Unit Template

Desired Results

Title of Unit

10.6 Unresolved Global Conflict (1945 - 1991: The Cold War)

Enduring Understandings

- Ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union.
- How peace was conceived at Potsdam and Yalta.
- Events in the early years of the Cold War that led to possible conflict (occupation of E. Europe, Berlin Blockade, Truman Doctrine, NATO)
- Efforts to contain or spread communism through [roxy wars such as Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, and Afghanistan.
- New military alliances, nuclear proliferation, and the rise of the military-industrial complex.
- The reasons countries such as Egypt and India chose nonalignment
- The era of détente from both American and Sovietperspectives.
- The impacts of Soviet reforms such as perestroika and glasnost within the Soviet Union, on the Soviet communist bloc, and in the world.

Essential Questions

- How does cooperation and competition between nations impact the international community and the lives of individuals in the countries involved?

Guiding Questions

- 10.6a: What caused the Cold War?
- 10.6b: What impact did the Cold War have on the United States, the Soviet Union, their allies, and non-aligned nations?
- 10.6c: Why did the Soviet Union collapse?

Knowledge	**Skills**
10.6a The Cold War originated from tensions near the end of World War II as plans for peace were made and implemented. The Cold War was characterized by competition for power and ideological differences between the United States and the Soviet Union. **10.6b The Cold War was a period of confrontations and attempts at peaceful coexistence.** **10.6c The end of the Cold War and the collapse of the communist bloc in Europe had a global impact.** **intervention (n.)** **promote (v.)** **competition (n.)** **supremacy (n.)** **treaty (n.)**	• Students will compare and contrast how peace was conceived at Yalta and Potsdam with what happened in Europe in the four years after World War II (i.e., Soviet occupation of Eastern Europe, Truman Doctrine, Berlin blockade, NATO). • Students will investigate the efforts to expand and contain communism in Cuba, Vietnam, and Afghanistan from multiple perspectives. • Students will examine the new military alliances, nuclear proliferation, and the rise of the military-industrial complex. • Students will examine the reasons countries such as Egypt and India chose nonalignment. • Students will explore the era of détente from both American and Soviet perspectives. • Students will investigate the political reforms of glasnost and economic reforms of perestroika. • Students will examine the impacts of

threat (n.) **diplomacy (n.)** **insurgency (n.)** **control (v.)** **collapse (n.)** **tension (n.)** **contain (v.)** **aid (n.)** **arms (n.)**	those reforms within the Soviet Union, on the Soviet communist bloc, and in the world.

Standards

Assessment Evidence

Formative:

- Meeting the success criteria for exit tickets.
- Evidence-based responses during class discussions.
- Proficiency with document analysis.
- Responding to verbal questions with accuracy.

Summative:

- Achieving a passing score on unit tests
- Completing an enduring issues essay prompt
- Analyzing documents for constructed response questions (CRQs)

Learning Plan

Learning Activities

- Primary source analysis
    - Document analysis for historical context
    - Document analysis for historical thinking
- Gallery walks
- CRQs
- Map analysis

- Political cartoon analysis
- Primary source analysis
- Enduring Issues Essay
- Stations

Resources

- New Visions Website
- Engage NY
- Quizlet
- Lumio
- Quizizz
- SHEG Reading Like a Historian
- CommonLit
- Newsela
- Readworks