

Assignment Outline 2022-23

Summer Assignment

The intention of the summer assignments and the boot camps are to give students a jump-start into the types of assignments you will be completing during the year. They cannot be required, due to administrative directives. However they do serve as an excellent indicator of which areas you may need to have additional support. So completing them is HIGHLY recommended.

Part I You MUST bring the following with you on the first day of class:

Three-Ring Binder: you can use the binder with other classes, but you need something to organize your papers so you can quickly and efficiently find them. Stuffing them in a backpack will not work

An appropriate cover page on the first page, titled "AP European History," that identifies the notebook as yours.
A clear, readable map of all of Europe! (This can be a simple print-out-you don't have to make another one)

Part II [Historical POV Assignment](#)

This assignment is designed to be completed with more than one person, preferably a group of at least three people

Part III [Read Kagan xxxii-Lxxvii \(Textbook\)](#) – Complete The West Before 1300 Worksheet -in reader

The questions in the worksheet correspond with short primary source documents in the introduction to the textbook.
Kagan = a reference to the main author of the textbook.

Part IV [Roots of the West PPT-](#) A word about enhancing notes,

1. Refer to the Cornell WIKSPEN instructions in the reader.
- 2, Start with having a complete copy of the notes that I provide via Powerpoint
3. Plug in all of the terms from the worksheet with definitions into the notes where they would appear if every term had been defined for you.

You can find all the powerpoints for AP Euro on my AP Euro website via the PHS page. They will also be posted in Canvas, but they will only be available once we start a unit, if you want a head start, go to the AP Euro page

Enhanced Notes: For each unit you will be given an outline of the main points of the unit, but it is not everything that you have to know.

- For each unit you will have a set of terms, individuals and events.
For all the terms, individuals and events that are not defined or identified within the notes, you should enhance your notes by adding each term, individual and event with their descriptions into your enhanced note section.
- Feel free to use bullet points if that is an easier and more efficient option for you.
- The terms, individuals and events should be approximately located where they would appear in the notes, NOT as a term list at the end of the notes.

Use bullet points to fill in areas from the text that I do not provide via Powerpoint. DO NOT attempt to rewrite the text into your notes, that would be foolish.

Part V Purchase the following book (Not required, but a really good resource)

[5 Steps to a 5: European History \(always get the most recent edition\)](#)

The whole point of taking an AP class is to take the AP Exam in May so you can earn college credits. If you are only taking the class for the GPA bump, your parents think it will be good for you, or your friends signed up for the class. Those really are not good enough reasons, you need to be committed to signing up, reviewing and completing the exam.

Unit I- Intro to AP European History [Unit 1- The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown](#)

Estimated due date: 8/29

This unit is designed to get students acquainted with the work requirements and pace for the course. None of the material for Unit I will be part of the AP Exam in May

Readings and Assignments

Primary – Textbook DQ's

Boccaccio describes the Ravages of the Black Death in Florence
Joan of Arc Refuses to Recant her Beliefs
Marsilius of Padua Denies Coercive Power to the Clergy
The Chronicler Calls the Roll at the Council of Constance

Secondary – Textbook DQ's Dealing with Death

Assignments

Unit Exam – Multiple Choice

Supportive Documents

APPARTS Essay: [1415-The Battle of Agincourt](#)

Weekly Deadlines		Summer Assignment,			
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
	8/15	Class Begins- Syllabus Overview Summer Assignment Due.	Regular Schedule	Sign Up for APEH Remind class	
		Crisis of the Later Middle Ages	Regular Schedule		Black Death Boccaccio
		Opener- How is death treated and viewed in our modern culture? What's a DBQ- How to read and write for one. Plague DBQ Practice		The Black Death and The 100 years War KOT 291-302	Jacquerie Edward III Charles IV

Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	
		Causes of 100 years War Lecture- Crisis of the Later Middle Ages		KOT ch 9- Ecclesiastical Breakdown 302-309 <i>Work on notes, APPARTS and study guide</i> Finish Plague DBQ	Joan of Arc Henry V
		Continue- 100 years War lecture, Church in Crisis The Great Schism and Impact 309-312		<i>Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides</i>	Papal Bulls Boniface VII Philip the Fair Unam Sanctum

		Plague DBQ Due			Avignon Papacy Wycliffe and Huss
		Opener- How was Russia, physically and culturally separate from the rest of Europe?	Medieval Russia Theme Note expectations Test Expectations	Finish notes, APPARTS and study guide	Mongols Genghis Khan
		Unit I Test – Multiple Choice APPARTS and study guides Due Notecheck		KOT Ch 10 -The Renaissance in Italy 318-331 <i>Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides</i>	

Period 1: c. 1450 to c. 1648

Unit 2. Change in Thought and Knowledge - The Renaissance and the Scientific Revolution

Due Date: 9/16

KC 1.1 The worldview of European intellectuals Changed from one based on ecclesiastical and classical authority to one based primarily on inquiry and observation of the natural world.

Textbook Reading Sections

Renaissance – p. 316- 335, p 338-341

Scientific Revolution – p. 452-473

Primary Readings

Pico della Mirandola State the Renaissance Image of Man p. 326

Leonardo Plots the Perfect Man p. 328

Michelangelo and Pope Julius p. 330

Machiavelli Discusses the Most Important Trait for a Ruler p. 334

Copernicus Ascribes Movement to The Earth p. 456

Descartes Explores the Promise of Science p. 462

Margaret Cavendish Questions the Fascination With Scientific Instruments p 469

Galileo Discusses the Relationship of Science to the Bible p. 471

Secondary Readings

The Renaissance Garden p 322

Assignments

Renaissance Notes

Renaissance Study Guide

Scientific Revolution Notes

Scientific Revolution Study Guide

Scientific Philosophy Fair

Art Analysis and Interpretation Assignment - Renaissance and Baroque Art

APPARTS essay- 1513- Excerpts from The Prince- Machiavelli

Unit Exam- DBQ

Weekly Deadlines					
	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		Labor Day			
A revival of classical texts led to new methods of scholarship and new values in both society and religion. (OS-2) (OS-5) (OS-9) (OS-10) (OS-11) (SP-1) (SP-3)		KOT 10 Renaissance (Intro- Decline of Italian City States) (318-331)		KOT Ch 10- The French Invasions 331-335 <i>Individual Enhance- esp Charles VIII, Alexander VI, and Julius II</i> <i>Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides</i>	Italian City States Cosimo Medici Manuel Chrysolaras Petrarch (pre-1450) Baldassare Castiglione
A revival of classical texts led to new methods of scholarship and new values in both society and religion. (OS-2) (OS-5) (OS-9) (OS-10) (OS-11) (SP-1) (SP-3)		Ren Notes- Major Italian Figures <i>(Humanism to Michelangelo Sistine Chapel)</i>	Art Analysis and Interpretation Assignment	KOT 10 The Northern Renaissance 338-341 <i>Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides</i>	Lorenzo Valla Marsilio Ficino Pico della Mirandola Leonardo Bruni Leon Battista Alberti Niccolò Machiavelli

The invention of printing promoted the dissemination of new ideas. (OS-2) (OS-5) (SP-10) (IS-3)		(321-330)			
<p>The visual arts incorporated the new ideas of the Renaissance and were used to promote personal, political, and religious goals. (OS-5) (SP-1)</p> <p>A. New ideas and methods in astronomy led individuals such as Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton to question the authority of the ancients and religion and to develop a heliocentric view of the cosmos.</p>		<p>Compare and Contrast Italian Renaissance/Northern Renaissance Chart</p> <p>KOT- The Scientific Revolution</p> <p>(Start of Scientific Rev – Scientific Thought)454-459</p>		<p>Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides</p>	<p>Michelangelo Donatello Raphael Andrea Palladio Leon Battista Alberti Filipo Brunelleschi Raphael Leonardo da Vinci Jan Van Eyck Pieter Brueghel the Elder Rembrandt</p>

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Assignments

Renaissance Notes

Renaissance Study Guide

Scientific Revolution Notes

Scientific Revolution Study Guide

Scientific Philosophy Fair

Art Analysis and Interpretation Assignment - Renaissance and Baroque Art

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Unit Exam- DBQ

Weekly Deadlines	Art and Science Fair Day				
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
Anatomical and medical discoveries by physicians, including William Harvey, presented the body as an integrated system, challenging the traditional humoral theory of the body and of disease espoused by Galen.		The Scientific Revolution.ppt		The Scientific Revolution (Philosophical Thought- the Renaissance) KOT 14- Work on Science fair	Copernicus, Galileo Newton
Alchemy and astrology continued to appeal to elites and to some natural philosophers, in part because they shared with the new science the notion of a predictable and knowable universe. In oral culture of peasants, a belief that the cosmos was governed by divine and demonic forces persisted.		KOT 14 Philosophy vs. Science 459-466		KOT 14 The Scientific Revolution New Scientific Institutions- Women in Science 466-473 Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides Finish Science fair	Paracelsus William Harvey Andreas Vesalius Margaret Cavendish Maria Winklemann
Francis Bacon and René Descartes defined		Art and Science Fair	Art and	<i>Study Group Text Enhance</i>	Francis Bacon

inductive and deductive reasoning and promoted experimentation and the use of mathematics, which would ultimately shape the “scientific method.”		Day	Science Fair Day	<i>Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides</i> Create Discussion Questions for Science vs. Religion Discussion	René Descartes
Mannerist and Baroque artists employed distortion, drama, and illusion in works commissioned by monarchies, city-states, and the church for public buildings to promote their stature and power.		Science vs. Religion Discussion		<i>Finish Baroque Art 475-478,</i> Complete Unit 2 Study Guides Complete APPARTS and Art Analysis Complete Note Theming	El Greco Gian Bernini Peter Paul Rubens

Unit 2 Change in Thought/ Unit 3. Change in Religious Belief - The Reformation and Age of Religious Wars

Weekly Deadlines	Unit II DBQ Test				
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		DBQ- The Scientific Revolution-Heliocentric Model -Test			
A. Christian humanism, embodied in the writings of Erasmus, employed Renaissance learning in the service of religious reform.		Reformation and Counter-Reformation (Intro- Critics of the Church) 353-356		Reformation and Counter-Reformation (Intro- Critics of the Church) 353-356	Sir Thomas More Juan Luis Vives
B. Reformers Martin Luther and John Calvin, as well as religious radicals such as the Anabaptists,		FRQ Introduction (Luther – Confessions of Augsburg)		Work on APPARTS and study guides	Martin Luther John Calvin Ulrich Zwingli

criticized Catholic abuses and established new interpretations of Christian doctrine and practice.		356-362 Study Group- Textbook enhance		Work on Reforming Sermons	
		Library- Reforming Sermons Assignment (In Reader)- Study Group		Work on APPARTS and study guides Work on Reforming Sermons	Indulgences Nepotism Simony Pluralism and absenteeism

Unit 3. Change in Religious Belief - The Reformation and Age of Religious Wars

Estimated Due Date: 10/7

Key Concept 1.3 Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.

