

PHS CC MODERN WORLD HISTORY

Extended Standards Power Objective

#1- Analyze cause, effect, sequence, and correlation in historical events.

Supporting Indicators

Learning Standard	Complexity a	Complexity b	Complexity c
Most Complex ←		→ Least Complex	
Historical Thinking			
MWH.9-12.1 The use of primary and secondary sources of information includes an examination of the credibility of each source.	MWH.9-12.1a Explain the difference between a primary and secondary source.	MWH.9-12.1b Identify a credible source of information.	MWH.9-12.1c Distinguish between a primary and secondary source.
MWH.9-12.2 Historians develop theses and use evidence to support or refute positions.	MWH.9-12.2a Develop a thesis to support or refute a position.	MWH.9-12.2b Identify a piece of evidence that supports a given thesis.	MWH.9-12.2c Match evidence with the thesis it supports.
MWH.9-12.3 Historians analyze cause, effect, sequence and correlation in historical events, including multiple causation and long- and short-term causal relations.	MWH.9-12.3a Describe the cause or result of a historical event and a possible alternate course of action.	MWH.9-12.3b Identify the cause and result of a given historical event.	MWH.9-12.3c Identify a historical event occurring before or after another given event.

Extended Standards Power Objective

#2- Describe how Enlightenment thinkers applied reason to understand social, political, and economic institutions.

Supporting Indicators

Learning Standard	Complexity a	Complexity b	Complexity c
Most Complex ←		→ Least Complex	
Age of Enlightenment			
MWH.9-12.4 The Scientific Revolution impacted religious, political and cultural institutions by challenging how people viewed the world.	MWH.9-12.4a Explain how new ideas from the Scientific Revolution changed existing governments and religious institutions.	MWH.9-12.4b Describe an old idea that was challenged or disproven during the Scientific Revolution.	MWH.9-12.4c Identify one major individual, idea or invention from the Scientific Revolution.
MWH.9-12.5 Enlightenment ideas regarding human nature and society challenged religious authority,	MWH.9-12.5a Describe how one major Enlightenment idea challenged traditional ways of thinking.	MWH.9-12.5b Distinguish between the Enlightenment and other major historical periods (e.g., the	MWH.9-12.5c Identify one major Enlightenment idea.

absolute rule and mercantilism.		Industrial Revolution, the Cold War).	
MWH.9-12.6 Enlightenment ideas on the relationship of the individual and the government influenced the American and French Revolutions.	MWH.9-12.6a Identify how individual rights changed after the American Revolution.	MWH.9-12.6b Compare individuals and governments.	MWH.9-12.6c Identify one of the Rights of Man.
MWH.9-12.7 The American and French Revolutions influenced Latin American revolutions for independence.	MWH.9-12.7a Explain similarities between the American and French revolutions.	MWH.9-12.7b Describe what a (<i>political</i>) <i>revolution</i> is.	MWH.9-12.7c Identify a Latin American country that experienced a political revolution as a result of the American and French revolutions.

Extended Standards Power Objective

#3- Analyze the social, political, and economic effects of Industrialization on Western Europe and the world.

Supporting Indicators

Learning Standard	Complexity a	Complexity b	Complexity c
Most Complex ← ————— → Least Complex			
Age of Enlightenment			
MWH.9-12.8 Industrialization had social, political and economic effects on Western Europe and the world.	MWH.9-12.8a Describe one social, political or economic impact of industrialization on Western Europe.	MWH.9-12.8b Define <i>industrialization</i> .	MWH.9-12.8c Identify one Western European country.

Extended Standards Power Objective

#4- Evaluate how industrialized nations embarked upon competition for overseas empires and how this “new imperialism” focused on the underdeveloped world which led to the domination and exploitation of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Supporting Indicators

Learning Standard	Complexity a	Complexity b	Complexity c
Most Complex ← ————— → Least Complex			
Imperialism (1800- 1914)			
MWH.9-12.9 Imperial expansion had political, economic and social roots.	MWH.9-12.9a Describe political, economic and social reasons for Imperial expansion.	MWH.9-12.9b Identify a reason for Imperial expansion.	MWH.9-12.9c Identify an Imperialist country.
MWH.9-12.10 Imperialism involved land acquisition, extraction of raw materials, spread of Western values and direct political control.	MWH.9-12.10a Give examples of land acquisition, extraction of raw materials, spread of Western values, and direct	MWH.9-12.10b Categorize examples of land acquisition, extraction of raw materials, spread of Western values, and	MWH.9-12.10c Identify an example of Imperialism.

	political control (e.g., missionaries, rubber acquisition).	direct political control (e.g., missionaries, rubber acquisition).	
MWH.9-12.11 The consequences of Imperialism were viewed differently by the colonizers and the colonized.	MWH.9-12.11a Provide one example of how Imperialism was viewed by the colonizers and the colonized.	MWH.9-12.11b Determine whether a given historical document from the Imperialist era was written by the colonizers or the colonized.	MWH.9-12.11c Identify a colonizing region and a colonized region.

