

INDIAN HILL EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

Social Studies Curriculum - May 2009

World History

Absolute Monarchs in Europe 1500 - 1715

Big Idea: Comparing Absolutism with Constitutionalism - the emergence of limited monarchies.

Essential Questions:

- What was the role of Spain's empire in the growth of absolute monarchy in Europe?
- Why was Louis XIV considered the model absolute monarch?
- Explain the conflicts that led to the changes to the English political system.
- Why is England considered the birthplace of constitutionalism?
- What was the impact of the Thirty Years' War on Central Europe?
- Describe the political structure of Central European States and how this affected its governmental systems.

Main Ideas:

Louis XIV expands France and the League of Augsburg responds: War of the Spanish Succession, Thirty Years' War; Prussia/Austria; English Civil War; Philip II; Louis XIV; divine right of kings; Frederick the Great; Catherine the Great; Charles I and II, Oliver Cromwell; James II and the Glorious Revolution; William and Mary; Religion in France and England; the impact of the Reformation on English history; English Civil War and the English Bill of Rights.

Skills & Objectives:

- Explain how various systems of governments acquire, use and justify their power.
- Analyze the purposes, structures and functions of various systems of government including
 - absolute monarchies
 - constitutional monarchies
 - parliamentary democracies
 - presidential democracies
 - dictatorships
 - theocracies
- Describe and compare opportunities for citizen participation under different systems of government including
- Detect bias and propaganda in primary and secondary sources of information.
- Evaluate the credibility of sources for

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World History

The Enlightenment and Revolution

Big Idea: Explain connections between the ideas of the Enlightenment and changes in the relationships between citizens and their government.

Essential Questions:

- How did the scientific advancements of the 15th and 16th centuries impact people's views of government and society?
- How did the ideas of Enlightenment philosophers impact society?
- Explain how Enlightenment ideas produced enduring effects of political, economic and cultural institutions, including challenges to religious authority, monarchy and absolutism.
- How did Enlightenment ideas spread throughout Europe and what impact did they have?
- How were the American Revolution and American government influenced by the Enlightenment?

Main Ideas:

The Scientific Revolution and scientific method; Copernicus and heliocentric theory; Galileo and the struggle with the church; Bacon, Descartes, Newton; Hobbes, Locke and the Social Contract; Voltaire and the philosophies; Montesquieu and separation of powers; Rousseau and the Social Contract; Beccaria and criminal justice; Wollstonecraft; rise of secularism; The "enlightened despots", The American Revolution; Locke versus Hobbes on the Social Contract; Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence; The Constitution and separation of powers, checks and balances; the American Bill of Rights

Skills & Objectives:

- Explain how Enlightenment ideas produced enduring effects on political, economic and cultural institutions, including challenges to religious authority, monarchy and absolutism.
- Explain connections among Enlightenment ideas, the American Revolution, the French Revolution and Latin American wars for independence.

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World History

French Revolution and Napoleon

Big Idea: The French Revolution established a new political order in France; Napoleon Bonaparte forged and lost an empire and the Congress of Vienna reestablished the balance of power in Europe.

Essential Questions:

- Explain the causes of the French of Revolution
- What were the political reforms in France?
- Describe Napoleon's rise to power
- Explain the collapse of Napoleon's empire
- Describe the influence of the Congress of Vienna

Main Ideas:

The French National Assembly; Declaration of the Rights Man; Robespierre and the Reign of Terror; the "Old Regime" and status of the three estates prior to the French Revolution; Creation of constitutions and the dissolving of outdated governments through legislative and revolutionary means.; impact of the ideology of the French Revolution and its impact on other revolutions and declarations of basic human rights.

Skills & Objectives:

- Analyze the causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution including
- Analyze how governments and other groups have used propaganda to influence public opinion and behavior.
- Detect bias and propaganda in primary and secondary sources of information.
- Evaluate the credibility of sources for
- Analyze the reliability of sources for
- Develop and present a research project including
 - collection of data
 - narrowing and refining the topic
 - construction and support of the thesis

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World History

Industrialization

Big Idea: Industrialization began in Britain and spread to other countries. It had a strong impact on economics, politics and society.