Textbook Reading Sections

Reformation p. 352-381

Age of Religious Wars p. 390-414

Primary – Textbook DQ's

German Peasants Protest Rising Feudal Exactions p. 363

Zwingli Lists the Errors of the Roman Church p. 366

Ignatius of Loyola Rules for Thinking With The Church p. 378

Theodore Beza Defends the Right to Resist Tyranny p. 395

Henry IV Recognizes Huguenot Religious Freedom p. 398

An Unknown Contemporary Describes Queen Elizabeth p. 407

Assignments

Reformation Notes

Reformation Study Guide
 Age of Religious Wars Notes
 Age of Religious Wars Study Guide
 Reformation Chart
 Reforming Sermons
 APPARTS essay - 1517- Luther's 95 Theses
 APPARTS essay -The Edict of Nantes
 Unit Exam - Multiple Choice

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the state.		Reformation and Counter-Reformation Spread of the Reformation 362 – 371) (Spread of Protestantism- Calvinist Offshoots			
Monarchs and princes, such as the English rulers Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, initiated religious reform from the top down (“magisterial”) in an effort to exercise greater control over religious life and morality.		Reformation and Counter-Reformation (Reformation in England- Elizabeth) Societal Change/English Reformation,371-374		Finish FRQ	Huguenots Puritans
		Reformation and Counter-Reformation (Finish Reformation in England)	In class-Reforming Sermons- Scripts, practice etc	Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides Work on Reforming Sermons	Concordat of Bologna (1516) Book of Common Prayer Peace of Augsburg
The Catholic Reformation, exemplified by the Jesuit Order and the Council of Trent,		Reformation and Counter-Reformation		Work on APPARTS and study guides	St. Theresa of Avila Ursulines Roman Inquisition

revived the church but cemented the division within Christianity.		KOT 374-381- The Counter Reformation (Counter-Reformation – Jesuits)		Work on Reforming Sermons	Index of Prohibited Books Spanish Inquisition
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Unit 3. Change in Religious Belief - The Reformation and Age of Religious Wars

Key Concept 1.3 Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.

Textbook Reading Sections

Reformation p. 352-381

Age of Religious Wars p. 390-414

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Reformation Notes

Reformation Study Guide

Age of Religious Wars Notes

Age of Religious Wars Study Guide

Reformation Chart

Reforming Sermons

APPARTS essay - 1517- Luther's 95 Theses

APPARTS essay -The Edict of Nantes

Unit Exam - Multiple Choice

Weekly Deadlines	Reforming Sermons Simulation				
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		Reforming		Finish	

		Sermons Day		Reformation Notes if needed Multiple Choice Questions on 387 Finish APPARTS and study guides	
Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French Wars of Religion .		RELIGIOUS WARS (Religious Wars- - War of Three Henrys (394—399)		Imperial Spain and Philip II 399-406 (Netherlands- Spain vs. England)	Catherine de' Medici St. Bartholomew Day Massacre War of the Three Henries Henry IV
The efforts of Hapsburg rulers failed to restore Catholic unity across Europe.		Spanish Armada- Video	RELIGIOUS WARS 406-413 The Thirty Years War- French International Phase	Work on APPARTS and study guides	Charles I/V Philip II Philip III Philip IV
States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests. A few states, such as France with the Edict of Nantes, allowed religious pluralism in order to maintain domestic peace.		KOT 12 (413-414 Treaty of Westphalia (410-414)		Finish Unit study guides Finish APPARTS	Catholic Spain and Protestant England France, Sweden, and Denmark in the Thirty Years' War

Unit 3. Change in Religious Belief - The Reformation and Age of Religious Wars Key Concept 1.3 Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.
Textbook Reading Sections Reformation p. 352-381 Age of Religious Wars p. 390-414

Primary – Textbook DQ's

German Peasants Protest Rising Feudal Exactions p. 363
Zwingli Lists the Errors of the Roman Church p. 366
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Reformation Notes
Reformation Study Guide
Age of Religious Wars Notes
Age of Religious Wars Study Guide
Reformation Chart
Reforming Sermons
APPARTS essay - 1517- Luther's 95 Theses
APPARTS essay -The Edict of Nantes
Unit Exam - Multiple Choice

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		Unit Exam – Multiple Choice			
Unit IV- Change in Power (MUSH) - Political Centralization					
New monarchies laid the foundation for the centralized modern state by establishing a monopoly on tax collection, military force, and the dispensing of justice, and by gaining the right to determine the religion of their subjects.		Political Centralization Notes New Monarchies chart (Chapter 10)	(Monarchical Issues- New Model Army (416-424) Study Group Text Enhance	Work on P v K Work on APPARTS and study guides	Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain Star Chamber Concordat of Bologna (1516) Peace of Augsburg (1555) Edict of Nantes (1598)

The English Civil War, a conflict between the monarchy, Parliament, and other elites over their respective roles in the political structure, exemplified this competition.		Library Research-Parliament vs Stuart Kings Individual and Group		Political Centralization Notes (Monarchical Issues-New Model Army (416-424) Study Group Text Enhance	James I Charles I Oliver Cromwell
The English Civil War, a conflict between the monarchy, Parliament, and other elites over their respective roles in the political structure, exemplified this competition.		Political Centralization Notes KOT 13 (End of Charles I – Age of Walpole) 424-428		Work on P v K Work on APPARTS and study guides	James I Charles I Oliver Cromwell

Unit 4 Change in Power (MUSH) - Political Centralization

Estimated due date - 10/19-10/20

Key Concept 1.2 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulting in varying degrees of political centralization.

Textbook Reading Sections

Political Centralization – p. 335-338, p. 418-428

Primary – Textbook DQ's

King James I Defends Popular Reaction Against the Puritans p 421

John Milton Defends Freedom to Print Books p 425

Secondary Readings

Early Controversy Over Tobacco and Smoking p 422

Assignment

Unit Exam- FRQ with Multiple

Political Centralization Notes

Political Centralization Study Guide

Parliament v. Stuart Kings Debate

APPARTS essay -1635 - Compulsory Loan - Charles I

APPARTS essay- 1624- An Account of the State of France - Cardinal Richileau

Unit Exam- FRQ with Multiple

Weekly Deadlines		Parliament v Stuart Kings Debate			
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain traditional forms of shared governance and regional autonomy.		P vs. K Day		<i>Finish P v S Essay France-Absolutism Triumphant- Louis XIII 424-428</i>	Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu The Fronde in France
Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain traditional forms of shared governance and regional autonomy.		P vs. K Day		Finish Unit Study guides Finish P v. Essay Finish APPARTS Review for Exam	
		Unit Exam- FRQ with Multiple			
European states sought direct access to gold and spices and luxury goods as a means to enhance personal wealth and state power Christianity served as a stimulus for exploration as governments and religious authorities sought to spread the faith and counter Islam, and as a justification for the physical and cultural subjugation of indigenous civilizations		P v. K Essay Due Minimum Day Age of Exploration P 342-350)		<i>Work on notes and study guide</i>	Compass Stern-post rudder Portolani Quadrant and astrolabe Lateen rig Horses Guns and gunpowder

Unit 5 Change in State Competition (MUSH) : Exploration and Expansion

Key Concept 1.4 Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.

Estimated Due Date - 11/3

Textbook Reading Sections

Exploration and Expansion p. 342-350, p. 516-531

Primary – Textbook DQ's

- *A Defense of American Natives by Las Casas p. 346*
- *Montaigne on “Cannibals in Foreign Lands” p 348*
- *Visitors Describe the Portobello Fair p. 520*
- *Buccaneers Prowl the High Seas p. 521*
- *A Slave Trader Describes the Atlantic Passage p. 530*

Secondary Readings

The Colombian Exchange p. 544-547

Assignment

Exploration and Expansion Notes

Exploration and Expansion Study Guide

Unit Exam- Short Answer

Slavery Chart

Colombian Exchange Discussion

Supportive Documents

- The Colombian Exchange

Weekly Deadlines	Unit IV Exam – FRQ with Multiple				
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
The Portuguese established a commercial network along the African coast, in South and East Asia, and in South America.		<i>Mercantile Empire- French British Rivalry</i>		<i>(Spanish Colonial Systems- Results of Spanish Reforms) 519-523</i>	
The rise of mercantilism gave the state a new role					

in promoting commercial development and the acquisition of colonies overseas. The Spanish established colonies across the Americas, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, which made Spain a dominant state in Europe.		516-518		Impact of Slavery Chart (<i>African Slavery- African Slavery Chart</i>) 523-532	
The exchange of new plants, animals, and diseases —the Columbian Exchange — created economic opportunities for Europeans and facilitated European subjugation and destruction of indigenous peoples, particularly in the Americas.		Columbian Exchange Discussion		<i>Finish Unit Worksheet</i> Unit Exam-Short Answer Take Home test	
The growth of commerce produced a new economic elite, which related to traditional elites in different ways in Europe's various geographic regions. Hierarchy and status continued to define social power and perceptions in rural and urban settings. Subsistence agriculture was the rule in most areas, with three crop field rotations in the north and two crop rotations in the Mediterranean; in many cases, farmers paid rent and labor services for their lands. As western Europe moved toward a free peasantry and commercial agriculture, serfdom was codified in the east, where nobles continued to dominate economic life on large estates.		Unit 5 notes and study guide due Unit 5 Short answer exam due Shift in the Economy Notes (The Old Regime- Aristocratic Resurgence) 481-486	Shift in the Economy Notes	Shift in the Economy Notes Peasantry vs. Nobility - Rebellion) KOT 15 486-488 Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides Functions of Festivals Reading	Gentry in England Nobles of the robe in France Town elites (bankers and merchants) Enclosure movement Restricted use of the village common Free-hold tenure
Social dislocation, coupled with the weakening of religious institutions during the Reformation, left city governments with the task of regulating public morals.		Shift in the Economy Notes		The Agricultural Revolution	Stricter codes on prostitution and begging Abolishing or

The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products.					restricting Carnival
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Unit 6 – Change in the Economy and Society (MUSH) from the Renaissance to the 18th Century

Key Concept 1.5 European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the persistence of medieval social and economic

Estimated Due Date - 11/15

Textbook Reading Sections

Renaissance section – review p. 320-321

Reformation section p. 381-386

Scientific Revolution Section- p 473-475

Old Regime- p. 482-493 p. 499-510

Primary – Textbook DQ's

- *Christine de Pisan Instructs Women on How To Handle Their Husbands p. 324*
- *Why More Women than Men are Witches p. 476*
- *Rules are established for The Berlin Poorhouse p 491*
- *Turgot Describes French Landholdings p 494*
- *Priscilla Wakefield Demands More Occupations For Women p 503*
- *Belorussian Jews Petition Catherine the Great p 511*

Secondary Readings

- *A Child is Born: Welcoming the Newborn in Late Medieval Europe p. 382*
- *Going to the Theater p. 404*
- *Midwives p 477*
- *Water, Washing, and Bathing p 506*
- *Sugar Enters the Western Diet p 526*

