

Content Area: ESL World History

Grade: 9

Unit	Enduring Understandings	Essential Questions	Objectives	Skills
Reading & Writing Historical Documents	Economic interdependence inspired social curiosity, government policies, and promoted globalization and conflict between different areas of the world.	- How does war/religion/ disease affect people's lives and alter the way they live? - How does the government affect people's lives and alter the way they live? - How has technological innovations and economic forces altered our everyday lives?	Students will be able to: - Explain how feudalism shaped medieval society. - Describe how the Medieval Church shaped medieval life. - Analyze how the power of the Church grew during the Middle Ages and how reformers worked for change in the Church. - Explain the causes and effects of the Crusades - Understand how the Black Death caused social and economic decline. - Differentiate primary and secondary historical sources. - Identify bias, context, and impact of historical sources.	- Compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument - Identifying secondary vs primary sources - Exploring propaganda techniques and finding credible sources - Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons - Analyzing points of view of various historical text

			• Compile and explain 4 causes for society's shift from a religious perspective to a humanist perspective	
.Renaissance	Trade spread different ideas to remote areas of Europe.	• How did humanism and secularism alter the social and economic aspects of Europe?	Students will be able to: • Compile and explain 4 causes for society's shift from a religious perspective to a humanist perspective.	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches • Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons • Analyzing points of view of various historical text
World Religions	Judaism, Islam, and Christianity share the same origins. Religious goals strive to achieve the same things	• To what extent does religion unite or separate different people?	Students will be able to: • Explain the causes for protests against the Catholic Church, the challenges that spawned against its teachings, and its	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to

			methods to remedy social backlash. • Differentiate the views and beliefs of the different religious groups around the world. • Evaluate the role of Islam in the world sphere as it affects people, governments, and goals for the after-life.	evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches • Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons • analyzing points of view of various historical text
Age of Exploration	Students will understand that: European colonization of the Americas and Africa shaped global economies and societies. Europeans resorted to violence to engender economic superiority in Asia.	How did Europe's Age of Exploration impact the Americas, Africa, and Europe itself?	Students will be able to: • Create a presentation explaining the challenges and the results of exploration for at least 5 European nations. • List the short and long-term effects of the Spanish conquests on the peoples of the Americas. • Analyze the impact of the slave trade on African kingdoms. • Examine and explore the	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches • Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons

			contributions of African Americans throughout history. • Explain how European exploration led to the Columbian Exchange • Describe the European experiences of exploration in Asia.	• analyzing points of view of various historical text
Scientific Revolution	The use of logic and reason became the dynamic catalyst in which people searched for ways to improve their lives.	How did science alter human understanding and perception of the world in the 17th Century?	Students will be able to: • Summarize how scientific discoveries and philosophical perspectives altered the socio-political development of nations in the 17th Century.	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches • Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons • Analyzing points of view of various historical text

Absolutism	During the Age of Absolutism, strong monarchs created centralized nation-states whose governments they ruled with complete authority.	• How did the role of absolute monarchs affect Europe from the 1500's through the 1700's? • To what extent did the actions of government during the Age of Absolutism give way to revolution and change?	Students will be able to: • Categorize the development of social equity, government oversight, and economic changes for each nation with an absolute ruler. • Explain how Louis XIV became an absolute monarch with Versailles as a symbol of power. • Analyze how clashes between the Monarchs and Parliament led to the development of the English constitutional government. • Compare/Contrast the English Bill of Rights to the American Bill of Rights. • Explain how Peter the Great and Catherine the Great tried to make Russia into a modern state and expand Russia's borders. • Evaluate the characteristics	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches • Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons • Analyzing points of view of various historical text
-------------------	--	---	--	--

			required to be a successful absolute monarch.	
The Enlightenment	Revolutions around the world were inspired by Enlightenment ideas about freedom and government	• How did Enlightenment thinkers inspire revolutionaries to push for radical changes in government and society? • How have political decisions promoted or prevented the growth of personal freedom, individual responsibility, and equality?	Students will be able to: • Summarize how scientific discoveries and philosophical perspective altered the socio-political development of nations in the 17th Century. • Compare the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers and determine their impact on the world today. • Summarize how Enlightenment ideas spread and affected the arts and literature. • Describe how Enlightenment ideas spread and affected the arts and literature. • Analyze how the Declaration of Independence and new Constitution reflected the ideas of the Enlightenment.	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches • Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons • Analyzing points of view of various historical text

