

Objectives correlated to the AP WHistory Course Description, incorporating themes & habits of mind

[Prehistoric and Ancient Civilizations \(unit 1\)](#)

[Classical Civilizations \(unit 2\)](#)

[Transitional Era with the Rise of Religions \(Unit 3\)](#)

[Feudal Period to High Middle Ages \(Unit 4\) 4E and 4AA](#)

[1450 – 1750 Renaissance, Reformation, Exploration and Expansion \(unit 5\)](#)

[Seeds of Revolution and Age of Empires and Absolutism \(unit 6\)](#)

[1750-1914 Revolutions and Reactions \(Unit 7\)](#)

[Victorian Era, Industrial Revolution and Imperialism \(unit 8\)](#)

[1900 – 1945 – Crisis of Imperialism and the New World Order that is established](#)

[Character of Conflict \(unit 9\) & \(unit 10\) WWI, WWI, Cold War](#)

[1945- Present Day –Decolonization and Collapse of Bipolar World with tendencies towards Globalization \(unit 11 & 12\)](#)

Prehistory and Ancient Civilizations

Rise of Civilization and the environmental influences on that civilization

1. Identify and discuss the issues of the study of history and historiography. (interpretation, methods, classification, type)
 - a. Identify themes of history.
 - b. Define the methods used to study history such as systems approach.
 - c. Define periodization and identify elements of time (big history vs. microhistory)
 - d. Identify common terms for geographical regions.
 - e. Discuss point of view, validity, credibility, agenda of recorder, specific historians, methods of data collection, revisionism, truth, prehistory vs. history, eras, epochs.
2. Explain the interaction of geography and climate with the development of human society.
3. Discuss major population changes resulting from human and environmental factors.
4. Analyze the continuities and breaks within the time span, especially the transition from river valley civilizations to classical civilizations.
 - a. Discuss periodization in early human history.
 - b. Analyze the nature and causes of changes associated with the time span.
5. Explain the issues involved in using “civilization” as an organizing principle in world history.
6. Describe the development and significance of the relationship between hominids and their changing environment
7. Describe the ways in which early humans adapted to different environments.
8. Explain how the earliest societies and civilizations developed in challenging environments.
9. Identify the agricultural, pastoral, and foraging societies, and their demographic characteristics, including Africa, the Americas, Europe, and Asia.
10. Explain the emergence of agriculture and technological change.
11. Discuss the nature of village settlements.
12. Identify the early regional urban centers and their dynamics.
13. Analyze the environmental causes and effects of the transition from hunter-gatherer to food-producing economies.
 - a. Discuss the economic and social results of the Agricultural Revolution
 - b. Describe the relationship between the development of different economies (hunter-gatherer, agricultural, and pastoral) and their different social and cultural characteristics.(sedentary vs. nomadic)
 - c. Differentiate between hunter-gatherer and food-producing economies.
14. Draw connections between the organization of labor resources in early civilizations and their social and political structures.
15. Assess the impact of new technologies on the social development of early civilizations.
 - a. Analyze the process of invention and relationship between the development of societies and the spread of technology.
 - b. Identify the key stages of metal use.
16. Discuss the elements of change such as diffusion of ideas as well as the environment and independent invention.
 - a. Assess the most common source of change: connection or diffusion versus independent invention.
17. Analyze the elements necessary for civilization to first develop then to sustain itself.
 - a. Determine the role of the environment in the **organization** of a society.
 - b. Understand the relationship between the institutions and beliefs and the natural environment.
18. Trace the development of social and political institutions and religious beliefs in river valley Civilizations
19. Analyze the effect of the Neolithic Revolution on gender relations.
20. Explain the impact of agriculture on the environment. (slash and burn)
21. Understand the environmental, technological, political, and cultural factors that led societies in the Mediterranean and Middle East to develop their distinctive institutions and values.