Assignments

Change in the Economy and Society Notes

Change in the Economy and Society Study Guide

Function of Festivals Discussion

APPARTS essay - Excerpts from the Malleus Maleficarum

Unit Exam- DBQ

Weekly Deadlines	Unit V Exam – Multiple and Short Answers				
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
<p>By the 18th century, family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the effects of the Commercial Revolution.</p> <p>The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment.</p>		<p>(Family Structure- Impact on Women) Shift in Society Notes 488-503</p>		<p>Shift in Society Notes Independent Notes Growth of Cities, Pre- Industrial Urbanization Urban Classes Independent Notes Urban Riot Age of the Ghetto 503-512</p>	<p>Women and Witchcraft Prostitution Midwives</p>
<p>Louis XIV and his finance minister Jean-Baptiste Colbert extended the administrative, financial, military, and religious control of the central state over the French population</p>		<p>Shift in Society Notes DBQ- Child Raising in Early Modern Europe</p>		<p>Finish APPARTS Finish Unit Worksheet Finish Notes</p>	
<p>Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges.</p>		<p>Shift in Society Notes Finish Unit 6 notes Finish Unit 6 Study Guide Finish Unit 6 APPARTS</p>	<p>Wars of Louis XIV chart</p>	<p>Absolutism in Other States – Conclusion (438-447 Work on notes, APPARTS and</p>	<p>Louis XIV Jean Baptiste Colbert James I of England Peter the Great of Russia Philip II, III, IV of</p>

				study guides	Spain
<p>In the 18th century, a number of states in eastern and central Europe experimented with “enlightened absolutism.”</p> <p>The inability of the Polish monarchy to consolidate its authority over the nobility led to Poland’s partition by Prussia, Russia, and Austria, and its disappearance from the map of Europe.</p> <p>Peter the Great “westernized” the Russian state and society, transforming political, religious, and cultural institutions; Catherine the Great continued this process</p>		<p>Unit 6 assignments due (The World of Louis XIV - Colbert’s Results)</p> <p>(428-433)</p> <p>Rise of Absolute Government Chart</p>		<p>Individual Enhance- The Ottoman Empire</p> <p>(447-450) Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides</p>	<p>Joseph II of Austria Maria Theresa of Austria Frederick William I of Prussia Frederick II of Prussia</p>

Unit 7- Change in Power – Rise and Reaction of the Absolute Monarchies

Estimated Due date - 11/28

Key Concept 2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.

<p>Rise of Absolute Monarchy p. 428-450 Trade Wars and Colonial Rebellion p. 532-542</p> <p>Primary – Textbook DQ’s</p> <p><i>Louis XIV Revokes the Edict of Nantes p. 434</i> <i>Louis XIV’s Sister-in-law Grieves for her Homeland p. 436</i> <i>The Great Elector Welcomes Protestant Refugees from France p. 442</i> <i>Peter the Great Tells His Son to Acquire Military Skills p. 446</i> <i>Major Cartwright Calls for Reform of Parliament p. 540</i> <i>Denis Diderot Condemns European Empires p. 570</i></p>

Assignments

Rise of Absolute Monarchy Notes

Trade Wars and Colonial Rebellion Notes

Rise of Absolute Monarchy Study Guide

Trade Wars and Colonial Rebellion Study Guide

Rise of Absolute Government Chart

18th_C_wars_and_diplomacy_chart

APPARTS essay --1698-Bishop Burnet Describes Peter the Great

APPARTS Essay - King George III- Loss of America

Unit Exam- Multiple and Short Answer

Weekly Deadlines		Unit VI Exam – DBQ			
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
After 1648, dynastic and state interests, along with Europe's expanding colonial empires, influenced the diplomacy of European states and frequently led to war		18th C wars and diplomacy chart 532-535		Europe in 1763 Map <i>Work on notes, (The American Revolution- American Political Ideas) APPARTS and study guides</i>	
		<i>The American Revolution 535- 541</i> <i>(The American Revolution- American Political Ideas)</i>		<i>Finish Notes Finish APPARTS Finish Unit Worksheet</i>	Dutch War Nine Years' War War of Spanish Succession English Bill of Rights Parliamentary sovereignty
Intellectuals such as Voltaire and Diderot began to apply the principles of the scientific revolution to society and human institutions.		Unit 7 Exam- Multiple and Short Answer		<i>(Introduction- Voltaire's Ideas 550-563 Work on APPARTS</i>	Voltaire Rousseau Diderot Montesquieu Cesare

				<i>and study guide</i>	Beccaria Adam Smith
Mercantilist theory and practice were challenged by new economic ideas, such as Adam Smith's, espousing free trade and a free market.		<i>Enlightenment and Society- Theory of Separation of Powers 564- 567</i>		Enlightenment Society- 567-569 <i>Rousseau- Rousseau and Romanticism Salon DBQ Work on APPARTS and study guide</i>	Coffeehouses Academies Lending libraries Masonic lodges Periodicals Books Pamphlets The Encyclopédie David Hume Baron d'Holbach

Unit 8- Change in Thought and Society 2.0 – The Enlightenment and Enlightenment Society

Key Concept 2.3 The popularization and dissemination of the Scientific Revolution and the application of its methods to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased, although not unchallenged, emphasis on reason in European culture.

The Age of Enlightenment - p 550-571 , p 580-589

Enlightenment Society – p. 493-499, p 571-580

Estimate due -

Readings and Assignments

Primary – Textbook DQ's

- *Immanuel Kant Defines Enlightenment p. 556*
- *Rousseau Argues for Separate Spheres for Men and Women (from Emile) p. 572*
- *Mary Wollstonecraft Criticizes Rousseau's View of Women p. 574*
- *Maria Theresa and Joseph II of Austria Debate Toleration p. 582*

Secondary Readings

Coffeehouses and Enlightenment p. 555

Assignments

The Enlightenment - Philosophers and Despots Notes
 The Enlightenment Philosophers and Despots Study Guide
 Enlightenment Society Notes
 Enlightenment Society Study Guide
 Philosophers chart
Enlightened despots chart
 Enlightenment Facebook Project
 Art Analysis – Rocco and Romantic Art comparison
 APPARTS essay - 1763- Jean Jacques Rousseau- The Social Contract
 Exam - Salon Life DBQ- Take Home

Weekly Deadlines	Unit VII Exam – Multiple and Short Answers				
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		Veterans Day			
		Teacher Workday – No Classes			
Locke and Rousseau developed new political models based on the concept of natural rights A variety of institutions, such as salons, explored and disseminated Enlightenment culture. Despite the principles of equality espoused		Women in the Enlightenment 571-575 <i>Importance of Salons</i> <i>Views of Philosophes of Women</i>	<i>Enlightened Absolute Monarchs</i> 580-589 Enlightened despots chart	<i>Salon DBQ</i> <i>Work on APPARTS and study guide</i>	Rousseau's position on women Mary Wollstonecraft Olympe de Gouges Marquis de Condorcet

by the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, intellectuals such as Rousseau offered new arguments for the exclusion of women from political life, which did not go unchallenged					
Artistic movements and literature also reflected the outlook and values of commercial and bourgeois society as well as new Enlightenment ideals of political power and citizenship.		Enlightenment on Art and Architecture 575-580		Finish DBQ and Unit Assignments	Dutch painting Frans Hals Rembrandt Jan Vermeer Neoclassicism Jacques Louis David Pantheon in Paris literature that reflected commercial society or Enlightenment ideals Daniel Defoe Johann Wolfgang von Goethe Jane Austen

Thanksgiving Break

<p>Unit 8- Change in Thought and Society 2.0 – The Enlightenment and Enlightenment Society</p> <p>Key Concept 2.3 The popularization and dissemination of the Scientific Revolution and the application of its methods to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased, although not unchallenged, emphasis on reason in European culture.</p>
<p>The Age of Enlightenment - p 550-571 , p 580-589 Enlightenment Society – p. 493-499, p 571-580</p> <p>Readings and Assignments Primary – Textbook DQ's</p> <p><i>Immanuel Kant Defines Enlightenment p. 556</i> <i>Rousseau Argues for Separate Spheres for Men and Women (from Emile) p. 572</i> <i>Mary Wollstonecraft Criticizes Rousseau's View of Women p. 574</i></p>

Maria Theresa and Joseph II of Austria Debate Toleration p. 582

Secondary Readings

Coffeehouses and Enlightenment p. 555

Assignments

The Enlightenment - Philosophers and Despots Notes

The Enlightenment Philosophers and Despots Study Guide

Enlightenment Society Notes

Enlightenment Society Study Guide

Philosophers chart

Enlightened despots chart

Enlightenment Facebook Project

Art Analysis – Rocco and Romantic Art comparison

APPARTS essay - 1763- Jean Jacques Rousseau- The Social Contract

Exam - Salon Life DBQ- Take Home

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
The French Revolution resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes, as well as Enlightenment ideas, exacerbated by short-term fiscal and economic crises.		Turn in DBQ and Unit 8 Assignments The French Revolution (Louis XV-Deadlock) 592-596		KOT 18- The French Revolution (Calling of Estates General- Declaration of Rights of Man) 596-602	Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
The first, or liberal, phase of the French Revolution established a constitutional monarchy, increased popular participation, nationalized the Catholic Church, and abolished hereditary privileges.		The French Revolution Revolution of 1789- 596-603		National Constituent Assembly- the Wars Begin) (603-609)Research	

				h for Trial and work on APPARTS and worksheets	
		The French Revolution (Second Radical Revolution- Domestic Politics in the Convention) (609-612)		The French Revolution (Committee of Public Safety- New Religion) 615-620 Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides Prepare for Trial	Civil Constitution of the Clergy Constitution of 1791 France departments
After the execution of Louis XVI, the radical Jacobin Republic led by Robespierre responded to opposition at home and war abroad by instituting the Reign of Terror, fixing prices and wages, and pursuing a policy of de-Christianization.		The French Revolution (Committee of Public Safety- New Religion) 615-620		The French Revolution Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides Prepare for Trial	Georges Danton Jean-Paul Marat Committee of Public Safety

Unit 9 - Change in Everything - The French Revolution and the Age of Napoleon

The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe's existing political and social order.