Essential Questions:

- Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in England?
- How was influenced by factors of production?
- What inventions and advancements came from the Industrial Revolution?
- What impact did Industrialization have on urbanization and what economic, social and political reforms resulted?
- How did industrialization spread throughout Europe and America?

Main Ideas:

The Agricultural Revolution and the enclosure movement; Britain's advantages for industrialization and the factors of production; industrial inventions and developments; the steam engine and improvements transportation (emergence of the railroads); growth of industrial cities (Manchester case study); working conditions; rise of the middle class; impact on women and children; spread of industrialization to the U.S., Belgium and Germany; rise of the labor movement and legislative gains; Writings of Smith, Malthus, Ricardo, Marx and Engels; Bourgeoisie lifestyle versus working class; utopian movement; socialism; Smith and laissez-faire capitalism.

Skills & Objectives:

- Explain the causes and effects of the Industrial Revolution with emphasis on
- Explain how advances in communication and transportation have impacted
 - globalization
 - cooperation and conflict
 - the environment
 - collective security
 - popular culture
 - political systems
 - religion
- Explain the causes and consequences of urbanization including economic development, population growth and environmental change.
- Describe costs and benefits of trade with regard to
 - standard of living
 - productive capacity
 - usage of productive resources

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- infrastructure
- Explain how changing methods of production and a country's productive resources affect how it answers the fundamental economic questions of what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce.
- Analyze characteristics of traditional, market, command and mixed economies with regard to
- Develop and present a research project including
 - collection of data

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World History

19th Century Imperialism and Nationalism

Big Ideas:

- Nineteenth-century nationalism was both a unifying and dividing force.
- Aging empires crumbled with the rise of nation-states and new nations formed. Imperialism increased as empires were viewed as a measure of the worth of nations.

Essential Questions:

- Why was most of Africa divided among European powers?
- Describe the different forms of Imperialism and the governing methods used by colonial powers.
- How did nationalism impact rebellions against colonial powers such as India (Britain), Ethiopia (Italy), and the Balkans (Ottoman Empire)?
- What are the bonds that create a nation-state?
- How did nationalism lead to the unification of Italy and Germany?
- For whom was Imperialism more positive or negative?

Main Ideas:

Desire for markets in the wake of the Industrial Revolution; sense of national pride; racism/Social Darwinism; desire to spread Christianity; Berlin Conference 1884-85; British East India Co.; geopolitics. paternalism, assimilation, westernization; resistance in Africa; Menelik II's resistance to Italy; Sepoy Rebellion and its impact, racism, Social Darwinism; Berlin Conference of 1884-85; the Boer War; the Suez Canal; rivalries for the Pacific Rim. Bismark, Cavour, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel, Kaiser Wilhelm I, Franco-Prussian War. Nationalism, bonds that create a nation-state.

Skills & Objectives:

- Describe the political, economic and social roots of imperialism.
- Analyze the perspectives of the colonizers and the colonized concerning
- Explain the global impact of imperialism including
- Examine social, economic and political struggles resulting from colonialism and imperialism including
- Analyze the results of political, economic, and social oppression and the violation of human rights including
- Interpret data to make comparisons between and among countries and regions including
- Describe costs and benefits of trade with regard to
 - standard of living
 - productive capacity
 - usage of productive resources
 - infrastructure

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World History

World War I

Big Idea: Several factors led to World War I, a conflict that devastated Europe and had a major impact on the world.

Essential Questions:

- Explain the "M.A.I.N" causes of World War I.
- How did the war's brutality reflect the industrial age?
- What countries fought on the Eastern front of the war? The Western Front? Describe the warfare on each.
- Describe the Treaty of Versailles, the process used during the peace conference and its effects of European powers?
- Why did the United States enter the war? How did this impact the war's outcome?

Main Ideas:

Bismarck's alliances; the Triple Entente; crisis in the Balkans; the Schlieffen Plan; the Central Powers/Allies; fighting on the Western and Eastern Front; trench warfare and new weapons; unrestricted submarine warfare; government mobilization on the homefronts; propaganda; the negotiations and the treaty at Versailles; the Fourteen Points; the League of Nations; the punishment of Germany and legacy of the war.