- a. Outline the basic features of early civilizations in different environments – culture, state, and social structure: Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus Valley or Harappan civilization, Shang or Huang He (Yellow River) Valley civilization, and Mesoamerica and Andean South America.
 - b. Explain the basis of power, status, and wealth in each of the societies of the ancient era.
22. Describe the response of the peoples of early China, Nubia, Celtic Europe, and Central America to the challenges of their environments.
 23. Discuss the influence of older cultural centers on the development of Nubian and Celtic society.
 24. Analyze change over time in China, Nubia, Celtic Europe, and Central America, in terms of the significance of their varying environments, the roles of bronze, horses, and chariots, and the phenomenon of interdependence.
 25. Identify the geographical locations and the fundamental characteristics and historical development of these societies and understand the role of migrations in their development. (environmental determinism)
 26. Compare the structure and the goals and analyze the wider influence of the Assyrian and the Carthaginian empires.
 27. Explain why some of these societies were destroyed or assimilated while others survived.

Classical Civilizations

Formation of Empires and their interaction

1. Understand the historical development and the economic basis of the Persian Empire
2. Discuss the religious and political justifications for kingship and the mechanisms that the Persians developed for successful administration of their extensive and diverse empire.
3. Outline the major political developments, social and gender structures, arts, and sciences, in the classical civilizations:
 - a. China (Zhou, Qin, and Han), India, the Mediterranean, and Mesoamerica.
4. Understand the geographical, economic, and technological bases and the social structure of Archaic and classical Greek civilization.
5. Analyze the causes of the political evolution that led to the polis and democracy.
6. Identify the Greek approaches to science and philosophy.
7. Determine the effects of the Macedonian Alexander (the Great) in the spread of Greek influence throughout the Anatolian peninsula to South Asia and Northern Africa.
8. Understand the causes and effects of the struggle between Persia and Greece.
9. Analyze the significance and both the short- and long-term influence of Persian and Greek culture in the Mediterranean and western Asian worlds.
10. Analyze the causes of the rise, the stability, and the decline of the Roman and Han empires in terms of their respective geographical locations, natural resources, economic base, administrative structures, and ideological systems.
11. Understand the political evolution of the Roman state from the Republic to the principate, paying particular attention to how change was related to the growth of empire and questions of land ownership.
12. Describe the development of Christianity and to explain how it became the dominant religion of the Roman Empire.
13. Understand the institution of emperorship and the respective roles of the gentry, the small landholders, peasants, and nomads in the history of Han China.
14. Compare the development of traditions and institutions in major civilizations, for example, Indian, Chinese, and Greek/Roman.
15. Discuss the historical forces that led to the complex society of ancient India.
16. Describe the development and distinctive features of Indian religion, as well as the influence of Indian religion on South Asian culture.
17. Compare the caste system to other systems of social inequality devised by early and classical civilizations, including slavery.
18. Understand the process that led to the creation of the Mauryan and Gupta Empires.
19. Understand the importance of location, trade, and Indian cultural influence on the rise and fall of Southeast Asian maritime states.
20. Analyze the development of an empire including the elements that contribute to the initial formation and character, the strengths that lead to its classical nature, and the conditions present in its decline.
21. Analyze the collapse of the empires/states of the late classical period (200 – 600 CE/AD), including Han China, the western portion of the Roman Empire, and Gupta India.
22. Identify and discuss the role of nomadic invaders in the development of the classical empires.
23. Discuss the specific types of urbanization that developed during the classical era.
24. Describe the major trading patterns within and among classical civilizations, including contacts with adjacent regions.
 - a. Describe interregional trading systems, for example, the Silk Roads.
 - b. Describe interregional networks by 600 CE/AD, including trade and the spread of religions.
25. Compare societies that include cities with pastoral and nomadic societies.
26. Analyze the role of technologies in the growth of large state structures
27. Compare the political and social structures of two early civilizations: Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus Valley, Shang, and Mesoamerica and Andean South America..