Textbook Reading Sections

The French Revolution – p. 592-624

The Age of Napoleon – p. 626-643

Readings and Assignments

The Third Estate of a French City Petitions the King p. 600

The National Assembly Decrees Civic Equality in France p. 602

The Revolutionary Government Forbids Workers Organizations p.608
 French Women Petition to Bear Arms p. 611
 Burke Denounces the Extreme Measures of the French Revolution p. 614
 The Paris Jacobin Club Alerts the Nations to Internal Enemies of the Revolution p. 616
 The Convention Establishes the Worship of the Supreme Being p. 621
 Napoleon Makes Peace with the Papacy p. 631
 Napoleon Advises His Brother to Rule Constitutionally p. 636
 A German Writer Describes the War of Liberation p. 641

Secondary Readings

The Metric System p. 605 Sailors and Canned Food p. 634

Assignments

The French Revolution Notes
 The French Revolution Study Guide
 The Trial of Robespierre
 Age of Napoleon Notes
 Age of Napoleon Study Guide
 APPARTS Essay -1789- Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
 APPARTS Essay -1794-Justification of the Use of Terror by Maximilien Robespierre
 Liberty, Equality Fraternity Essay Organization Chart
 Europe in 1815 map
 Unit Exam- Multiple Choice

Weekly Deadlines	Trial of Robespierre				
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		The French Revolution (Committee of Public Safety- New Religion) 615-620		Liberty, Equality and Fraternity Handout	
As first consul and emperor, Napoleon undertook a		Reign of		Work on notes,	

number of enduring domestic reforms while often curtailing some rights and manipulating popular impulses behind a facade of representative institutions.		Terror- The Trial of Robespierre		APPARTS and study guides	
Napoleon's new military tactics allowed him to exert direct or indirect control over much of the European continent, spreading the ideals of the French Revolution across Europe.		Finish Reign of Terror 620- 624	Age of Napoleon Notes European Response to Empire (1795-Continental System 627-633 (War against 3rd Coalition- the Grand Empire)	Age of Napoleon Notes European Response to Empire (War against 3rd Coalition- the Grand Empire) Work on APPARTS and study guides	3rd Coalition Grand Empire Domestic reforms under Napoleon Careers open to talent Educational system Centralized bureaucracy Civil Code Concordat of 1801
After the defeat of Napoleon by a coalition of European powers, the Congress of Vienna (1814-15) attempted to restore the balance of power in Europe and contain the danger of revolutionary or nationalistic upheavals in the future.	12/6	Age of Napoleon Notes 100 Days - Concert of Europe Problems Begin 635-644		Finish notes, APPARTS and study guides	Curtailment of rights under Napoleon Secret police Censorship Congress of Vienna Concert of Europe 100 Days

Unit 9 - Change in Everything - The French Revolution and the Age of Napoleon

Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French control over much of the European continent that eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction. **(PP-10) (SP-3) (SP-13) (SP-16) (SP-17) (IS-6) (IS-7) (IS-9) (IS-10)**

Textbook Reading Sections

The French Revolution – p. 592-624

The Age of Napoleon – p. 626-643

Estimated Due Date - 1/8

Readings and Assignments

The Third Estate of a French City Petitions the King p. 600

The National Assembly Decrees Civic Equality in France p. 602

The Revolutionary Government Forbids Workers Organizations p.608

French Women Petition to Bear Arms p. 611

Burke Denounces the Extreme Measures of the French Revolution p. 614

The Paris Jacobin Club Alerts the Nations to Internal Enemies of the Revolution p. 616

The Convention Establishes the Worship of the Supreme Being p. 621

Napoleon Makes Peace with the Papacy p. 631

Napoleon Advises His Brother to Rule Constitutionally p. 636

A German Writer Describes the War of Liberation p. 641

Secondary Readings

The Metric System p. 605 Sailors and Canned Food p. 634

Assignments

The French Revolution Notes

The French Revolution Study Guide

The Trial of Robespierre

Age of Napoleon Notes

Age of Napoleon Study Guide

APPARTS Essay -1789- Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen

APPARTS Essay -1794-Justification of the Use of Terror by Maximilien Robespierre

Liberty, Equality Fraternity Essay Organization Chart

Europe in 1815 map

Unit Exam- Multiple Choice

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
Great Britain established its industrial dominance through the mechanization of textile production, iron and steel production, and new transportation systems. (PP-1) (PP-3) (SP-5)		Unit Exam		Industry and Society Notes Toward an Industrial Society 690-697	

Britain's ready supplies of coal, iron ore, and other essential raw materials promoted industrial growth.				Work on the Land and the Home) Work on APPARTS and study guides	
		Toward an Industrial Society 690-697 <i>Work on the Land and the Home)</i>		Create Discussion Questions for Women in Industrial Revolution Industry and Society Notes (Working Class Marriage- Prison Reform) 697-704	Canals Railroads Trade agreements Chemicals Chartism Six Points
New technologies and means of communication and transportation -including railroads- resulted in more fully integrated national economies,a higher level of urbanization, and a truly global economic network. Radicals in Britain and republicans on the continent demanded universal male suffrage and full citizenship without regard to wealth and property ownership; some argued that such rights should be extended to women.		Technology = Culture Chart		Finish Technology = Culture Chart Work on APPARTS and study guides	new technologies Bessemer process Mass production Electricity Chemicals Telegraph Steamship Streetcars or trolley cars Telephones Internal combustion engine Airplane
Bourgeois families became focused on the nuclear family and the "cult of domesticity," with distinct gender roles		Industry and Society		Industry and Society	Cult of Domesticity Advertising

for men and women.		Industrial Family structure		KOT 23 p 760-765- The Second Industrial Revolution	Department stores Catalogs
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Unit 10- Change in the Economy, Society and Politics - The Industrial Revolution

Estimate Due date - 1/22

Key Concept 3.1 The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.

Key Concept 3.2 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.

Textbook Reading Sections

Industry and Society – p 690-701, p 760-777

Industrial Political Reaction- p. 705-710, p. 777-792

Readings and Assignments

Primary Textbook DQ's

Thomas Babington Macaulay Defends the Great Reform Bill – p. 685

Women Industrial Workers Explain Their Economic Situation- p. 698

A Frenchwoman Writes to Her Father About Marriage- p. 701

Paris Department Stores Expand Their Business- p. 766

A French Physician describes a slum in Lille- p. 771

An English Feminist Defends The Female Franchise- p. 779

Eduard Bernstein Criticizes Orthodox Marxism – p. 786

Lenin Argues For the Necessity of A Secret and Elite Party of Professional Revolutionaries – p. 789

Secondary Readings

The Abolition of Slavery in the Transatlantic Economy- p 722-727

The Potato and the Great Hunger in Ireland- p 693

Bicycles: Transportation, Freedom and Sport- p. 767

Assignments

Industry and Society Notes

Industry and Society Study Guide

Industrial Political Reaction Notes

Industrial Political Reaction Study Guide

British Cloth Industry Virtual Discussion

Women in the Industrial Revolution Discussion - In class

APPARTS Essay -1842- Women Miners in the English Coal Pits

John Stuart Mill: from The Subjection of Women

Unit Exam - DBQ

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
Class identity developed and was reinforced through participation in philanthropic, political, and social associations among the middle classes, and in mutual aid societies and trade unions among the working classes. Various private, nongovernmental reform movements sought to lift up the deserving poor and end serfdom and slavery	12/16	Finish Industry and Society p 765- 772 Late 19th Century Urban Life		Finish APPARTS and study guide	Factory Act of 1833 The Temperance Movement British Abolitionist Movement
Fall Final		Women in the Industrial Revolution discussion-697-			

		701 and 772-777			
Fall Final		Women in the Industrial Revolution discussion-697-701 and 772-777			
Fall Final		Women in the Industrial Revolution discussion-697-701 and 772-777			

Winter Break

<p>Unit 10- Change in the Economy, Society and Politics - The Industrial Revolution</p> <p>Key Concept 3.1 The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.</p> <p>Key Concept 3.2 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.</p> <p>Textbook Reading Sections Industry and Society – p 690-701, p 760-777 Industrial Political Reaction- p. 705-710, p. 777-792</p> <p>Readings and Assignments Primary Textbook DQ's</p> <p><i>Thomas Babington Macaulay Defends the Great Reform Bill – p. 685</i> <i>Women Industrial Workers Explain Their Economic Situation- p. 698</i> <i>A Frenchwoman Writes to Her Father About Marriage- p. 701</i> <i>Paris Department Stores Expand Their Business- p. 766</i> <i>A French Physician describes a slum in Lille- p. 771</i></p>
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An English Feminist Defends The Female Franchise- p. 779

Eduard Bernstein Criticizes Orthodox Marxism – p. 786

Lenin Argues For the Necessity of A Secret and Elite Party of Professional Revolutionaries – p. 789

Secondary Readings

The Abolition of Slavery in the Transatlantic Economy- p 722-727

The Potato and the Great Hunger in Ireland- p 693

Bicycles: Transportation, Freedom and Sport- p. 767

Assignments

Industry and Society Notes

Industry and Society Study Guide

Industrial Political Reaction Notes

Industrial Political Reaction Study Guide

- British Cloth Industry Virtual Discussion

Women in the Industrial Revolution Discussion - In class

APPARTS Essay -1842- Women Miners in the English Coal Pits

John Stuart Mill: from The Subjection of Women

Unit Exam – DBQ

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		Review Industry and Society			

		Industrial Political Reaction			
<p>Conservatives developed a new ideology in support of traditional political and religious authorities, which was based on the idea that human nature was not perfectible.</p> <p>Liberals emphasized popular sovereignty, individual rights, and enlightened self-interest but debated the extent to which all groups in society should actively participate in its governance.</p>		Economic Conservatism, Liberalism, <i>Notes 705-707</i>	Industrial Political Reaction Notes	Work on APPARTS and worksheets	<p>Klemens von Metternich</p> <p>Jeremy Bentham</p> <p>Anti-Corn Law League</p>
<p>Socialists called for a fair distribution of society's resources and wealth, and evolved from a utopian to a Marxist "scientific" critique of capitalism</p> <p>Anarchists asserted that all forms of governmental authority were unnecessary, and should be overthrown and replaced with a society based on voluntary cooperation.</p>		Economic Conservatism, Liberalism, <i>705-707 (Early Socialism- Revolution Through Anarchism)</i>		<p>Work on APPARTS</p> <p>Work on Ideology Debate Project</p>	<p>Henri de Saint-Simon</p> <p>Charles Fourier</p> <p>Robert Owen</p> <p>Karl Marx</p> <p>Friedrich Engels</p> <p>Rosa Luxemburg</p>

Unit 10- Change in the Economy, Society and Politics - The Industrial Revolution

Key Concept 3.2 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.

Key Concept 3.3 The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.

I. Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions. **(PP-8) (PP-10) (PP-14) (OS-4) (OS-8) (OS-9) (OS-10) (OS-12) (SP-1) (SP-3) (SP-4) (SP-7) (SP-9) (SP-11) (SP-17) (IS-5) (IS-6) (IS-7)**

(IS-9) (IS-10)**Textbook Reading Sections**

Industry and Society – p 690-701, p 760-777

Industrial Political Reaction- p. 705-710, p. 777-792

Readings and Assignments**Primary Textbook DQ's**

Thomas Babington Macaulay Defends the Great Reform Bill – p. 685

Women Industrial Workers Explain Their Economic Situation- p. 698

A Frenchwoman Writes to Her Father About Marriage- p. 701

Paris Department Stores Expand Their Business- p. 766

A French Physician describes a slum in Lille- p. 771

An English Feminist Defends The Female Franchise- p. 779

Eduard Bernstein Criticizes Orthodox Marxism – p. 786

Lenin Argues For the Necessity of A Secret and Elite Party of Professional Revolutionaries – p. 789

Secondary Readings

The Abolition of Slavery in the Transatlantic Economy- p 722-727

The Potato and the Great Hunger in Ireland- p 693

Bicycles: Transportation, Freedom and Sport- p. 767

Assignments

Industry and Society Notes

Industry and Society Study Guide

Industrial Political Reaction Notes

Industrial Political Reaction Study Guide

British Cloth Industry Virtual Discussion

Women in the Industrial Revolution Discussion - In class

APPARTS Essay -1842- Women Miners in the English Coal Pits

John Stuart Mill: from The Subjection of Women

Unit Exam - DBQ					
Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
<p>Feminists pressed for legal, economic, and political rights for women, as well as improved working conditions.</p> <p>A form of Jewish nationalism, Zionism, developed in the late 19th century as a response to growing anti-Semitism in both western and eastern Europe.</p>		<p>Industrial Political Reaction Notes</p> <p><i>Political Feminism</i> 777- 780</p>		<p>Industrial Political Reaction Notes</p> <p><i>Jewish emancipation</i> 780- 781</p> <p>Work on Ideology Debate Project Work on notes, APPARTS and study guide</p>	<p>Millicent Fawcett British Women's Social and Political Union Pankhurst family Hubertine Aulert Zionists Theodor Herzl</p>
Workers established labor unions and movements promoting social and economic reforms that also developed into political parties.		Industrial Political Reaction Notes p 780- 792 Labor, Socialism and Politics to WWI		<p>Industrial Political Reaction Notes</p> <p>Work on Ideology Debate Project</p>	<p>Conservatives and Liberals in Great Britain Conservatives and Socialists in France</p>
Mass-based political parties emerged as sophisticated vehicles for social, economic, and political reform.		Ideologies On Stage	Review	<p>Finish APPARTS and Unit worksheets Review for Exam</p>	<p>Social Democratic Party in Germany British Labour Party Russian Social Democratic Party</p>
Metternich, architect of the Concert of Europe, used it to suppress nationalist and liberal revolutions.		Industrial Revolution Exam - DBQ		<p>The Congress of Vienna, Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions p 640-642</p>	

Unit 10- Change in the Economy, Society and Politics - The Industrial Revolution

Key Concept 3.2 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.

