

## Modern World History Curriculum



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## Unit 5: Crisis and Change

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

## **Unit 5: Crisis and Change**

The two world wars were the most destructive events in world history and have had long-term impacts in all regions of the world, including ultimate independence for many nations around the world. World War I began with a familiar-looking world that was dominated by a few empires and royal families. By the end of the war the traditional political power structure that had dominated world affairs for over three hundred years was crashing. The result of this led to more political upheavals as peoples of the world tried to determine a new approach to governing themselves. These wars and the technologies that resulted from them helped create a world where physical borders and distance did not hinder true global interaction and world connections. In order for students to understand the cost of peace and the political ideologies, this unit is vital to their understanding of the modern world.

### **ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS:**

- Nationalism is both a unifying and a dividing force.
- Regional conflicts have international implications in an interconnected world system.
- Conflicts and crises change economies, political institutions, and societies.

### **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:**

- How does nationalism both unify and divide?
- Why do nations go to war?
- How have wars impacted world science and culture?
- Should governments protect national security and economic well being at the expense of civil liberties?
- How should evidence support a historical argument?

### **UNIT QUESTIONS:**

- Why did the conflicts and crises of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century become global in nature?
- How did the conflicts and crises of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century impact the world?
- How did the conflicts and crises of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century reshape political and economic global power structures by 1950?

### **HISTORICAL THINKING SKILLS:**

- Formulate historical questions. (U5LE)
- Obtain historical data from a variety of sources. (U5LG, U5LH)
- Interrogate historical data. (U5LD, U5LE, U5LF)
- Identify the gaps in the available records; marshal contextual knowledge and perspectives of the time and place. (U5LE)
- Support interpretations with historical evidence. (U5LC, U5LE, U5LF, U5LG)
- Analyze cause-and-effect relationships and multiple causation, including the importance of the individual and the influence of ideas. (U5LA, U5LB, U5LD)

**EXPECTATION**

Students demonstrate an understanding of the impact of global competition and interaction from approximately 1900 to the beginning of the Cold War, including military conflicts of World War I and World War II, global depression, and the division of the world into “East” and “West.”

**TOPIC:**

A. World War I

**INDICATOR**

1. Analyze the relative importance of economic and political rivalries, ethnic and ideological conflicts, nationalism, militarism, and imperialism as underlying causes of World War I

**OBJECTIVES**

- a. Examine the role of nationalism in the decline of the Ottoman Empire, *including the retreat of the Ottomans from the Balkans and the Black Sea regions*. (U5LA)
- a. Assess the importance of nationalism as a source of tension and conflict within the Austro-Hungarian Empires. (U5LA)
- b. Describe the growth of European militarism and its impact on the outbreak of World War I. (U5LA)
- c. Explain the formation of European alliances and its impact on the outbreak of World War I. (U5LA)
- d. Analyze the role of economic and imperial competition among European powers and its role in the outbreak of World War I. (U5LA)
- e. Assess the impact of German and Balkan nationalism on the outbreak of World War I. (U5LA)

**INDICATOR**

2. Describe the global scope, outcomes, and human costs of World War I.

**OBJECTIVES**

- a. Describe the major turning points of the war and the principal theaters of conflict in Europe, the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, and the South Pacific. (U5LB)
- b. Analyze how scientific and technological inventions impacted the course of World War I, including the impact on civilian populations through “total warfare” and the impact on military personnel through trench warfare. (U5LB)
- c. Explain how colonial peoples, such as those in South Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, contributed to the war effort of both the Allies and the Central Powers by providing military forces and supplies. (U5LB)
- d. Analyze how the Russian Revolution and the entry of the United States affected the course and outcome of the war. (U5LB)
- e. Examine the global impact of the 1918 Influenza pandemic. (U5LD)

**INDICATOR**

3. Evaluate the impact of World War I on artistic, literary, and other cultural movements in various parts of the world.

**OBJECTIVES**

- a. Explain the impact of World War I on the women’s suffrage movement worldwide. (U5LD)

- b. Evaluate the impact of artistic and literary movements, such as Cubism, Surrealism, Expressionism, Realism, and jazz on culture. (U5LD)
- c. Describe the impact of African and Asian art forms on European art. (U5LD)
- d. Analyze how new media, such as newspapers, magazines, commercial advertising, film, and radio contributed to the rise of mass culture and interactions around the world. (U5LD)

**INDICATOR**

4. Assess the impact of the World War I settlements and treaties on various regions of the world.

**OBJECTIVES**

- a. Describe the outcomes of the Conference at Versailles, including the Treaty of Versailles, the creation of the League of Nations, the development of the Mandate System, and the inaction of reparations. (U5LB)
- b. Explain how the collapse of the German, Austrian, and Ottoman empires led to the eventual creation of new states in Europe and the Middle East, such as Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Transjordan. (U5LB)
- c. Explain how the mandate system altered patterns of European colonial rule in Africa and the Middle East and led to the rise of pan-Arabism and other nationalist struggles for independence. (U5LB)