Skills & Objectives:

- Analyze the causes and effects of World War I with emphasis on
- Explain how differing points of view play a role in conflicts over territory and resources.
- Explain how political and economic conditions, resources, geographic locations and cultures have contributed to cooperation and conflict.
- Analyze the economic costs and benefits of protectionism, tariffs, quotas and blockades on international trade.
- Analyze how governments and other groups have used propaganda to influence public opinion and behavior.
- Detect bias and propaganda in primary and secondary sources of information.

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World History

The Russian Revolution

Big Idea: Political upheaval led to the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and the establishment of a totalitarian, communist regime.

Essential Questions:

- What social, economic and political problems did Russia face under the leadership of the Tsars?
- How did the Russian Revolution affect Russia's involvement in WWI and its treatment afterwards in the treaty process?
- What is totalitarianism and under what conditions did it occur in the newly formed Soviet Union?
- What are the differences between a free market economy and a command economy and how is it reflected in communist regime vs. capitalist democracies?

Main Ideas:

Russian worker's response to involvement in WWI; Treaty of Brest-Livtosk; Alexander III's police state and pogroms; The March Revolution; The Bolshevik Revolution; Storming of the Winter Palace and the creation of the Duma; Impact of the Soviets (local councils) The Russian Civil War; Political reforms of Trotsky, Lenin and Stalin; Stalin's totalitarianism: police terror, indoctrination, propaganda and censorship; Lenin and Stalin's new economic policies; Stalin's Five-Year Plans, land redistribution, collective farms and purging of the Kulaks.

Skills & Objectives:

- Analyze the causes and consequences of the Russian Revolution including
- Analyze how governments and other groups have used propaganda to influence public opinion and behavior.
- Evaluate the credibility of sources for
- Develop and present a research project including
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World History

Between the Wars - Years of Crisis, 1919-1939

Big Idea:

European societies underwent political, economic, social and scientific changes that brought it to the brink of another war.

Essential Questions:

- How was Europe impacted by the way World War I was resolved? (Treaty of Versailles)
- How did the Weimar Republic contribute to rise of fascism?
- How did social and economic factors impact the rise of fascism in Italy, Spain and Germany?
- Why did the first fascist regime arise in Italy? How did the Spanish Civil War serve a microcosm of the war to come?
- Describe the attempts by fascist nations to gain power and the dangers of appeasement.

Main Ideas:

Content: Kellogg-Briand Pact; post-war political instability (Russia and Germany); the Weimar Republic and hyper-inflation; agricultural problems in the United States, the stock market crash and the Great Depression; the onset of the global depression; American, British, French and socialist solutions to the Depression. The stab-in-the-back theory and the blaming of the Weimar Republic for Germany's WWI loss, Beer Hall Putsch, Mein Kampf and election gains of the Nazis due to the Great Depression; burning of the Reichstag and Hitler's totalitarian power; the Anschluss, Munich Conference; lebensraum, Chamberlain, Churchill and appeasement.

Skills & Objectives:

- Assess the global impact of post-World War I economic, social and political turmoil including
 - disarmament
 - worldwide depression
 - colonial rebellion
 - rise of militarist and totalitarian states in Europe and Asia
- Analyze characteristics of traditional, market, command and mixed economies with regard to
 - private property
 - freedom of enterprise
 - competition and consumer choice
 - the role of government
- Explain how various systems of governments acquire, use and justify their power.

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- Analyze the purposes, structures and functions of various systems of government including
 - dictatorships
- Analyze how governments and other groups have used propaganda to influence public opinion and behavior.
- Analyze the reliability of sources for

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World History

World War II

Big Ideas:

- The six-year long conflict between the Allied and Axis powers devastated Europe and Asia politically, economically and morally.
- The Axis powers' war-time genocides were inflicted to promote their ideas of ethnic purity and were fueled by ideologies of extreme nationalism.