Key Concept 3.3 The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.

I. Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions. **(PP-8) (PP-10) (PP-14) (OS-4) (OS-8) (OS-9) (OS-10) (OS-12) (SP-1) (SP-3) (SP-4) (SP-7) (SP-9) (SP-11) (SP-17) (IS-5) (IS-6) (IS-7) (IS-9) (IS-10)**

Textbook Reading Sections

Industry and Society – p 690-701, p 760-777

Industrial Political Reaction- p. 705-710, p. 777-792

Readings and Assignments

Primary Textbook DQ's

Thomas Babington Macaulay Defends the Great Reform Bill – p. 685

Women Industrial Workers Explain Their Economic Situation- p. 698

A Frenchwoman Writes to Her Father About Marriage- p. 701

Paris Department Stores Expand Their Business- p. 766

A French Physician describes a slum in Lille- p. 771

An English Feminist Defends The Female Franchise- p. 779

Eduard Bernstein Criticizes Orthodox Marxism – p. 786

Lenin Argues For the Necessity of A Secret and Elite Party of Professional Revolutionaries – p. 789

Secondary Readings

The Abolition of Slavery in the Transatlantic Economy- p 722-727

The Potato and the Great Hunger in Ireland- p 693

Bicycles: Transportation, Freedom and Sport- p. 767

Assignments

Industry and Society Notes

Industry and Society Study Guide

Industrial Political Reaction Notes

Industrial Political Reaction Study Guide

British Cloth Industry Virtual Discussion

Women in the Industrial Revolution Discussion - In class
 APPARTS Essay -1842- Women Miners in the English Coal Pits
 John Stuart Mill: from The Subjection of Women
 Unit Exam - DBQ

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		MLK Jr Day			
Conservatives re-established control in many European states and attempted to suppress movements for change and, in some areas, to strengthen adherence to religious authorities.		The Congress of Vienna, Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions Nationalism- Latin America		Nationalism and Liberalism 658-662 (Emergence of Nationalism-Economic Goals)	Nationalism Toussaint L'Ouverture Jose de San Martin, Simon Bolivar
the first half of the 19th century, revolutionaries attempted to destroy the status quo.		Conservatives Internationally- 662-668 (Conservatives- Prussia)	Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions Nationalism and Liberalism 668-673 Serbian Independence	Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides	Karl Sand Karlsbad Bourbon Restoration Greek War of Independence Decrees
		Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions		Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides	Decembrist Revolt in Russia Polish

		Conservatives Internationally- 678- 680 (Decembrist Revolt-Poland)			Rebellion July Revolution in France
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Unit 11: Nationalism and the Rise of the Nation State

Key Concept 3.4 European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions. The Concert of Europe (or Congress System) sought to maintain the status quo through collective action and adherence to conservatism. **(PP-10) (OS-3) (OS-9) (SP-3) (SP-4) (SP-7) (SP-11) (SP-14) (SP-16) (SP-17) (IS-5)**

Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions – p. 640-643, p. 658-686

Rise of Nation States p. 710-720, p. 732-758

Primary Textbook DQ's

Mazzini Defines Nationality p. 660

Benjamin Constant Discusses Modern Liberty p. 663

Metternich Discusses Sources of Political Unrest p. 666

Thomas Babington Macaulay Defends the Great Reform Bill p. 685

Pan-Slavic Congress Calls for the Liberation of Slavs p 718

Heinrich Von Treitschke Demands the Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine p. 742

Lord Acton Condemns Nationalism p. 749

The People's Will Issue A Revolutionary Manifesto p. 753

Parnell Calls for Home Rule For Ireland p. 757

Secondary

Gymnastics and German Nationalism p. 667

The Arrival of the Penny Postage p. 754

Assignment

Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions Notes

Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Study Guide

Rise of Nation States Notes

Rise of Nation States Study Guide

APPARTS Essay- 1844-Joseph Mazzini - An Essay On the Duties of Man

Nationalism Puppet Show

Nationalism and Imperialism Multiple Choice/Short Answer Exam

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
The revolutions of 1848 challenged the conservative order and led to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe.		Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions KOT 710-714 The Revolution of 1848- Emergence of Louis Napoleon		Work on APPARTS and study guides	
A new breed of conservative leaders, including Napoleon III, Cavour, and Bismarck, co-opted the agenda of nationalists for the purposes of creating or strengthening the state.		Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions Frenchwomen in 1848- Italy		Revolutions_of_1848_chart Work on APPARTS and study guides	
The Crimean War demonstrated the weakness of the Ottoman Empire and contributed to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe, thereby creating the conditions in which Italy and Germany could be unified after centuries of fragmentation. Cavour's Realpolitik strategies, combined with the popular Garibaldi's military campaigns, led to the unification of Italy.		Rise of Nation States The Crimean War	Rise of Nation States The Crimean War- Italian Unification 732-738	Work on APPARTS and study guides	Giuseppe Cavour Giuseppe Mazzini
Bismarck employed diplomacy, industrialized warfare and weaponry, and the manipulation of democratic mechanisms to unify Germany.		Rise of Nation States KOT 22- German Unification-			Otto Von Bismarck Blood and Iron

		738-743			Franco Prussian War
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Unit 11: Nationalism and the Rise of the Nation State

Key Concept 3.4 European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions. The Concert of Europe (or Congress System) sought to maintain the status quo through collective action and adherence to conservatism. **(PP-10) (OS-3) (OS-9) (SP-3) (SP-4) (SP-7) (SP-11) (SP-14) (SP-16) (SP-17) (IS-5)**

Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions – p. 640-643, p. 658-686
Rise of Nation States p. 710-720, p. 732-758

Primary Textbook DQ's

Mazzini Defines Nationality p. 660
Benjamin Constant Discusses Modern Liberty p. 663
Metternich Discusses Sources of Political Unrest p. 666
Thomas Babington Macaulay Defends the Great Reform Bill p. 685
Pan-Slavic Congress Calls for the Liberation of Slavs p 718
Heinrich Von Treitschke Demands the Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine p. 742
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The People's Will Issue A Revolutionary Manifesto p. 753
Parnell Calls for Home Rule For Ireland p. 757

Secondary

Gymnastics and German Nationalism p. 667
The Arrival of the Penny Postage p. 754

Assignment

Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions Notes
Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Study Guide
Rise of Nation States Notes
Rise of Nation States Study Guide
APPARTS Essay- 1844-Joseph Mazzini - An Essay On the Duties of Man

Nationalism Puppet Show

Nationalism and Imperialism Multiple Choice/Short Answer Exam

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
The creation of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, which recognized the political power of the largest ethnic minority, was an attempt to stabilize the state by reconfiguring national unity.		Rise of Nation States The Third Republic of France/Dreyfus Affair		Rise of Nation States Dual Monarchy Work on Puppet Show	Dreyfus Affair Dual Monarchy
In Russia, autocratic leaders pushed through a program of reform and modernization, which gave rise to revolutionary movements and eventually the Revolution of 1905. In England, leaders struggled with liberal reforms both at home and in their colonial possessions, especially in the Home Rule question of Ireland		Russia 750-752 Rise of Nation States		Irish Home rule Great Britain 752-758 Work on Puppet Show	Alexander II Sergei Witte Peter Stolypin William Gladstone Benjamin Disraeli Charles Parnell
		Nationalism Puppet Show	Finish Nationalism Puppet Show	Work on notes, APPARTS and study guides	
		Nationalism/Age of Nation States Test - Multiple/Short Answer		Rise of Nation States Finish APPARTS and worksheets	

Unit 11: Nationalism and the Rise of the Nation State

The breakdown of the Concert of Europe opened the door for movements of national unification in Italy and Germany, as well as liberal reforms elsewhere. **(PP-3) (PP-10) (OS-12) (SP-4) (SP-7) (SP-14) (SP-17) (SP-18)**

Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions – p. 640-643, p. 658-686

Rise of Nation States p. 710-720, p. 732-758

Primary Textbook DQ's

Mazzini Defines Nationality p. 660

Benjamin Constant Discusses Modern Liberty p. 663

Metternich Discusses Sources of Political Unrest p. 666

Thomas Babington Macaulay Defends the Great Reform Bill p. 685

Pan-Slavic Congress Calls for the Liberation of Slavs p 718

Heinrich Von Treitschke Demands the Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine p. 742

Lord Acton Condemns Nationalism p. 749

The People's Will Issue A Revolutionary Manifesto p. 753

Parnell Calls for Home Rule For Ireland p. 757

Secondary

Gymnastics and German Nationalism p. 667

The Arrival of the Penny Postage p. 754

Assignment

Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions Notes

Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Study Guide

Rise of Nation States Notes

Rise of Nation States Study Guide

APPARTS Essay- 1844-Joseph Mazzini - An Essay On the Duties of Man

Nationalism Puppet Show

Nationalism and Imperialism Multiple Choice/Short Answer Exam

Weekly Deadlines	Nationalism Puppet Show				
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies

European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies. II. Industrial and technological developments (i.e., the Second Industrial Revolution) facilitated European control of global empires. (INT-3) (INT-4) (OS-6) (SP-13) (IS-3)		"Queen Victoria's Empire" Video- African Imperialism			
A. European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies.		Imperialism, Alliances, and Road to War	Expansion of European Imperialism p 828-838		Minié ball (bullet) Breech-loading rifle Machine gun Anesthesia and antiseptics
II. Industrial and technological developments (i.e., the Second Industrial Revolution) facilitated European control of global empires. (INT-3) (INT-4) (OS-6) (SP-13) (IS-3)		Imperialism, Alliances, and Road to War		Expansion of European Imperialism p 828-838	Public health projects Quinine

Unit 11: Nationalism and the Rise of the Nation State

The breakdown of the Concert of Europe opened the door for movements of national unification in Italy and Germany, as well as liberal reforms elsewhere. (PP-3) (PP-10) (OS-12) (SP-4) (SP-7) (SP-14) (SP-17) (SP-18)

The unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led to efforts to construct a new diplomatic order. (SP-13) (SP-14) (SP-17) (SP-18)

Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions – p. 640-643, p. 658-686

Rise of Nation States p. 710-720, p. 732-758

Primary Textbook DQ's

Mazzini Defines Nationality p. 660

Benjamin Constant Discusses Modern Liberty p. 663

Metternich Discusses Sources of Political Unrest p. 666

Thomas Babington Macaulay Defends the Great Reform Bill p. 685
Pan-Slavic Congress Calls for the Liberation of Slavs p 718
Heinrich Von Treitschke Demands the Annexation of Alsace and Lorraine p. 742
Lord Acton Condemns Nationalism p. 749
The People's Will Issue A Revolutionary Manifesto p. 753
Parnell Calls for Home Rule For Ireland p. 757

Secondary

Gymnastics and German Nationalism p. 667
The Arrival of the Penny Postage p. 754

Assignment

Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Reactions Notes
 Nationalism, Liberalism and Conservative Study Guide
 Rise of Nation States Notes
 Rise of Nation States Study Guide
 APPARTS Essay- 1844-Joseph Mazzini - An Essay On the Duties of Man
 Nationalism Puppet Show
 Nationalism and Imperialism Multiple Choice/Short Answer Exam

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
As non-Europeans became educated in Western values, they challenged European imperialism through nationalist movements and/or by modernizing their own economies and societies		Imperialism, Alliances, and Road to War		Work on APPARTS and worksheets	Zulus Indian Congress Party Zulu Resistance India's Sepoy Mutiny
Imperial endeavors significantly affected society, diplomacy, and culture in Europe and created resistance to foreign control abroad. (INT-7) (INT-9) (INT-10) (INT-11) (OS-6) (SP-9) (SP-17) (SP-18) (IS-7) (IS-10)		Imperialism around the Globe chart			
Imperial encounters with non-European peoples		Imperialism	Imperialism,	Imperialism,	China's Boxer

influenced the styles and subject matter of artists and writers and provoked debate over the acquisition of colonies.		Around the Globe Chart	Alliances, and Road to War	Alliances, and Road to War	Rebellion Paul Gauguin and Pablo Picasso's Primitivism Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness
After 1871 Bismarck attempted to maintain the balance of power through a complex system of alliances directed at isolating France. Imperialism created diplomatic tensions among European states that strained alliance systems.		Imperialism, Alliances, and Road to War Emerging Alliance Systems p 838-842		Imperialism, Alliances, and Road to War Emerging Alliance Systems p 838-842 Work on APPARTS and worksheets	Bismarck's alliances Three Emperors' League Triple Alliance Reinsurance Treaty Berlin Conference in 1884-85 Fashoda crisis (1898) Moroccan crises (1905, 1911)

Unit 12 -Imperialism, Alliances, and Road to War (mini- unit)

Key Concept 3.5 A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.

I. European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa. **(INT-1) (INT-2) (INT-6) (INT-7) (INT-10) (INT-11) (SP-17) (SP-18) (IS-10)**

Textbook Reading Sections

Imperialism and Alliances p. 826- 843

Readings and Assignments

Social Darwinism and Imperialism p. 832

Bismarck Explains His Foreign Policy p. 840

Secondary Readings

Imperialism: Ancient and Modern p. 870-875

Assignment

Imperialism and Alliances Notes

Imperialism and Alliance Study Guide

African Imperialism Map

Imperialism Around the Globe Chart

APPARTS Essay-1900-On Social Darwinism- Karl Pearson

Nationalism and Imperialism Multiple Choice/Short Answer Exam

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
Nationalist tensions in the Balkans drew the Great Powers into a series of crises leading up to World War I.		Imperialism, Alliances, and Road to War Emerging Alliance Systems p 838-842		Finish APPARTS and study guides, Review for Exam	nationalist tensions in the Balkans Congress of Berlin in 1878 Growing influence of Serbia Bosnia-Herzegovina Annexation Crisis, 1908 First Balkan War Second Balkan War
Romanticism broke with neoclassical forms of artistic representation and with rationalism, placing more emphasis on intuition and emotion. (PP-14) (OS-10)(OS-12) (OS-13) Romantic artists and composers		Nationalism and Imperialism Multiple Choice/Short Answer Exam		Birth of Modern Thought KOT 24- p 794- 797 The New Reading Public, Science in Mid-century	Romantic artists Francisco Goya Caspar David Friedrich J. M. W. Turner John Constable Eugène

broke from classical artistic forms to emphasize emotion, nature, individuality, intuition, the supernatural, and national histories in their works.					Delacroix romantic composers Ludwig van Beethoven Frédéric Chopin Richard Wagner Pyotr Ilich Tchaikovsky
Romantic writers expressed similar themes while responding to the Industrial Revolution and to various political revolutions.		Birth of Modern Thought KOT 24- p 794- 797 The New Reading Public, Science in Mid-century	Birth of Modern Thought p 805-806 Toward a 20th Century Frame of Mind p Science: The Revolution in Physics	Work on Art Analysis Work on APPARTS and study guides,	Johann Wolfgang von Goethe Lord Byron Percy Shelley Victor Hugo Charles Darwin
<p>Positivism, or the philosophy that science alone provides knowledge, emphasized the rational and scientific analysis of nature and human affairs.</p> <p>Developments in the natural sciences such as quantum mechanics and Einstein's theory of relativity undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature.</p> <p>Realist and materialist themes and attitudes influenced art and literature as painters and writers depicted the</p>		Birth of Modern Thought p 805-806 Toward a 20th Century Frame of Mind p Science: The Revolution in Physics		<p>Birth of Modern Thought p 806-809 Literature: Realism and Naturalism</p> <p>Work on Art Analysis Work on APPARTS and study guides,</p>	Ernst Mach Max Planck Albert Einstein

lives of ordinary people and drew attention to social problems.					
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Unit 13 - Birth of Modern Thought

Key Concept 3.6 European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individual expression on the other.

Textbook Reading Sections

Romanticism p. 645-654

Birth of Modern Thought p. 794-824

Primary Readings

T.H. Huxley Criticizes Evolutionary Ethics p. 800

Leo XII Considers the Social Question In European Politics p. 804

Alexis de Tocqueville Forecasts The Danger of Gobineau's Racial Thought p. 816

H.S. Chamberlain Exalts the Role of Race p. 817

Secondary Readings

The Birth of Science Fiction p. 798

Assignment

Unit Exam- FRQ

Art Analysis- one Romantic and one Impressionist piece

Birth of Modern Thought Study Guide

APPARTS Essay- 1900-On Social Darwinism- Karl Pearson

Weekly Deadlines		Nationalism and Imperialism Exam			
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
Modern art, including Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, and Cubism, moved beyond the representational to the subjective, abstract, and expressive and often provoked audiences that believed that art should reflect shared and idealized values such as		Birth of Modern Thought Impressionism Art p 808-812		Birth of Modern Thought p 812-813 Nietzsche and Freud	realist artists and authors Honoré de Balzac

beauty and patriotism.				Work on Art Analysis Work on APPARTS and study guides,	Charles Dickens Fyodor Dostoevsky Leo Tolstoy Émile Zola Claude Monet Paul Cézanne Henri Matisse Pablo Picasso Vincent Van Gogh
Freudian psychology provided a new account of human nature that emphasized the role of the irrational and the struggle between the conscious and subconscious. Philosophy largely moved from rational interpretations of nature and human society to an emphasis on irrationality and impulse, a view that contributed to the belief that conflict and struggle led to progress.		Birth of Modern Thought p 812-813 Nietzsche and Freud Retreat from Rationalism Weber, False Science- Racism		Finish Art Analysis Review for Exam Finish APPARTS and study guides	Sigmund Freud Friedrich Nietzsche Max Weber
		Birth of Modern Thought Exam FRQ			
A variety of factors — including nationalism, military plans, the alliance system, and imperial competition — turned a regional dispute in the Balkans into World War I. New technologies confounded traditional military strategies and led to massive troop losses.		WWI and the Roots of WWII- p. 843-848 Road to War, Sarajevo WWI Notes,		WWI and the Roots of WWII Work on APPARTS and study guide	Machine gun Barbed wire Submarine Airplane Poison Gas Tank

Unit 14- Europe in Crisis

Key Concept 4.1 Total war and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state order during the Cold War, and eventually to efforts at transnational union.

Textbook Reading Sections

World War I p 843-868

Roots of WWII p. 886-889, 895-904, 915-924

World War II p. 940-976

World War I

The Kaiser Comments on the Outbreak of the World War p. 848

The Outbreak of the Russian Revolution p. 856

An Eyewitness Account of the Bolsheviks Seizure of Power p. 858

Roots of War and World War II

Mussolini Heaps Contempt on Political Liberalism p. 888

Hitler Denounces the Versailles Treaty p. 901

An American Diplomat Witnesses Kristallnacht in Leipzig p. 920

Hitler Rejects the Emancipation of Women p. 922

Hitler Describes his Goals in Foreign Policy p. 941

Churchill's Responses to Munich (1938) p. 947

Mass Murder at Belsen p. 962

Secondary DQ's

Rosie the Riveter and American Women in the War Effort p. 955

Assignment

DBQ Exam with short answers

World War I Notes

Roots of WWII Notes

WWII Notes

World War I Study Guide

Roots of War and WWII Study Guide

You Are There Assignment

The 14 points- Woodrow Wilson

1939- Treaty of Nonaggression Between Germany and the Union of Soviet

Racism and the Holocaust Discussion

WWII Timeline

Domestic Fronts Chart

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
<p>The effects of military stalemate and total war led to protest and insurrection in the belligerent nations and eventually to revolutions that changed the international balance of power.</p> <p>The war in Europe quickly spread to non-European theaters, transforming the war into a global conflict.</p>		<p>WWI and the Roots of WWII</p> <p>WWI Strategies p 848-854</p>		<p>WWI and the Roots of WWII</p> <p>Work on APPARTS and study guide</p>	<p>non-European theaters of conflict</p> <p>Armenian genocide</p> <p>Arab revolt against the Turks</p> <p>Japanese aggression in the Pacific and on the Chinese mainland</p>
<p>In Russia, World War I exacerbated long-term problems of political stagnation, social inequality, incomplete industrialization, and food and land distribution, all while creating support for revolutionary change.</p>		<p>WWI and the Roots of WWII</p> <p>The Russian Revolution- p 854-858</p>		<p>WWI and the Roots of WWII</p> <p>Stalemate and Surrender p 859-862</p> <p>Work on APPARTS and study guide</p>	<p>revolutionary change in Russia</p> <p>February/March Revolution</p> <p>Petrograd Soviet</p>
<p>In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of appeasement resulted in the catastrophe of World War II, presenting a grave challenge to European civilization. (SP-6) (SP-8) (SP-13) (SP-14)</p>		<p>WWI and the Roots of WWII</p> <p>Settlement at Paris</p> <p>p. 862-868</p>	<p>WWI and the Roots of WWII</p> <p>Rise of Mussolini</p>	<p>WWI and the Roots of WWII</p> <p>The Weimar Republic</p> <p>898-904</p>	

(SP-17) (IS-7) (IS-10)			p 886-890	Work on APPARTS and worksheets	
The League of Nations, created to prevent future wars, was weakened from the outset by the non-participation of major powers, including the United States, Germany, and the Soviet Union.		WWI and the Roots of WWII Hitler Takes Power 915-919		WWI and the Roots of WWII Work on APPARTS and worksheets	

The conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few.