Transition and Religion - Postclassical World

1. Identify the basic features and locations of major world belief systems including Polytheism, Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Daoism, Buddhism, and Christianity Distinguish between Universal and Ethnic Religions.
2. Describe the development and distinctive features of Indian religion, as well as the influence of Indian religion on South Asian culture.
3. Compare major religious and philosophical systems including some underlying similarities in cementing a social hierarchy, e.g., Hinduism contrasted with Confucianism
4. Compare the role of women in different belief systems — Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, and Hinduism
5. Understand how and why the collapse of empire was more severe in western Europe than it was in the eastern Mediterranean or in China.
6. Outline the basic features and locations of major world belief systems, specifically Islam.
7. Analyze the rise and role of Dar al-Islam as a unifying cultural and economic force in Eurasia and Africa.
8. Describe the story of the life of Muhammad and the development of the religion of Islam, the umma, and the three branches of Islam (Sunni, Shiite, and Kharijite).
9. Identify and to analyze the rise and the decline of the Umayyad and the Abbasid Caliphates.
10. Identify the characteristics of Islamic civilization including the Shari'a, the role of cities in Islam, intellectual life, and the roles of women and slaves.
11. Identify the locations and to describe the participants and the major trade goods of the Silk Road, the Indian Ocean, and the trans-Saharan trade routes.
12. Identify the emergence of the Sudanic states and their relationship to Islam. (Ghana, Mali, Songhay)
13. Define the term "Africinity" and explain the development of "Africinity" in terms of the Bantu migrations.
14. Analyze the relationship between environment, transportation technology, and trade along the Silk Road, Indian Ocean, and trans-Saharan trade routes.
15. Discuss the causes and the patterns of the spread of Buddhism and Christianity.
16. Assess the missionary outreach of major religions and the contacts between major religions, especially Islam and Buddhism, and Christianity and Islam.

Feudal Era – Middle Ages to High Middle Ages (4E & 4A)

These are divided into European (Western & Eastern) and Asia, Africa and the Americas

These regions are connected by the Black Plague, growing interregional connections, Mongolians, and the Crusades.

There is a general disconnect then a gradual increase in trade and a growth in urban areas.

1. Understand the political and economic development of Western Europe during the medieval period and be able to undertake a critical analysis of the term "feudalism."
2. Explain the development and the significance of Roman Catholic dogma, the hierarchical system of the Roman church, and the monastic movement and their role in the development of Europe.
3. Evaluate the role of the Byzantine Empire as a conduit from the ancient world to the modern world.
4. Compare the medieval Western society, politics, culture, and religion with those of the Byzantine Empire.
5. Understand the respective roles of the Varangians, Vladimir I, and the Byzantine Empire in the rise of the Kievan state.
6. Understand how Byzantine and especially Sasanid imperial institutions laid the foundations for the Islamic state.
7. Explain the restructuring of Europe, including decentralization (medieval society), the division of Christianity, and the revival of cities.
8. Compare the nature of societies during the transitional phase of development including the Carolingian, Harshana, Sui dynasties and later Kievan Rus.
9. Compare developments in political and social institutions in both Eastern and Western Europe.
 - a. Assess the common patterns in the new opportunities available to and constraints placed on elite women in this period.
10. Evaluate the role of the nomads in spreading or limiting the development of civilization.
 - a. Discuss the movements of peoples in the late classical period (200 – 600 CE/AD), including the Bantu, Huns, Germans, and Polynesians.
11. Explain the syncretic societies that develop. (Sincification, Romanization, etc...)
12. Discuss the possible causes of the European recovery of 1000–1200.
13. Explain the causes of the Crusades and discuss their consequences in Europe and the Middle East
14. Identify the location and fundamental environmental characteristics of the tropics and their environmental zones, including arid areas, rain forests, river valleys, savannas, plateaus, and mountainous regions, and explain how people made their livings in these various environmental zones.
15. Outline the consequences of plague pandemics in the 14th century.
16. Assess the sources of change: nomadic migrations versus urban growth.