The French Revolution	• Revolutions around the world were inspired by Enlightenment ideas about freedom and government. • The French Revolution impacted the social and political spheres throughout Europe and Latin America.	• How have political decisions promoted or prevented the growth of personal freedom, individual responsibility, and equality?	Students will be able to: • Explain the causes of discontent in France on the eve of revolution. • Summarize the phases of the French Revolution. • Analyze how the French people were affected by the changes brought about by the revolution. • Examine the role of the revolutionary government of France to make reforms and the use of terror to retain power.	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches • Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons • Analyzing points of view of various historical text
Napoleon	• Napoleon used a variety of methods to maintain absolute control over France while also offering a degree of freedom to the French people. • Most European nations were threatened by Napoleon not only for political reasons, but also because he	• In what ways was Napoleon both “a child of the revolution” and “the last of the enlightened despots?” • Is the use of terror ever justified?	Students will be able to: • Analyze Napoleon's rise to power and downfall. • Outline the reforms Napoleon makes in France and compare them to the goals of the French Revolution. • Evaluate Napoleon's diplomatic policy and assess the	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches

	gave their populations a taste of freedom.		reasons for his fall from power. • Explain how the Congress of Vienna regressed the progressive changes brought on by Napoleon.	• Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons • Analyzing points of view of various historical text
Industrial Revolution	The Industrial Revolution had radical technological, social, and economic effects throughout the world. It brought great change to the modern world, but also introduced problems that people had not experienced before.	• How did the Industrial Revolution change the world socially and economically? • What were the social consequences of the new industrialism for the working classes?	Students will be able to: • Explain the significance of new technologies during the Industrial Revolution. • Explain why Britain was the starting point for the Industrial Revolution. • Compare/contrast the industrial working class and the new middle class. • Explain what caused urbanization and what life was like in the new industrial cities. • Analyze the benefits and challenges of the industrial revolution. • Contrast the Approaches of	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches • Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons • Analyzing points of view of various historical text

			capitalists, utilitarians, and socialists to solving economic problems. • Explain how working-class struggles led to improved conditions for workers. • Understand how women and educators sought change. • Learn how science challenged existing beliefs. • Explain what themes shaped art in the Industrial Age.	
Nationalism	• Conflicting ideologies set up for revolutions throughout Latin America. • Nationalism was a major factor in the unification of both Italy & Germany. • Germany was unified due to the Machiavellian policies of Otto von Bismarck. • Following unification,	• How did events in Europe spark nationalism and rebellion in Latin America? • What effect did the rise of nationalism have on 19th Century Europe? • To what extent was realpolitik employed in the unification of Germany & Italy? • What solutions did liberalism, Marxism, and socialism each	Students will be able to: • Compare conservative, liberal, and nationalist thought • Explain the causes of discontent in Latin America • Describe the events that led to the unification of Germany and Italy • Analyze the system of government in Germany and the social reforms	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches • Identify people, objects, and symbols to

	Germany was one of the first nations to adopt widespread social welfare programs.	have to offer to meet the challenges of the early 19th Century?	implemented by Bismarck. - Examine how the growth of nationalism and other problems affected old empires in Europe, with specific attention to Austria, Russia, and the Ottoman Empires. - Examine how nationalism was legitimized in the Americas with the outbreak of revolutions and territorial expansion.	synthesize meaning of political cartoons Analyzing points of view of various historical text
Imperialism	Industrialized European nations raced for the acquisition of global resources and markets, which resulted in the establishment of political and economic dominance over large portions of foreign lands that resulted in present-day impact.	- How can leaders defend the use of force to conquer other people? - What are the pros and cons of political and technological progress?	Students will be able to: - Identify the political, economic, and social motives for imperialism. - Explore the scramble for the colonization of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. - Compare the costs and benefits of imperialism for all involved. - Understand how imperialist nations	- Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument - Identifying secondary vs primary sources - Analyzing quotes and speeches - Identify people, objects, and symbols to