Essential Questions:

- How/Why did Germany rearm and mobilize in defiance of the League of Nations?
- How did the Japanese expand their power in the Pacific?
- What war strategies/tactics did Hitler use to rapidly conquer Germany's neighbors?
- What factors led to Hitler's failure to conquer Britain?
- Describe the stages of the holocaust and the liberation of the camps.
- Summarize the Allied campaigns and the events that led to the surrender of the Axis powers.
- How many casualties did WWII inflict? Which countries experienced the greatest number of casualties?

Main Ideas:

German expansion in Poland, the "low countries", and France, invasion of Russia; Russian invasion of the Baltic States and Finland; the Battle of Britain; Axis aggression in North Africa; American isolationism and Lend-Lease; the Atlantic Charter; Japanese expansion in the Pacific and Pearl Harbor.

The Manhattan Project and the use of atomic bombs in Japan; devastation of Europe (Germany, England, Eastern Europe) and Japan. Fire bombings of Dresden, Tokyo; Siege of Leningrad and Battle of Stalingrad; meeting at the Elbe; Allied capture of Berlin, Hitler's suicide; liberation of camps, displacement of persons, impact of the Holocaust (state of Israel); Japanese atrocities in Asia.

Skills & Objectives:

- Analyze the causes of World War II including
 - appeasement
 - Axis expansion
 - the role of the Allies
- Analyze the consequences of World War II including
- Explain how political and economic conditions, resources, geographic locations and cultures have contributed to cooperation and conflict.

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World History

Postwar Issues and the Cold War

Big Idea: The rebuilding of Europe and Asia following WWII pitted the United States and the Soviet Union against one another in a race for economic and military superiority and their influence over other nations in an attempt to exert their political and economic control over other nations.

Essential Questions:

- How are the economic philosophies of the United States and the Soviet Union different?
- What tactics do the United States and the Soviet Union use in order to gain economic and political allies?
- How did the communists gain control over China and try to establish footholds in the Middle East?
- How did Cold War tensions result in proxy wars and in what parts of the world do they occur?
- What long lasting effects are a result of cold war tensions and the proxy wars; what political impact on other nations does that create?

Main Ideas:

The creation and structure of the United Nations and the role of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union in a post war era; the partition of Germany and Berlin, the Iron Curtain and Berlin Airlift; Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan the creation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact; The Domino Theory, and Vietnam Binksmanship, Detente; Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Fall of the Iron Curtain and Revolutions of 1989, Glasnost and Perestroika; breakup of the Soviet Union.

Skills & Objectives:

- Analyze the impact of conflicting political and economic ideologies after World War II that resulted in the Cold War including
 - Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe
 - the division of Germany
 - the emergence of NATO and the Warsaw Pact
 - the Chinese Communist Revolution
- Examine social, economic and political struggles resulting from colonialism and imperialism including
 - independence movements in India, Indochina and Africa
 - rise of dictatorships in former colonies
- Analyze the social, political, economic and environmental factors that have contributed to human migration now and in the past.
- Analyze the economic costs and benefits of protectionism, tariffs, quotas and blockades on international trade.

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World History

Modern Europe, the European Union

Big Idea: Post Cold War Europe is embracing unification in the form of supra-national government structures provided by the European Union.

Essential Questions:

- How has the European Union affected the role of Europe in the global economy?
- Which countries have not changed their currency to the Euro and what barriers to conversion exist?
- What types of governmental structures exist in the European Union and how much power do they have?

Skills & Objectives:

- Examine regional and ethnic conflict in the post-Cold War era including
 - persistent conflict in the Middle East
 - ethnic strife in Europe, Africa and Asia
- Analyze the social, political, economic and environmental factors that have contributed to human migration now and in the past.
- Describe costs and benefits of trade with regard to
 - standard of living
 - productive capacity
 - usage of productive resources
 - infrastructure
- Analyze and evaluate the influence of various forms of citizen action on public policy including
 - the fall of communism in Europe
 - the end of apartheid
- Detect bias and propaganda in primary and secondary sources of information.
- Evaluate the credibility of sources for
- Analyze the reliability of sources for
- Develop and present a research project including
 - collection of data
- narrowing and refining the topic
- construction and support of the thesis