- a. Identify the impact of migrations on Afro-Eurasia and the Americas, especially Aztecs, Mongols, Turks, Vikings, and Arabs.
17. Evaluate the growth and role of cities, especially the expansion of urban commercial centers in Song China and administrative centers in Africa and the Americas.
18. Explain the issues involved in using cultural areas rather than states as units of analysis.
19. Identify and Compare the two Islamic empires of Mali and the Delhi Sultanate.
20. Explain the development of, and shifts in, interregional trade, technology, and cultural exchange, especially Trans-Saharan trade, Indian Ocean trade, the Silk Roads, and formation of leagues such as the Swahili and Hanseatic Leagues.
21. Understand and be able to give concrete examples of the ways in which trade and the spread of Islam changed the societies and cultures of places connected to each other through the trans-Saharan and Indian Ocean trade networks.
22. Explore the role of bureaucracy in the development of empire including Tang, Song, Byzantine, Carolingian, Harsha, Sui,
23. Explain the development of, and shifts in, **economic innovations**, especially Tang China, Song China, Early Ming China, Swahili Coast trade, and economic systems in the Americas.
24. Explain the continuities and breaks within the period, especially the effects of the Mongols on international contacts and on specific societies.
 - a. Compare and contrast the effects of Mongol rule on Russia and the lands of Islam with the effects on East Asia.
 - b. Account for the magnitude and speed of the Mongol conquests.
 - c. Describe the benefits that resulted from the integration of Eurasia in the Mongol Empire.
25. Assess the existence of a world economic network in this period.
26. Describe the Indian Ocean trade and to identify the roles played in that trade by the Swahili city-states, Aden, Gujarat and the Malabar Coast, and Malacca.
27. Compare European and sub-Saharan African contacts with the Islamic world.
28. Describe the empires of Southern and Southeast Asia including Funan, Chola, Champas, Khmer and the cultural imprint that was left in the region including the Indianization of the region.
29. Outline the economic and political development of Tang and Song China and the role of their technology in their development.
 - a. Analyze the Chinese civil service exam system and the rise of meritocracy.
30. Outline the development of Japanese empire including the Taika reforms, Nara, Heian, Kamakura, to the formation of the bakufu.
 - a. Compare Japanese and European feudalism.
31. Outline the development of Korean empire including the blending of the, Paekche and Silla into the Koryeo dynasties becoming “Korea” and the independent Chosen.
32. Discuss the history and the significance of the relationships between China (Tang and Song) and its neighbors, including Central Asia, Korea, Japan, and Vietnam.
 - a. Determine the nature of Chinese influence in the development of Korea and Japan.
 - b. Analyze the different roles of Buddhism in China, Tibet, Korea, and Japan.
33. Identify points of continuity and discontinuity in the transition from Mongol to Ming rule of China.
 - a. Determine the role and influence of the Mongolians in political and culture of China and the methods used by the Mongolians to control China.
34. Understand the ways in which the environment affected the development of the economies, politics, and culture of the various parts of the Americas.
35. Name and describe the essential features of the classic-era and postclassical civilizations of Mesoamerica.
 - a. Know the locations and characteristics of the Anasazi, Adena, Hopewell, and the Mississippian cultures.
 - b. Describe and to compare the development of Mesoamerican and Andean civilizations, particularly the Aztec and the Inca empires.
36. Describe the emergence of new empires and political systems: Umayyad Caliphate, Abbasid Caliphate, Byzantine Empire, Russia, Sudanic States (Mali, Ghana, and Songhai), Swahili Coast, Tang China, Song China, Ming China, Delhi Sultanate, Vietnam, Mongol Empires, Turkish Empires, Aztec, and Inca.

1450 – 1750

Renaissance, Reformation, Exploration and Expansion, Seeds of Revolution and Age of Empires and Absolutism

1. Compare the routes, motives, and sailing technologies of those people who undertook global maritime expansion before 1450 to the routes, motives, and sailing technologies of the Portuguese and Spanish explorers of 1400–1550.
2. Explain the environmental, technological, economic and political factors that inspired Portugal and Spain to undertake voyages of exploration.
3. Understand and be able to explain the reasons for the various different reactions of African and Asian peoples to the Portuguese trading empire.
4. Describe and account for the Spanish ability to conquer a territorial empire in the Americas.