Unit 14- Europe in Crisis

Key Concept 4.1 Total war and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state order during the Cold War, and eventually to efforts at transnational union.

Textbook Reading Sections

World War I p 843-868

Roots of WWII p. 886-889, 895-904, 915-924

World War II p. 940-976

World War I

The Kaiser Comments on the Outbreak of the World War p. 848

The Outbreak of the Russian Revolution p. 856

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Churchill's Responses to Munich (1938) p. 947

Mass Murder at Belsen p. 962

Secondary DQ's

Rosie the Riveter and American Women in the War Effort p. 955

Assignment

World War I Study Guide

Roots of War and WWII Study Guide

You Are There Assignment

[The 14 points- Woodrow Wilson](#)

1939- Treaty of Nonaggression Between Germany and the Union of Soviet

Racism and the Holocaust Discussion

WWII Timeline

Domestic Fronts Chart

Supportive Documents					
Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of appeasement resulted in the catastrophe of World War II, presenting a grave challenge to European civilization.(SP-6) (SP-8) (SP-13) (SP-14) (SP-17) (IS-7) (IS-10)		World War II Again the Road to War p 940-943		World War II The Spanish Civil War, the Anschluss, Munich p. 943-948, Nations Prior to WWII	Fascist states ' expansion allowed by European powers Remilitarization of the Rhineland Italian invasion of Ethiopia Annexation of Austria Munich Agreement and its violation
Germany's <i>Blitzkrieg</i> warfare in Europe, combined with Japan's attacks in Asia and the Pacific, brought the Axis powers early victories.		World War II The Nazi- Soviet Pact - Operation Barbarossa 948-952		World War II Hitler's Plan for Europe, Japan and the US enter the	Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

American and British industrial, scientific, and technological power and the all-out military commitment of the USSR contributed critically to the Allied victories.		Work on APPARTS and worksheets		War p 952-956 "	
Fueled by racism and antisemitism, German Nazism sought to establish a “new racial order” in Europe, which culminated with the Holocaust.		World War II Hitler's Plan for Europe, Japan and the US enter the War p 952-956 "	World War II Kristalnacht POV Finish The Fall of Nazi Germany p 956-960	World War II The Nazi Assault on the Jews of Poland p 960-964 Kristalnacht POV Work on APPARTS and worksheet	Nazi establishment of a “new racial order” Nuremberg Laws Wannsee Conference Auschwitz and other death camps
American and British industrial, scientific, and technological power and the all-out military commitment of the USSR contributed critically to the Allied victories.		World War II Explanations of the Holocaust 964-968 Domestic Fronts Germany		The Domestic Fronts- Germany, France Work on APPARTS and worksheets Great Britain p 969-971- Domestic Fronts Chart The Soviet Union p. 971-972	

Unit 15 The Cold War Era and European Economics

Key Concept 4.1 Total war and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state order during the Cold War, and eventually to efforts at transnational union.

Textbook Reading Sections

The Cold War Era- p. 980-1021

European Economics – p. 878-886, 891- 895, 908-915, 925-934, 1028-1031. 1048-1050

Primary Readings

The Cold War Era

The Truman Doctrine Declared p. 982
 The Church and the Communist Party Clash over Education in Hungary p. 984
 Khrushchev Denounces the Crimes of Stalin p. 991
 Gandhi Explains his Doctrine of Nonviolence p. 999
 Gorbachev Proposes that the Soviet Communist Party Abandon its Monopoly of Power p. 1010

European Economics

Trotsky Urges the Use of Terror p. 881
 Alexandra Kollontai Demands a New Family Life in the Soviet Union p. p. 884
 Mussolini Heaps Contempt on Political Liberalism p. 888
 John Maynard Keynes Calls for Government Investment to Create Employment p. 910
 Stalin Calls for the Liquidation of the Kulaks as a Class p. p. 929

Major Unit Assignments

Cold War Era Notes

European Economic Changes Notes

Cold War Era Study Guide

European Economic Changes Study Guide

APPARTS Essay Reading:

Letter From Chairman Khrushchev to President Kennedy, October 24, 1962

Letter from Feigin

Unit Exam – (Two Question FRQ) and Short Answer

Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		You Are there Recording Day		Great Britain p 969-971- Domestic Fronts Chart The Soviet Union p. 971-972	
		World War II Preparations for		World War II Finish WWII	

		Peace- 972-976		notes, Review for exam	
<p>World War II ended, a Cold War between the liberal democratic West and the communist East began, lasting nearly half a century. (INT-8) (INT-9) (INT-11) (PP-5) (SP-5) (SP-13) (SP-14) (SP-17) (SP-19)</p> <p>Despite efforts to maintain international cooperation through the newly created United Nations, deep-seated tensions between the USSR and the West led to the division of Europe, which was referred to in the West as the “Iron Curtain.”</p>		DBQ Exam with short answers	The Cold War The Emergence of the Cold War p. 980-982	Work on APPARTS and Study guides	
<p>Countries east of the “Iron Curtain” came under the military, political, and economic domination of the Soviet Union within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and the Warsaw Pact.</p>		The Cold War The Emergence of the Cold War p. 983-986		The Cold War Work on APPARTS and worksheets	<p>world monetary and trade system such as the following: International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Bank General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) World Trade Organization (WTO)</p>

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The Cold War Era

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European Economics

Trotsky Urges the Use of Terror p. 881

Alexandra Kollontai Demands a New Family Life in the Soviet Union p. p. 884

Mussolini Heaps Contempt on Political Liberalism p. 888

John Maynard Keynes Calls for Government Investment to Create Employment p. 910

Stalin Calls for the Liquidation of the Kulaks as a Class p. p. 929

Major Unit Assignments

Cold War Era Notes

European Economic Changes Notes

Cold War Era Study Guide

European Economic Changes Study Guide

APPARTS Essay Reading:

Letter From Chairman Khrushchev to President Kennedy, October 24, 1962

Letter from Feigin

Unit Exam – (Two Question FRQ) and Multiple Choice

Supportive Documents					
Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies

<p>The Cold War played out on a global stage and involved propaganda campaigns; covert actions; limited “hot wars” in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean; and an arms race, with the threat of a nuclear war.</p>		<p>The Cold War The Khrushchev and Brezhnev Era p 983-995</p>		<p>The Cold War Work on APPARTS and study guides</p>	<p>“hot wars” outside of Europe in which the U.S. and the USSR supported opposite sides</p> <p>Korean War Vietnam War The Yom Kippur War The Afghanistan War</p>
<p>The Cold War played out on a global stage and involved propaganda campaigns; covert actions; limited “hot wars” in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean; and an arms race, with the threat of a nuclear war.</p> <p>The process of decolonization occurred over the course of the century with varying degrees of cooperation, interference, or resistance from European imperialist states. (INT-1) (INT-2) (INT-3) (INT-7) (INT-9) (INT-10)</p>		<p>The Cold War Decolonization 996-1003</p>			<p>Lebanon and Syria Iraq Palestine Indian National Congress Algeria’s National Liberation Front (FLN) Ho Chi Minh’s Viet Minh</p>
<p>The collapse of the USSR in 1991 ended the Cold War, and led to the establishment of capitalist economies throughout Eastern Europe. Germany was reunited, the Czechs and the Slovaks parted, Yugoslavia dissolved, and the European Union was enlarged through admission of former Eastern-bloc countries.</p>		<p>The End of the Cold War The Cold War</p>	<p>The Yeltsin Decade 1003-1014- The collapse of Yugoslavia p 1014-1015</p>	<p>Political and Economic Change Russia- Political and Economic Factors after the Paris Peace settlement p 878-880</p>	<p>nationalist violence Ireland Chechnya</p> <p>Separatist movements Basque (ETA) Flemish ethnic</p>

<p>(INT-11) (SP-9) (SP-14) (SP-17) (IS-10)</p> <p>The rise of new nationalisms in Central and Eastern Europe brought peaceful revolution in most countries, but resulted in war and genocide in the Balkans and instability in some former Soviet republic</p> <p>I. The Russian Revolution created a regime based on Marxist–Leninist theory. (PP-3) (PP-8) (PP-10) (PP-15) (PP-16) (SP-5) (SP-6) (SP-8) (IS-5) (IS-8) (IS-10)</p> <p>The Bolshevik takeover prompted a protracted civil war between communist forces and their opponents, who were aided by foreign powers.</p>				<p>Work on APPARTS and study guides</p>	<p>Bosnian Muslims Albanian Muslims of Kosovo</p>
<p>D. In order to improve economic performance, Lenin compromised with free-market principles under the New Economic Policy, but after his death Stalin undertook a centralized program of rapid economic modernization.</p> <p>E. Stalin’s economic modernization of the Soviet Union came at a high price, including the liquidation of the kulaks, famine in the Ukraine, purges of political rivals, unequal burdens placed on women, and the establishment of an oppressive political system.</p>		<p>Political and Economic Change</p> <p>Russia- Political and Economic Factors after the Paris Peace settlement p 878-880 The Soviet Experiment Begins 880-88</p>		<p>Political and Economic Change The Soviet Experiment Begins 880-88</p>	<p>Soviet Union’s oppressive political system Great Purges Gulags Secret police</p>

Unit 15 The Cold War Era and European Economics

Key Concept 4.1 Total war and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state order during the Cold War, and eventually to efforts at transnational union.