	• Expansion and progress transformed the political, economic, and cultural dynamics of both strong and weak nations.		extended their control over indigenous peoples despite opposition. • Explain 3 factors for the rise in imperialism at the end of the 19th century. • Evaluate the methods used by various nations to gain control of territories outside of their traditional borders.	synthesize meaning of political cartoons • Analyzing points of view of various historical text
World War I	• Treaties and other forms of conflict resolution can lead to a variety of outcomes. • Conflicting national interests still cause world conflict. • Nationalism, Militarism, Imperialism, and Alliance Systems were important underlying causes to WWI. • Flaws in the Treaty of Versailles set the stage for WWII.	• What are examples and consequences of one nation being held accountable for world conflicts? • How did conflicting national interests set up the world for conflict?	Students will be able to: • Explain how nationalism and the formation of alliances pushed Europe towards war. • Describe how technology and weapons of WW1 made World War I different from earlier wars. • Compare/contrast the Eastern and Western Front during World War I and explain how the Allies achieved victory.	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches • Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons

			• Describe how World War I became a total war. • Analyze the human, economic, political, and costs of World War I. • List and explain how varying ideologies, including alliances, contributed to the Great War. • Explain how WWI transitioned from traditional to modern style of warfare. • Explain why many people were unhappy with the Treaty of Versailles and other peace settlements.	• Analyzing points of view of various historical text
World War II	• Treaties and other forms of conflict resolution can lead to a variety of outcomes. • There were two main theaters of WWII, each with differing causes. • The various steps in the appeasement of Hitler were actually	• What are examples and consequences of one nation being held accountable for world conflicts? • What were the major causes for the outbreak of war with Germany and Japan? • How did the world deal with post-war European social and	Students will be able to: • Compare the postwar domestic, economic, and foreign policy situations of the Western Democracies. • Analyze the values and goals of Fascist Italy by comparing and contrasting	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches

	steps toward the outbreak of war. • Large scale wars are a result of long-term and short-term causes. • Important decisions made at Yalta and Potsdam and the use of the atomic bomb had important impacts on the development of Cold War tensions.	economic problems, such as poverty, refugees, and general political and economic disorganization?	fascism and communism. • Comprehend the political, social, economic, and cultural policies of Nazi Germany. • Analyze the threat to world peace posed by dictators in the 1930's and how the Western Democracies responded. • Understand the major battles of World War II and compare the war in Europe and the Pacific. • Evaluate the horror of the genocide teh Nazis committed and how ethnic, racial, and religious hatreds weaken society. • Evaluate how the breakup of wartime alliances led to new conflicts during the Cold War.	• Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons • Analyzing points of view of various historical text
Contemporary Issues	• Political, economic, and social vestiges contribute to	• In what way has globalism succeeded in	Students will be able to: • Evaluate the political, social, and	• Research, (internet and traditional) to compare and

	modern challenges faced by nations throughout the world. • Civil war, genocide, and economic collapse have led millions of persons living in affected areas to flee to Western Europe and the United States seeking a better life. This mass migration has led to cultural conflicts, economic pressures, and political backlash in Western democracies, resulting in an increase of nationalistic policies and rollback of global cooperation agreements. • Western democracies have increased internal security, curtailed civil rights and restricted immigration in response to the threat of terrorism,	increasing industrial productivity, and in what ways has it failed to insure an equitable distribution of wealth and resources? • What remnants of imperialism remain in the 21st century and what are the contemporary consequences? • What impact did the development and dismantling of communism have on the global landscape of the 20th century?	economic consequences of modern global change. • Examine how contemporary conflicts and ideas are rooted within mankind's evolution. • Predict future crises by tracing and examining current news and trends. • Evaluate the efforts of international organizations like the UN to establish balance among competing efforts of national sovereignty, human rights, and international stability. • Explain how Cold war tensions shaped the political systems, cultural identities, and economic conditions of 20th Century regions in Europe, Latin America, and Africa. • Describe the lingering effects of consolidated	contrast different texts in different forms and to evaluate an argument • Identifying secondary vs primary sources • Analyzing quotes and speeches • Identify people, objects, and symbols to synthesize meaning of political cartoons • Analyzing points of view of various historical text
--	--	--	--	--

	regardless of counterproductive results. • New technologies and informational availability present new opportunities to resolve problems confronting the world in the 21st century.		empires and imperialism in Africa, SouthEast Asia, or the Middle East.	
--	--	--	---	--