

Modern World History Curriculum



Source: This image from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Francois-Louis-Joseph_Watteau_001.jpg has been licensed for use through the GNU Free Documentation License Agreement.

Unit 3: Revolutions and Reaction

Please note anything in red and italics is not covered in the online course

Unit 3: Revolutions and Reaction

In a truly global trade system, Europe benefited from the influx of capital and new knowledge from around the world which contributed to intellectual, political, and economic changes. The resulting ideas about human rights and democracy were published and spread along the same routes that transported commodities, fostering revolutions on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean and leading to an increase in nationalism. These ideas forever changed the political and social systems throughout the world. The industrial revolutions, enabled by technological developments and political and economic expansions, laid the foundation for what became the modern world during the 19th century.

Enduring Understandings

- When peoples interact through trade, exploration, migration, or conquest, ideas are exchanged which may cause political change.
- Revolution can be caused by a variety of factors such as social, political, and/or economic inequalities.
- Nationalism can be both a unifying and a divisive force.
- Geography and location significantly impact economic and political systems.
- Industrialization leads to political, economic, and social changes which must be addressed by governments and societies.

Essential Questions:

- How do trade and migration patterns cause intellectual and cultural transformations?
- What social, political, and economic conditions lead to the overthrow of established ideas?
- How does nationalism impact nations and people?
- How do artifacts and documents influence how history is written?

Unit Questions:

- How did global discoveries, exploration, expansion, and technological change bring new wealth and power to Europe?
- How and why did the spread of Enlightenment (Age of Reason) and revolutionary ideas transform existing political and social systems throughout the world?
- How did the ideas of liberalism and nationalism unite the people of Europe and the Americas?

Historical Thinking Skills:

- Analyze cause-and-effect relationships and multiple causation, including the importance of the individual and the influence of ideas. (U3LA, U3LB, U3LC, U3LD, U3LE, U3LF)
- Consider and compare multiple perspectives in primary and secondary sources. (U3LA, U3LB, U3LD, U3LF)
- *Distinguish between unsupported expressions of opinion and informed hypotheses grounded in historical evidence.*
- *Identify the central question(s) a historical narrative addresses.*
- *Compare competing historical narratives.*
- *Evaluate major debates among historians.*
- Draw comparisons across eras and regions in order to define enduring issues. (U3LD, U3LE, U3LF)

EXPECTATION

Students demonstrate an understanding that global interaction facilitated the spread of democratic ideas and revolutions on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

TOPIC

A. Enlightenment and Revolution

INDICATOR

1. Analyze how changes in western political and social thought were inspired by interactions with other peoples and cultures and how it led to political change in Great Britain and other Western nations.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Explain how the English Civil War and the Revolution of 1688 affected government, religion, economy, and society in Britain as well as the American colonies. (U3LA)
- b. Analyze the causes of the European Enlightenment including political stability, the scientific revolution, weakened church influence, cultural diffusion and exchanges, and international trade. (U3LA)
- c. Describe Enlightenment ideas about human rights and government, including democratic ideas, and how enlightenment thinkers used the printing press to spread new ideas. (U3LA)
- d. *Compare the European Enlightenment to intellectual and cultural movements in Eurasia, such as those in Ottoman, Persian, Tokugawa, Mughal, and Ming empires.*

INDICATOR

2. Analyze how the spread of political ideas such as self government and liberty in Europe and America served as a catalyst for change in the world.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Analyze how the Seven Years War, Enlightenment thought, the American Revolution, and growing internal economic crisis affected social and political conditions in Old Regime France and other parts of the world. (U3LB)
- b. Compare the causes, character, and consequences of the American and French Revolutions, including ideas of social equality, democracy, human rights, liberty, constitutionalism, and nationalism. (U3LB)
- c. Explain how the French Revolution transitioned from constitutional monarchy to autocratic rule under Napoleon. (U3LC)
- d. Analyze how the Enlightenment ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity, and nationalism spread throughout Napoleon's empire and how the ideals of the revolution inspired revolts against absolute governments into the 20th century. (U3LC)

TOPIC

B. Reaction

INDICATOR

1. Examine the limitations to the spread of revolutionary ideals in Europe in spite of continued efforts by people to achieve liberty.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Explain how the French Revolution and Napoleon led to a reactionary response by Russian absolutist rulers.
- b. Evaluate the failure of the ideals of liberty on the continuation of forced labor systems such as those found in the Americas and Russia.
- c. Assess the extent to which the ideals of the French Revolution were suppressed as a result of the Congress of Vienna. (U3LC)
- d. Analyze the effects of the revolutions of the 1830s and 1840s on the long-term struggle to achieve the ideals of liberty in Europe. (U3LC)
- e. Examine the influence of nationalism in the call for liberty and government reform throughout Europe. (U3LC)

INDICATOR

2. Assess the impact of revolutionary reaction and nationalism on the creation of nation-states in the Americas.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Analyze how nationalism and revolutionary ideals led to revolutions in Haiti, Mexico, and throughout South America. (U3LD)
- b. Compare the roles of Creole elites, the Catholic Church, and mestizo, mulatto, and Indian populations in Latin American independence movements. (U3LD)
- c. Analyze the extent to which revolutions in Latin America accomplished Enlightenment goals. (U3LD)
- d. Assess the successes and failures of democracy in Latin American countries following independence. (U3LD)
- e. Trace the development of Canada as an independent nation. (U3LD)

TOPIC

C. Industrialization

INDICATOR

1. Analyze the origins of industrialization in various regions of the world.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Describe the characteristics of the agricultural revolution in Western Europe and its relation to industrialization. (U3LE)
- b. Analyze the internal and external geographic, economic, technological and political facts that resulted in industrialization in Western European countries and the United States with those of *Russia and Japan*. (U3LE)
- c. Analyze relationships between the expanding world market economy of the 16th through the 18th centuries and the development of industrialization, including comparison of the positions of Britain, China, and India. (U3LE)

INDICATOR

2. Analyze the connections between industrialization and continuing major developments in science and technology.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Examine how new inventions, including the railroad, steamship, telegraph, mass production, photography, and internal combustion engine, transformed patterns of global communication, trade, and state power. (U3LE)
- b. Analyze how new forms of generative power contributed to Europe's "second industrial revolution" and compare the role of the state in different countries in directing or encouraging industrialization. (U3LE)

INDICATOR

3. Analyze the spread of industrialization and the accompanying external and internal transformations in various regions of the world.

OBJECTIVES

- a. Explain how industrialization led to demographic changes such as population patterns, urbanization, the emergence of new social classes, and increased literacy and how these impacted urban populations. (U3LF)
- b. Analyze the connections between industrialization and political and social reform movements. (U3LF)
- c. Analyze the connections between industrialization and increased democracy in countries such as Britain and France. (U3LF)
- d. Analyze how changes in the world economy, Enlightenment thought, religion, democratic revolutions, and slave resistance brought about the abolition of the slave trade and emancipation of slaves in England and the Americas. (U3LF)