Extended Standards Power Objective

#5- Evaluate the advancement in technology, communication, and transportation during the years of 1900-1945.

Supporting Indicators

Learning Standard	Complexity a	Complexity b	Complexity c
Most Complex ←————→ Least Complex			
Achievements and Crises (1900-1945)			
MWH.9-12.12 Advances in technology, communication and transportation improved lives but also had negative consequences.	MWH.9-12.12a Describe a positive and a negative impact of advancements in technology, communication or transportation during the early 20th century.	MWH.9-12.12b List several advancements in technology during the early 20th century.	MWH.9-12.12c Identify an advancement in technology, communication or transportation during the early 20th century.

Extended Standards Power Objective

#6- Explain how militarism, imperialism, nationalism, and alliances were causes of World War I

Supporting Indicators

Learning Standard	Complexity a	Complexity b	Complexity c
Most Complex ←————→ Least Complex			
Achievements and Crises (1900-1945)			
MWH.9-12.13 The causes of World War I included militarism, imperialism, nationalism and alliances.	MWH.9-12.13a Describe the main causes of World War I (i.e., militarism, imperialism, nationalism and alliances).	MWH.9-12.13b Identify the main causes of World War I (i.e., militarism, imperialism, nationalism and alliances).	MWH.9-12.13c Identify the meaning of <i>war</i> (e.g., two countries fighting with each another).
MWH.9-12.15 Oppression and discrimination resulted in the Armenian Genocide during World War I and the Holocaust during World War II.	MWH.9-12.15a Explain how oppression and discrimination resulted in the Armenian Genocide during World War I and the Holocaust during World War II.	MWH.9-12.15b Provide examples of oppression during World War II.	MWH.9-12.15c Identify an example of oppression during World War II.

Extended Standards Power Objective

#7- Explain how the consequences of World War I and the worldwide depression set the stage for the Russian Revolution, the rise of totalitarianism, aggressive Axis expansion and the policy of appeasement which in turn led to World War II.

Supporting Indicators

Learning Standard	Complexity a	Complexity b	Complexity c
Most Complex ←		→ Least Complex	
Achievements and Crises (1900-1945)			
MWH.9-12.14 The consequences of World War I and the worldwide depression set the stage for the Russian Revolution, the rise of totalitarianism, aggressive Axis expansion and the policy of appeasement, which in turn led to World War II.	MWH.9-12.14a Describe three causes of World War II (e.g., the Russian Revolution, totalitarianism, aggressive Axis expansion, appeasement).	MWH.9-12.14b Define <i>totalitarianism</i> and <i>appeasement</i> .	MWH.9-12.14c Identify one consequence of World War I.

Extended Standards Power Objective

#8- Describe how World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and began the atomic age.

Supporting Indicators

Learning Standard	Complexity a	Complexity b	Complexity c
Most Complex ←		→ Least Complex	
Achievements and Crises (1900-1945)			
MWH.9-12.16 World War II devastated most of Europe and Asia, led to the occupation of Eastern Europe and Japan, and began the atomic age.	MWH.9-12.16a Identify reasons for post-WWII territorial occupation of Eastern Europe.	MWH.9-12.16b Identify countries that occupied Eastern Europe and Japan.	MWH.9-12.16c Identify an area that was occupied after World War II.

Extended Standards Power Objective

#9- Analyze the political and economic ideologies which resulted in the Cold War and its impact on the future of society.

Supporting Indicators

Learning Standard	Complexity a	Complexity b	Complexity c
Most Complex ←		→ Least Complex	
The Cold War (1945- 1991)			
MWH.9-12.17 The United States and the Soviet Union became superpowers and	MWH.9-12.17a Explain key differences between the United States and	MWH.9-12.17b Describe the relationship between the United States and the	MWH.9-12.17c Identify the United States and Soviet