5. Show how the religious reformation and dynastic rivalries further divided the people of Europe at a time when greater unity seemed desirable.
6. Describe how royal centralization increased the unity and power of Spain, France, and England.
7. Understand how state policies with regard to economic growth and military reorganization, warfare, and diplomacy enable northern European countries to move ahead of Spain.
8. Analyze the development of empire, specifically general empire building in Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Americas.
 - a. Describe and give concrete illustrations of the effects of the Atlantic system on African, European, and American societies and their environments.
 - b. Analyze the relationships between climate change, human-induced environmental change, and social change in Europe.
9. Understand the ways in which witch-hunts, the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment reflected different European views of the natural world and of human society.
10. Outline the basic features and the creation of new religions, specifically Vodun, Zen, Sikhism, and Protestantism.
11. Understand and be able to illustrate with concrete examples the ways in which the exchange of peoples, plants, animals, and diseases led to environmental, cultural, and economic changes in the Old World (Europe, Asia, and Africa) and particularly in the New World.
12. Compare coercive labor systems, including the those of eastern Europe.
 - a. Make a comparative analysis of the economies and labor systems of the Portuguese, Spanish, French, and English colonies.
13. Compare colonial administrations.
 - a. Explain the causes and long-term implications of the different social structures and political institutions of the Spanish and the English colonies.
14. Understand the ways in which eighteenth century economic growth and political reform in the Spanish, Portuguese, and English colonies undermined relations between the colonial powers and their American colonists.
15. Compare Mesoamerican and Andean systems of economic exchange.
16. Understand the relationship between the spread of sugar plantations and the growth of the slave trade.
17. Describe capitalism and mercantilism and explain their roles in the development of the Atlantic system.
18. Compare and account for the different roles and influence of the West and Islam in sub-Saharan Africa between about 1550 and 1800.
19. Understand how the Ottomans built and administered their territorial empire.
20. Understand the rise of the Safavids and the role of Shi'ite Islam in the development of Iranian identity under the Safavids.
21. Understand the construction of the Mughal Empire in India and the relations between Islam, Hinduism, and Sikhism.
22. Understand the internal and external factors that led to the decline of the Ottoman and Mughal Empires and to the fall of the Safavids.
23. Understand the roles of the Portuguese, Oman, and the Dutch in the development of trade in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia.
24. Understand the roles of the Jesuits and the East India Companies in the development of cultural exchange and trade between Europe and Eastern Eurasia.
25. Use the concept of "land-based empires" to analyze the territorial expansion, the economic and political structures, and the foreign relations of the Russian and Qing empires.
 - a. Compare Russia's interaction with the two of the following: Ottoman Empire, China, Western Europe, and/or Eastern Europe.
26. Describe the causes and symptoms of the decline of the Qing state in the eighteenth century.
27. Describe the Tokugawa political system and explain why and how the decentralized political structure contributed simultaneously to economic growth and to the weakening of the Tokugawa state.

1750- 1914

Revolutions and Reactions

Victorian Era, Industrial Revolution and Imperialism

1. Understand the economic and ideological **causes** of the American, the French, and the Haitian Revolutions.
2. Discuss and compare the course of the American, the French, and the Haitian revolutions and analyze the reasons for and significance of the different outcomes of these three revolutions.
3. Understand the successes and the shortcomings of the conservative reaction to the French Revolution as seen in the actions of the Congress of Vienna and the Holy Alliance.
4. Understand the concept of nationalism and be able to give concrete examples of the development and uses of nationalism in Europe.
5. Describe the causes and results of agitation for the extension of democratic rights and national self-determination in Europe and the United States of America in the nineteenth century up to the 1870s.
6. Regarding the Industrial Revolution, explain the transformative effects on and differential timing in different societies; mutual relation of industrial and scientific developments; and commonalities.

