflicts in ways that often intensified conflict.

K21 - In the USSR and China, governments controlled their national economies.

	K22 - With the onset of the Great Depression,	
	government began to take a more active role	
	in their national economies.	
	K23 - The Cold War accelerated the trend	
	towards economic liberalization in the late	
	20th century.	
	K24 - New international organizations formed	
	to facilitate world peace.	
	K25 - As free market economies spread	
	throughout the world new economic	
	institutions and regional trade agreements	
	were formed.	
	K26 - Movements throughout the world	
	protested the emergence of environmental	
	consequences brought about by global	
	integration.	
	K27 - Reggae, Bollywood, the World Cup and	
	the Olympics are all examples of the growth	
	of global consumer culture.	
	Stage 2 - Evidence	
Evaluative Criteria	Assessment Evidence	
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	Stage 3 – Learning Plan	

Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction

Other supplemental sources will be added during the year.

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