competed for global influence.	the Soviet Union in the decades following World War II (e.g., government and economic systems)	Soviet Union in the decades following World War II (e.g., the Cold War)	Union (or Russia) on a globe or map.
MWH.9-12.18 Treaties and agreements at the end of World War II changed national boundaries and created multinational organizations.	MWH.9-12.18a Explain how World War II contributed to the creation of East and West Germany.	MWH.9-12.18b Explain what the United Nations does.	MWH.9-12.18c Identify the purpose of a treaty.
MWH.9-12.19 Religious diversity, the end of colonial rule and rising nationalism have led to regional conflicts in the Middle East.	MWH.9-12.19a Explain causes of historic regional conflicts in the Middle East.	MWH.9-12.19b Identify countries that have been involved in historic regional conflicts in the Middle East.	MWH.9-12.19c Identify a country in the Middle East.
MWH.9-12.20 Postwar global politics led to the rise of nationalist movements in Africa and Southeast Asia.	MWH.9-12.20a Research and summarize a nationalist movement in Africa or Southeast Asia.	MWH.9-12.20b Define <i>nationalism</i> .	MWH.9-12.20c Identify a country that experienced a nationalist movement following World War II.
MWH.9-12.21 Political and social struggles have resulted in expanded rights and freedoms for women and indigenous peoples.	MWH.9-12.21a Match political and/or social struggles with the resulting expanded rights and/or freedoms for women and/or indigenous peoples.	MWH.9-12.21b Define <i>indigenous</i> .	MWH.9-12.21c Identify a group who fought for expanded rights and freedoms (e.g., women or indigenous groups, such as Aboriginal Australians, Native Africans, American Indians).

Extended Standards Power Objective

#10- Describe how the breakup of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War and analyze the challenges it created for its former allies, the former Soviet republics, Europe, the United States, and the non-aligned world.

Supporting Indicators

Learning Standard	Complexity a	Complexity b	Complexity c
Most Complex ←			
→ Least Complex			
Globalization (1991- Present)			
MWH.9-12.22 The breakup of the Soviet Union ended the Cold War and created challenges for its former allies, the former Soviet republics, Europe, the United States	MWH.9-12.22a Describe an impact resulting from the breakup of the Soviet Union.	MWH.9-12.22b List multiple countries that formerly belonged to the Soviet Union.	MWH.9-12.22c Identify a country that formerly belonged to the Soviet Union.

and the non-aligned world.			
Extended Standards Power Objective			
#11- Analyze the new challenges present in the world after the Cold War.			
Supporting Indicators			
Learning Standard	Complexity a	Complexity b	Complexity c
Most Complex ←			→ Least Complex
Globalization (1991- Present)			
MWH.9-12.23 Regional and ethnic conflicts in the post–Cold War era have resulted in acts of terrorism, genocide and ethnic cleansing.	MWH.9-12.23a Link a post–Cold War act of terrorism, genocide or ethnic cleansing with a regional or ethnic conflict.	MWH.9-12.23b Define <i>terrorism, genocide</i> and <i>ethnic cleansing</i> .	MWH.9-12.23c Identify an example of terrorism.
MWH.9-12.24 Political and cultural groups have struggled to achieve self-governance and self-determination.	MWH.9-12.24a Identify several political groups that struggled to achieve self-governance and describe their struggles.	MWH.9-12.24b Identify several political and cultural groups that have struggled to achieve self-governance.	MWH.9-12.24c Identify a political or cultural group that has struggled to achieve self-governance.
MWH.9-12.25 Emerging economic powers and improvements in technology have created a more interdependent global economy.	MWH.9-12.25a Explain how an emerging economic power or an improvement in technology has created a more interdependent global economy.	MWH.9-12.25b Define <i>interdependence</i> .	MWH.9-12.25c Identify an emerging economic power.
MWH.9-12.26 Proliferation of nuclear weapons has created a challenge to world peace.	MWH.9-12.26a Explain how the proliferation of nuclear weapons has created a challenge to world peace.	MWH.9-12.26b Identify countries besides the United States and Russia that have nuclear weapons.	MWH.9-12.26c Identify a country that has nuclear weapons.
MWH.9-12.27 The rapid increase of global population, coupled with rising life expectancy and mass migrations, has created societal and governmental challenges.	MWH.9-12.27a Explain the relationship between increased life expectancy and the global population.	MWH.9-12.27b Identify causes of global societal challenges (e.g., increased global population, increased life expectancy, mass migrations).	MWH.9-12.27c Match definitions to the terms <i>global population</i> and <i>life expectancy</i> .
MWH.9-12.28 Environmental concerns, impacted by population growth and heightened by international competition for the world’s energy	MWH.9-12.28a Explain reasons that environmental issues are a concern for people all around the world.	MWH.9-12.28b Define <i>sustainability</i> .	MWH.9-12.28c Identify ways to reduce pollution in the community.

supplies, have resulted in a new environmental consciousness and a movement for the sustainability of the world's resources.	Content Connection Examples: terrorism, Internet, global concerns for the environment		
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