- a. Understand the causes of the Industrial Revolution in England, Europe, and the United States.
 - b. Describe the technological innovations that spurred industrialization.
7. Describe the economic, and environmental impact of the Industrial Revolution and to make connections between the impact of the Industrial Revolution and the ideological and political responses.
8. Describe changes in social and gender structure, especially the Industrial Revolution, commercial and demographic developments, emancipation of serfs and slaves, tension between work patterns and ideas about gender, new forms of labor systems
 - a. Explain and give concrete examples of how abolitionism, the movement for women's rights, and immigration changed the nations of the Western Hemisphere.
9. Understand the relationship between the industrialized world and the nonindustrialized world as demonstrated in the cases of Russia, Egypt, and India.
10. Explain the rise of nationalism, nation-states, and movements of political reform.
11. Compare the political challenges faced by Latin American and English-speaking North American nations in the nineteenth century.
12. Understand the causes and the process by which the Latin American states gained independence.
13. Explain the rise of democracy and its limitations, especially reform, women, and racism.
 - a. Describe the manner in which parliamentarianism evolves into ministerialism.
14. Outline the rise of Western dominance (economic, military, political, social, cultural, and artistic), including patterns of expansion, imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism.
15. Describe different cultural and political reactions to the rise of Western dominance (dissent, reform, resistance, rebellion, racism, and nationalism), including the impact of changing European ideologies on colonial administrations.
16. Analyze patterns of cultural and artistic interactions among societies in different parts of the world, especially African and Asian influences on European art, and the cultural policies of Meiji Japan.
17. Understand the relationship between industrialization, new technologies, economic growth, and the environment in the Western Hemisphere.
18. Describe the development of new states and secondary empires in Africa and understand the relationship between these new states and secondary empires and the role of Europeans in the decline of the slave trade and the rise of the "legitimate trade" from 1750 to 1870.
19. Understand the development of British rule in India, the contradictory policies (social reform vs. support of tradition) of the raj, and the significance of the Sepoy Rebellion.
20. Understand the roles of technological change and market demand in the development of the "New British Empire."
21. Describe and give concrete examples of the ways in which African, Asian, and Pacific peoples demonstrated the continued vitality of local cultures during this period.
22. Describe and to analyze the reasons for and the results of reform in the Ottoman Empire.
23. Understand the external and internal challenges that weakened the Qing Empire in the nineteenth century.
24. Explain how the Russian Empire maintained its status as both a European Power and a Great Asian land empire.
25. Compare and to offer explanations for the differences and similarities between the Ottoman, the Qing, and the Russian Empires in the nineteenth century.
 - a. Compare reaction to foreign interference in the Ottoman Empire, China, India, Southeast Asia, and Japan.
 - b. Compare nationalism in the following pairs: China and Japan, Egypt and Italy, Pan Africanism and the Indian Congress Movement.
26. Explain forms of Western intervention in Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia
27. Describe the development of new technologies and the world economy from 1850 to 1900 and to make connections between these developments and social change in the industrialized nations.
28. Describe the roles and weaknesses of the major nations of Europe from 1850 to 1900.
29. Understand and be able to explain the emergence of Japan as a great power and be able to compare this newly emerging power with the European powers and with China.
30. Understand the concepts of "New Imperialism" and "colonialism" and be able to analyze them in terms of motives, their methods, and their place in the development of the world economy and the global environment.
31. Understand and be able to analyze the causes and significance of free-trade imperialism in Latin America.
32. Understand the "Scramble for Africa" and be able to use concrete examples to illustrate the process of colonization and reactions to colonization in Africa.
33. Understand the process by which Central and Southeast Asia and the Pacific islands were brought under the domination of the great powers.

1900 – 1945

Crisis of Imperialism and the New World Order that is established – Character of Conflict

1. Discuss war and peace in a global context.
2. Understand the origins, conduct, and social and political effects of the First World War in Europe, Africa, Asia, and the United States.
3. Describe and analyze the causes and significance of the Russian Revolutions and Lenin's policies in the Soviet Union.

4. Compare the histories of Japan and China from 1900 to 1929 and be able to offer explanations for the differences in the destinies of these two nations.
5. Describe and assess the significance of the ways in which the First World War was fought and the manner in which it ended and how these effected the development of nations.
 - a. Describe the creation of the Mandate System and its effects on Turkey and the Middle East.
6. Determine the long term effects of war, especially between World War I and World War II, and following World War II.
 - a. Understand the ways in which the First World War, economic growth, technological change, and scientific advances led to social and cultural change in Western Europe and North America from 1918 to 1929.
 - i. Assess the manner in which attitudes impact culture as in the formation of the Lost Generation and the transition from the positive end to the war to the Age of Anxiety.
7. Understand the Stalinist Revolution and be able to describe Stalin's strategy for achieving rapid industrialization.
8. Analyze the causes and consequences of the Depression and relate them to the rise of fascism in Italy and Germany.
 - a. Assess the rise of Fascism and its relationship to genocide.
9. Correlate the characteristics and conditions present of dictators and their rise to power.
10. Understand the causes and the consequences of the Second World War in Europe and in the Asia-Pacific theater.
11. Describe and explain the significance of changes in the character of warfare in the Second World War.
12. Discuss new patterns of nationalism.
13. Determine the effects of nationalism.
14. Determine the relationship between decolonization and nationalism.
15. Discuss the rise of racism, the differences between ethnicity and race, and their role in conflict in the twentieth century.
16. Relate genocide and international conflict to the breakup of the Soviet Union and the attempts to establish the New World Order.
17. Determine the role of international organizations and the rise of their influence during the twentieth century.
18. Discuss war and peace in a global context when analyzing the Cold War, nuclear weaponry, and international organizations and their effects on the global framework, especially globalization of diplomacy and conflict, global balance of power, reduction of European influence, the League of Nations, the United Nations, and the Non-Aligned Nations.
19. Describe and analyze the reasons for the various ways in which the Third World states, China, Japan, and the Middle East were both affected by and took advantage of the Cold War.
20. Describe and discuss the reasons for and significance of the collapse of the bipolar system.
 - a. Describe the impact of the breakup of the Soviet Union.