**TOPIC**

B. The Russian Revolution

**INDICATOR**

1. Analyze the causes and consequences of the fall of the Romanov Dynasty in Russia and the Russian Revolutions of 1917.

**OBJECTIVES**

- a. Explain the events that led to the victory of the Bolsheviks during the Russian Revolution, including the abdication of Czar Nicholas II of Russia, the formation of a provisional government, the outbreak of civil war, and the leadership of Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin. (U5LC)
- b. Explain the Leninists' political and economic ideology and how the Bolsheviks adapted Marxist ideas to conditions peculiar to Russia, including the creation of the New Economic Policy. (U5LC)
- c. Analyze the challenges that revolutionary Russia posed to Western governments and explain the impact of the Bolshevik victory on world labor movements. (U5LC)

**TOPIC**

C. The Global Depression

**INDICATOR**

1. Describe the causes and global consequences of the Great Depression.

**OBJECTIVES**

- a. Analyze the financial, economic, and social causes of the Depression and why it spread to most parts of the world. (U5LE)
- b. Assess the human costs of the Depression and compare its impact on the economies and societies in different countries, including its impact on colonial peoples of Africa and Asia. (U5LE)

- c. Analyze how the Depression contributed to the growth of socialist and communist movements and how it affected capitalist economic theory and practice in capitalist nations. (U5LE)
- d. Describe how governments, businesses, social groups, families, and individuals addressed the hardships of the Depression. (U5LE)
- e. Explain how the Soviet Union was able to become an industrial power and progress economically during the Depression. (U5LE)
- f. Assess the impact of the Great Depression on the rise of authoritarian regimes in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. (U5LE)

## **TOPIC**

### **D. World War II**

#### **INDICATOR**

1. Explain the causes of World War II.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- a. Explain the ideologies of fascism and Nazism and analyze how fascist and authoritarian regimes seized power and gained mass support in Italy, Germany, Spain, and Japan. (U5LF)
- b. Compare and contrast the totalitarian regimes that emerged in Italy, Germany, Spain, and Japan with that of Stalin's Soviet Union. (U5LF)
- c. Analyze how the legacy of World War I, the Depression, ideological conflicts, imperialism, and traditional rivalries were underlying causes of World War II. (U5LF)
- d. Examine how the quest for empire of Germany, Italy, and Japan led to early conflict in nations such as Poland, Ethiopia, and China (Manchuria). (U5LF)
- e. Analyze how the policies of appeasement and nonaggression by nations such as Great Britain, France, the United States, and the Soviet Union and the failure of the League of Nations led to the continued aggression of Germany, Italy, and Japan. (U5LF)

#### **INDICATOR**

2. Analyze the global scope, outcome, and human costs of the war.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- a. Explain the major turning points of the war and describe the principal theaters of conflict in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, North Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. (U5LG)
- b. Explain the reasons for the dropping of atomic bombs on Japan and its short and long-term effects. (U5LG)
- c. Assess how the political and diplomatic leadership of such individuals as Churchill, Roosevelt, Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin affected the outcome of the war. (U5LG)
- d. Describe the devastation suffered by Jews and other groups during the course of the Nazi Holocaust. (U5LG)
- e. Compare the impact of World War II on women and civilians in countries such as the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. (U5LG)
- f. Analyze the atrocities committed against civilians during World War II, including the Holocaust in Europe and the Rape of Nanking in China. (U5LG)
- g. Compare World War I and World War II in terms of the impact of industrial production, political goals, national mobilization, technological innovations, and scientific research on strategies, tactics, and levels of destruction. (U5LF, U5LG)

- h. Explain the consequences of World War II, including the physical and economic destruction of land and property and the enormous loss of life. (U5LG)
- i. Explain how the United Nations was established to prevent future conflicts and address issues of global concern. (U5LG)

**TOPIC**

E. The Cold War

**INDICATOR**

- a. Analyze the events that led to division of the world into "East" and "West" after World War II and the global effects of the Cold War.

**OBJECTIVES**

- a. Analyze the factors that led to the Cold War, including atomic weapons, Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe and the ideological differences between democracy, totalitarianism, capitalism, and communism. (U5LH)
- b. Explain the concepts of "West" and "East" during the Cold War. (U5LH)
- c. Describe the reactions of the Soviet Union to the United Nations, the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and NATO. (U5LH)
- d. Compare the reactions of different peoples to events of the Cold War, such as European resistance in Hungary and Prague Spring and the reactions in non-aligned nations. (U5LH)

**EXPECTATION** <sup>[1]</sup>

Students demonstrate understanding of the post World War II world including the impact of the Cold War, the continuous struggle for democracy, and economic growth in an era of accelerated globalization.

**TOPIC**

A. The Cold War

**INDICATOR**

- 1. Analyze the events that led to division of the world into "East" and "West" and the results.

**OBJECTIVES**

- a. Analyze the causes, events, and consequences of the Chinese Revolution, including the roles of Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi) and Mao Zedong and the creation of Taiwan. (U5LH, U6LA)
- b. Compare the Chinese Communist System with that in the Soviet Union. (U5LH, U6LA)

<sup>[1]</sup> Please note that this expectation and topic is also in Unit 6.