Textbook Reading Sections

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Primary Readings

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European Economics

Trotsky Urges the Use of Terror p. 881

Alexandra Kollontai Demands a New Family Life in the Soviet Union p. p. 884

Mussolini Heaps Contempt on Political Liberalism p. 888

John Maynard Keynes Calls for Government Investment to Create Employment p. 910

Stalin Calls for the Liquidation of the Kulaks as a Class p. p. 929

Major Unit Assignments

Cold War Era Notes

European Economic Changes Notes

Cold War Era Study Guide

European Economic Changes Study Guide

APPARTS Essay Reading:

Letter From Chairman Khrushchev to President Kennedy, October 24, 1962

Letter from Feigin

Unit Exam – (Two Question FRQ) and Multiple Choice

Supportive Documents					
Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
<p>The ideology of fascism, with roots in the pre–World War I era, gained popularity in an environment of postwar bitterness, the rise of communism, uncertain transitions to democracy, and economic instability. (PP-8) (PP-11) (OS-9) (OS-12) (SP-6) (SP-8) (SP-10) (SP-14) (SP-17) (IS-8) (IS-10)</p> <p>Franco’s alliance with Italian and German fascists in the Spanish Civil War in which the Western democracies did not intervene represented a testing ground for World War II and resulted in authoritarian rule in Spain from 1936 to the mid-1970s.</p> <p>After failures to establish functioning democracies, authoritarian dictatorships took power in Central and Eastern Europe during the interwar period.</p>		<p>Political and Economic Change</p> <p>Spain under Franco</p>		<p>Trials of the Successor states in Eastern Europe p 895-898</p> <p>Czechoslovakia, Hungary</p>	<p>Authoritarian dictatorships in Central and Eastern Europe</p> <p>Poland</p> <p>Hungary</p>
<p>The Great Depression, caused by weaknesses in international trade and monetary theories and practices, undermined Western European democracies and fomented radical political responses throughout Europe. (INT-8) (PP-8) (PP-11)</p>		<p>Political and Economic Change</p> <p>Nazi Economic Policy- p 923-925</p>		<p>Political and Economic Change</p> <p>Causes of the Great Depression p 908-911</p>	

(PP-16) (SP-5)					
<p>World War I debt, nationalistic tariff policies, overproduction, depreciated currencies, disrupted trade patterns, and speculation created weaknesses in economies worldwide.</p> <p>Dependence on post–World War I American investment capital led to financial collapse when, following the 1929 stock market crash, the United States cut off capital flows to Europe.</p> <p>Marshall Plan funds from the United States financed an extensive reconstruction of industry and infrastructure and stimulated an extended period of growth in Western and Central Europe, often referred to as an “economic miracle,” which increased the economic and cultural importance of consumerism.</p>		<p>Political and Economic Change</p> <p>Political and Economic Change in England and France p 912-915</p>	<p>Political and Economic Change</p> <p>Political and Economic Change in England and France p 912-915</p>	<p>Political and Economic Change</p> <p>Post WWII Economics- The Marshall Plan Work on APPARTS and study guides</p>	<p>New economic theories and policies</p> <p>Keynesianism in Britain</p> <p>Popular Front policies in France</p> <p>political alliances</p> <p>National government in Britain</p> <p>Popular Fronts in France and Spain</p>
<p>Eastern European nations were defined by their relationship with the Soviet Union, which oscillated between repression and limited reform, until Mikhail Gorbachev’s policies led to the collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe and the fall of the Soviet Union. (PP-12) (PP-15) (SP-5) (SP-9) (SP-14) (SP-17) (SP-19) (IS-10)</p>		<p>Political and Economic Change</p> <p>Stalin and Khrushchev Economic policies</p>		<p>Work on APPARTS and study guides</p>	

Spring Break

Unit 15 The Cold War Era and European Economics

Key Concept 4.1 Total war and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state order during the Cold War, and eventually to efforts at transnational union.

Textbook Reading Sections

The Cold War Era- p. 980-1021

European Economics – p. 878-886, 891- 895, 908-915, 925-934, 1028-1031. 1048-1050

Primary Readings

The Cold War Era

The Truman Doctrine Declared p. 982

The Church and the Communist Party Clash over Education in Hungary p. 984

Khrushchev Denounces the Crimes of Stalin p. 991

Gandhi Explains his Doctrine of Nonviolence p. 999

Gorbachev Proposes that the Soviet Communist Party Abandon its Monopoly of Power p. 1010

European Economics

Trotsky Urges the Use of Terror p. 881

Alexandra Kollontai Demands a New Family Life in the Soviet Union p. p. 884

Mussolini Heaps Contempt on Political Liberalism p. 888

John Maynard Keynes Calls for Government Investment to Create Employment p. 910

Stalin Calls for the Liquidation of the Kulaks as a Class p. p. 929

Major Unit Assignments

Cold War Era Notes

European Economic Changes Notes

Cold War Era Study Guide

European Economic Changes Study Guide

APPARTS Essay Reading:

Letter From Chairman Khrushchev to President Kennedy, October 24, 1962

Letter from Feigin Unit Exam – (Two Question FRQ) and Multiple Choice					
Supportive Documents					
Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
<p>Eastern European nations were defined by their relationship with the Soviet Union, which oscillated between repression and limited reform, until Mikhail Gorbachev's policies led to the collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe and the fall of the Soviet Union. (PP-12) (PP-15) (SP-5) (SP-9) (SP-14) (SP-17) (SP-19) (IS-10)</p> <p>In response to the destructive impact of two world wars, European nations began to set aside nationalism in favor of economic and political integration, forming a series of transnational unions that grew in size and scope over the second half of the 20th century. (PP-5) (SP-5) (SP-17) (SP-19)</p>		Political and Economic Change Gorbachev - Economic policies		<p>Political and Economic Change</p> <p>Work on APPARTS and study guides</p>	<p>glasnost perestroika</p> <p>Solidarity</p>
<p>Postwar economic growth supported an increase in welfare benefits; however, subsequent economic stagnation led to criticism and limitation of the welfare state. (INT-6) (INT-8) (PP-1) (PP-5) (PP-13) (PP-15) (SP-5)</p> <p>The expansion of cradle-to-grave social welfare programs in the aftermath of World War II, accompanied by high taxes,</p>	4/21	Post War Economics- Rise of the Welfare State, the Maastricht Treaty		<p>Finish notes, APPARTS and study guide</p>	<p>Margaret Thatcher</p> <p>The creation of the euro The creation of a European parliament Free movement</p>

became a contentious domestic political issue as the budgets of European nations came under pressure in the late 20th century.					across borders
During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining moral standards.	4/22-4/23	Unit Exam – (Two Question FRQ) (Multiple Choice)		Work on Art Analysis	
Key Concept 4.3 During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining moral standards.		Minimum Day The West at the Dawn of the 21st Century The West at the of the 21st Century Notes		Article- “Europe's Deadly Borders” An Inside Look at EU's Shameful Immigration Policy By Maximilian Popp, Spiegel Online, September 2014 (CR1a) (CR1c) Work on Golden Review	

Spring Break

I. The widely held belief in progress characteristic of much of 19th-century thought began to break down before World War I; the experience of war intensified a sense of anxiety that permeated many facets of thought and culture, giving way by the century's end to a plurality of intellectual frameworks. (PP-11) (PP-14) (OS-8) (OS-10) (IS-8)	
A. When World War I began, Europeans were generally confident in the ability of science and technology to address human needs and problems despite the uncertainty created by the new scientific theories and psychology.	
B. The effects of world war and economic depression undermined this confidence in science and human reason, giving impetus to existentialism and producing postmodernism in the post-1945 period.	
II. Science and technology yielded impressive material benefits but also caused immense destruction and posed challenges to objective knowledge. (PP-4) (OS-8) (SP-1) (SP-13)	
A. The challenge to the certainties of the Newtonian universe in physics opened the door to uncertainty in other fields by undermining faith in objective knowledge, while also providing the knowledge necessary	physicists Werner Heisenberg

for the development of nuclear weapons and power.	Erwin Schrödinger Enrico Fermi Niels Bohr
B. Medical theories and technologies extended life but posed social and moral questions that eluded consensus and crossed religious, political, and philosophical perspectives.	medical theories and technologies Eugenics Birth control Abortion Fertility treatments Genetic engineering
C. Military technologies made possible industrialized warfare, genocide, nuclear proliferation, and the risk of global nuclear war.	
III. Organized religion continued to play a role in European social and cultural life, despite the challenges of military and ideological conflict, modern secularism, and rapid social changes. (INT-7) (INT-11) (OS-3) (OS-11) (SP-3) (IS-10)	
A. The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in Central and Eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches.	Christian responses to totalitarianism Dietrich Bonhoeffer Martin Niemöller Pope John Paul II Solidarity
B. Reform in the Catholic Church found expression in the Second Vatican Council, which redefined the Church's dogma and practices and started to redefine its relations with other religious communities.	
C. Increased immigration into Europe altered Europe's religious makeup, causing debate and conflict over the role of religion in social and political life.	
IV. During the 20th century, the arts were defined by experimentation, self-expression, subjectivity, and the increasing influence of the United States in both elite and popular culture. (INT-8) (PP-1) (PP-12) (PP-14) (OS-10) (OS-13)	
C. Increased imports of United States technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism.	

Unit	The West at the Dawn of the 21st Century				
Readings and Assignments					
Supportive Documents					
Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
<p>I. The widely held belief in progress characteristic of much of 19th-century thought began to break down before World War the experience of war intensified a sense of anxiety that permeated many facets of thought and culture, giving way by the century's end to a plurality of intellectual frameworks.</p> <p>(PP-11) (PP-14) (OS-8) (OS-10) (IS-8)</p>		<p>The West at the of the 21st Century Notes</p> <p>The 20th Century movement of people 1021-1028</p>		<p>Work on APPARTS and worksheets</p> <p>Work on Art Analysis</p>	
<p>During the 20th century, the arts were defined by experimentation, self-expression, subjectivity, and the increasing influence of the United States in both elite and popular culture. (INT-8) (PP-1) (PP-12) (PP-14) (OS-10) (OS-13)</p> <p>A. New movements in the visual arts, architecture and music demolished existing aesthetic standards, explored subconscious and subjective states, and satirized Western society and its values.</p> <p>B. Throughout the century, a number of writers challenged traditional literary conventions, questioned Western values, and addressed controversial social and political issues.</p>		<p>The West at the of the 21st Century Notes</p> <p>New Patterns in Work and Expectations of Women 1031-1034</p>		<p>Transformations in Knowledge and Culture 1034-1048</p>	<p>new movements in the visual arts</p> <p>Cubism</p> <p>Futurism</p> <p>Dadaism</p> <p>Surrealism</p> <p>Abstract expressionism</p> <p>Pop Art</p> <p>new architectural movements</p> <p>Bauhaus</p> <p>Modernism</p> <p>Postmodernism</p> <p>new movements in music</p> <p>Compositions of Igor Stravinsky</p> <p>Compositions of</p>

					Arnold Schoenberg Compositions of Richard Strauss writers Franz Kafka James Joyce Erich Maria Remarque Virginia Woolf Jean-Paul Sartre
		AP Review - Golden Year Review	AP Review - Golden Year Review	Review Packet	
		AP Review - Golden Year Review		Review Packet	

Unit	AP Review				
Readings and Assignments					
Supportive Documents					
Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		AP Review - Golden Year Review		Review Packet	
		AP Review - Golden Year Review		Review Packet	
		May 6 – AP Euro Exam May 7 -			
		Africa After WWII Impact of		APPARTS-	

		AIDS on the African Continent		Nelson Mandela-Speech on Release from Prison	
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Unit	Post Colonial World 1945- Present				
Readings and Assignments					
Supportive Documents					
Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		The Middle East After WWII The creation of Israel and modern Palestine			
		The Middle East After WWII The creation of Israel and modern Palestine			
		South Asia After WWII			
		The Green Revolution		APPARTS- Defense Minister Lin Piao- The Nature of People's War	

Unit	Post Colonial World 1945- Present				
Readings and Assignments					
Supportive					

Documents					
Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
	5/18	Asia After WWII The Four Tigers of Asia			
	5/19	Asia After WWII The Four Tigers of Asia			
	5/20-5/21	Research Essay Time			
	5/22	Latin America After WWII			

Unit					
Readings and Assignments					
Supportive Documents					
Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		Transnational Issues- Overpopulation, Global Warming, Terrorism			
		Research Essay Day			

Unit					
Readings and					

Assignments					
Supportive Documents					
Weekly Deadlines					
Thematic Topics	Date	Classwork	Blockwork	Homework	Example Studies
		Research Essays Due			
		Finals			
		Finals - Presentations			
		Finals - Presentations			
		Minimum Day			