1945- Present Day

Decolonization, and Collapse of Bipolar World with tendencies towards Globalization

1. Describe the effects of colonial rule on Africa between 1900 and 1949 and to analyze the relationship between the effects of colonial rule, the World Wars, and the Depression, and the beginnings of the independence movement in Africa.
2. Compare the patterns of decolonization in India, Southeast Asia and throughout Africa.
3. Understand the development of the Indian Independence Movement from 1905 to 1947 and be able to explain the roles of Mohandas Gandhi and of Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
4. Understand the broad outlines of the Mexican Revolution and the economic policies of the Lazaro Cardenas.
5. Compare the modern political revolutions or new forces of revolution and other sources of political innovations in Russia, China, Cuba and Iran.
 - a. Compare their effects on the roles of women
 - b. Discuss the economic and political evolution of Argentina and Brazil from 1900 to 1949, and to compare these two countries to Mexico.
6. Understand the causes of the Cold War and its political and environmental consequences for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the two superpowers.
7. Understand the process of decolonization and be able to illustrate the variations in that process by reference to concrete examples.
8. Understand the challenges of nation building and be able to compare the problems and the nation-building strategies of particular developing countries.
9. Understand the dynamics of Latin American, Middle Eastern, and Asian political and economic development from about 1975 through the 1990s and the effects of the cold war and decolonization in the economic development of these regions.
10. Discuss and to analyze the relationships between technological development, global trade, global and regional inequality, and environmental degradation in the latter half of the twentieth century.
11. Determine the effects of major global economic developments such as the Great Depression in Latin America, technology, Pacific Rim and multinational corporations, and Africa and dependency issues.

- a. Show the relationship between societal reform and social revolution (family structures, peasant protest, international Marxism, religious fundamentalism) and determine the effects in these areas to global economic developments in Latin America, Africa and the Pacific Rim.
12. Compare the development of feminism and gender relations in different regions and movements in the new global economy and political arena.
13. Analyze the relationship between the West and the developing world.
 - a. Compare and discuss the significance of demographic trends in the developed and the developing worlds in the latter half of the twentieth century.
 - b. Review demographic and environmental changes such as new forms of urbanization and rural and urban shifts.
 - i. migrations, changes in birthrates and death rates, new forms of urbanization, deforestation, green/environmental movements
14. Discuss the role of religious beliefs and secular ideologies in the contemporary world.
15. Discuss the way in which technology has contributed to the process of global interaction.
16. Determine the globalization of science, technology and culture and the **convergence and conflict** caused by the global interaction of the three including the internationalization of popular culture.
17. Developments in global cultures and regional reactions, including science and consumer culture
18. Describe interactions between elite and popular culture and art
19. Assess different proposals (or models) for economic growth in the developing world and the social and political consequences.
20. Assess the patterns of resistance within and between countries and competing ideologies including civil disobedience and terrorism and religious responses.
21. Determine which is the best model for continued and increasing intercultural contact in the modern world – convergence or diversity.
 - a. Discuss the main benefits and dangers of growing political, economic, and cultural integration.
 - b. Analyze nationalist ideologies and movements in contrasting European and colonial environments.
 - c. Identify the European economic cooperation.
22. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages for continuing growth of nationalism and the use of nations as political units.
23. Analyze the global effects of the Western consumer society